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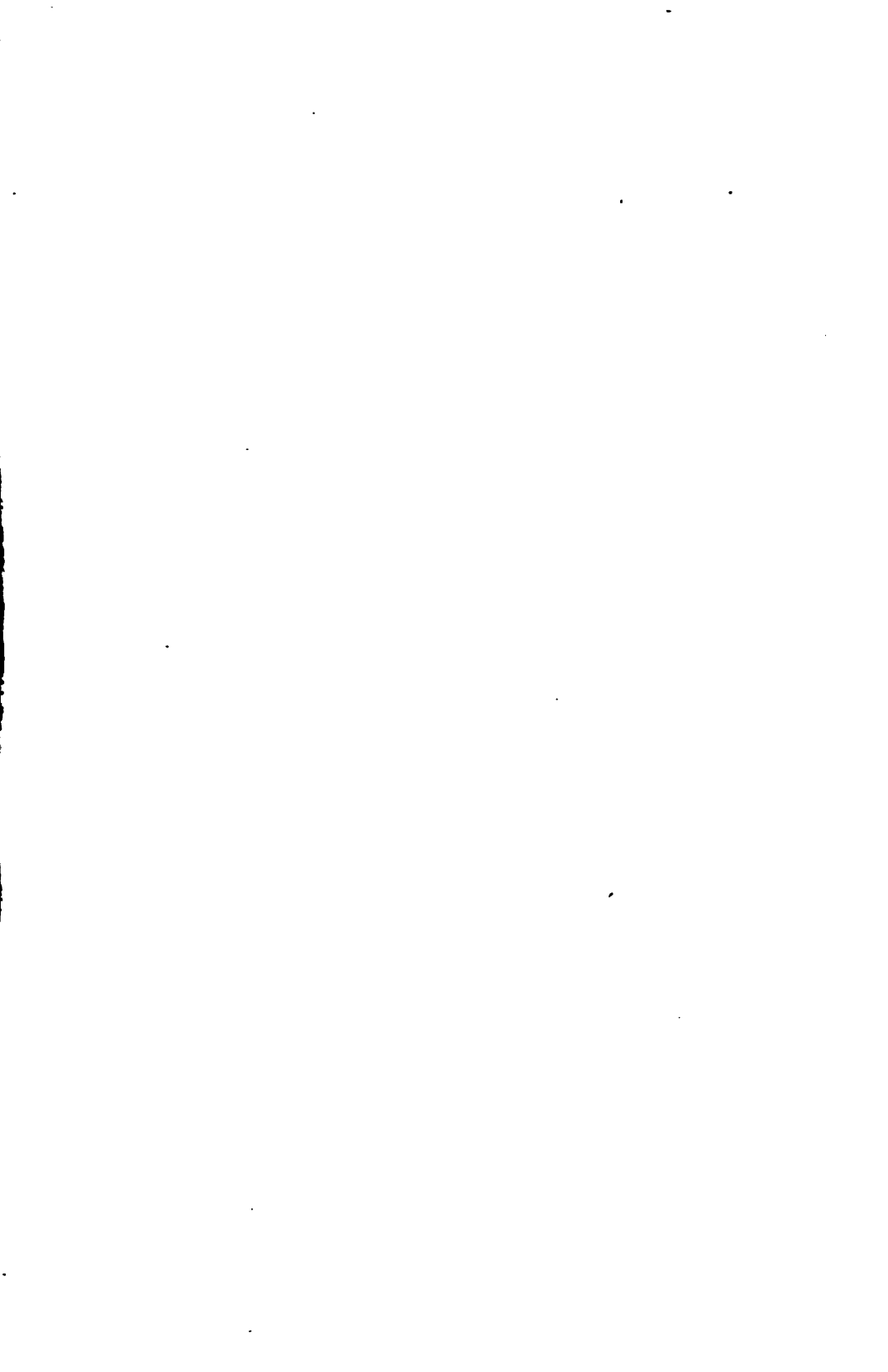
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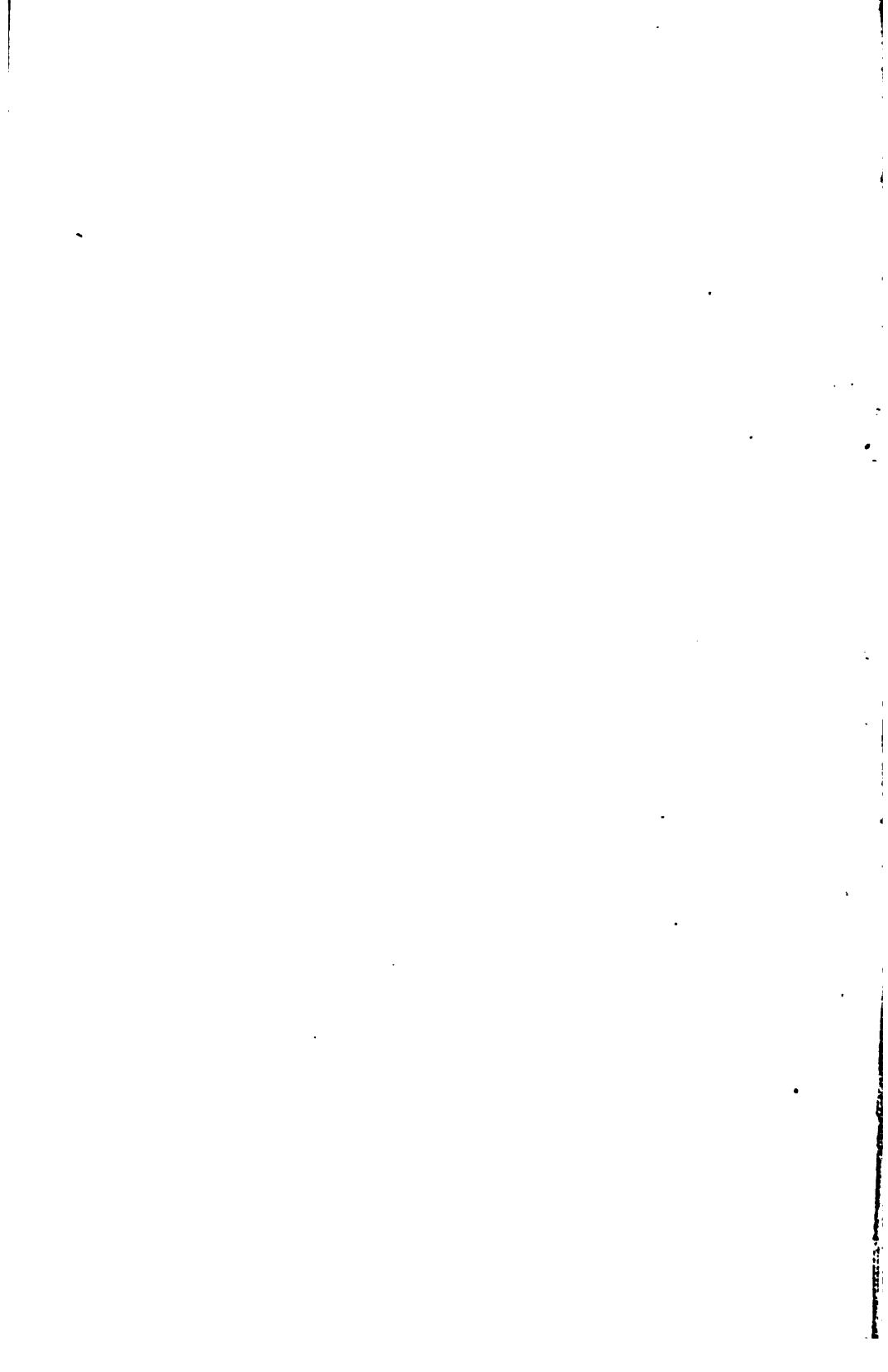
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# THE RUTLAND MAGAZINE AND COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD

VOL.  
III.  
1907-8.

AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY JOURNAL  
DEVOTED TO THE HISTORY  
ANTIQUITIES • BIOGRAPHY • DIALECT  
FOLK-LORE • LEGEND • GENEALOGY  
TOPOGRAPHY • NATURAL HISTORY • ETC.  
OF THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND  
EDITED BY G. PHILLIPS

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OAKHAM.**

# **THE RUTLAND MAGAZINE**

**AND COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD :**

**AN ILLUSTRATED QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.**

**EDITED BY G. PHILLIPS.**

## **VOL. III.**

**JANUARY, 1907.—OCTOBER, 1908.**

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**OAKHAM : C. MATEIN, HIGH STREET.**

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*Photo* ]

**NORTH LUFFENHAM CHURCH.**

[*G. Phillips.*



THE  
RUTLAND MAGAZINE  
AND  
COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

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NORTH LUFFENHAM.

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**T**HIS village stands on the gently sloping north bank of the River Chater, half a mile from the Luffenham Station on the Midland and London and North Western Railways' joint line,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles south-west from Stamford. Before entering the village by the road leading from the Railway Station a magnificent prospect across the valley is obtained, the land on the south side of which gradually rises, extending far into the horizon, and forming a regular mountainous ridge for a considerable distance, partaking of the form of a large section of a vast amphitheatre, at the base of which lies the railway.

The parish contains 2,034 acres. The soil is clayey in parts and in other parts sandy and stony. There are about 250 acres of red land, excellent for turnips, and 500 acres of strong, but poor, clay. The population in 1901 was 443.

Enquiry into the origin of the name of this village has elicited various opinions. There is some land in the parish known by the name of "Luff's Hill" but whether this had anything to do with supplying the name of this parish must remain a matter of conjecture. The suffix "ham" signifying "the home" indicates an Anglo-Saxon origin, and it has been suggested that Lufa was the name of the Saxon lord who originally settled in the place. Another conjecture is that the name came from Lough-ing-ham (the home of the men of the lake) on the supposition that the valley, at the bottom of which lies the railway, was at one time covered by

water. That water once covered the valley to a considerable extent is indicated by the geological formation of the surrounding district and the presence of the Upper Lias Clays at several points and even in the churchyard, where the graves are opened through a bed of slaty rock into the white sands below. Although in an ancient deed of the year 1237 in the P.R.O. *magna aqua* (great water) is mentioned there appears to have been no physical change in the district during recent times—by recent times we mean during the last 2,000 years—and as the migrations of the Angles, Jutes and Saxons began only in the fifth century A.D., we fail to see that this suggestion, as to the origin of the name, is satisfactory and hold to the opinion, expressed in a former article (Vol. I p. 253) that the name originated from that of a Saxon lord.

At the time of the Norman Survey there appears to have been no distinction made between the two Luffenhams, north and south, although they are a mile apart. In Domesday Book it states that the King held Luffenham and Sculthorpe and proceeds as follows:—"There are seven hides<sup>1</sup> and one virgate<sup>2</sup> of land. There is land for fourteen carucates,<sup>3</sup> and there are twelve sokemen<sup>4</sup> and sixteen bordars,<sup>5</sup> with a Priest, who have twelve carucates. There are two mills worth 40d. yearly, and ten acres of meadow. The annual value in King Edward's time was 30s. : it is now 60s. These lands were held by Queen Editha; now they are held by Hugh de Porth to farm under the King."

**MANORIAL HISTORY.**—The Manor of Bergedone al Berwedon, of which a portion of N. Luffenham formed part, was given by Queen Maud, wife of Henry I. to Maude, daughter of Michael de Hanslope, and this Maude afterwards married William Mauduit. On the death of Maud de Hanslope the property reverted to the Empress Maud, daughter of Henry I's Queen, as it seemed only a life interest had been granted, but the Empress Maud restored the Manor to William Mauduit and the grant was confirmed by Henry II. His great grandson, William de Mauduit, died 41. Hen. III (1256) seized of the Manor of Berwedon and the Hundred of Wrangdyke, and was succeeded by his son William who married Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Segrave but died, without issue, in 1267. The property then descended to his sister, Isabella Mauduit, who had married William de Beauchamp of Elmley, and thenceforward remained with the Beauchamp family until the time of Richard Nevil, Earl

1. A Hide of land, in old English law, was an uncertain quantity, estimated at about 100 acres, which, according to modern English measure, would equal 120 acres.

2. A Virgate, or yardland, equals 40 acres.

3. Carucate signifies the number of ploughs. The expression "land for fourteen carucates" means as much land as fourteen teams could plough in the year.

4. Sokemen. Those who held land by *socage*, i.e. tenure by the performance of certain service.

5. Bordars. Cottagers who had a "bord" or cottage, with a small piece of land attached. They were of less servile condition than the Villeins,



of Warwick, who married the Beauchamp heiress. On his death in 1471 the estates fell to the Crown by attainder.

From the Close Rolls 11 Ed. II (1317) it appears that Luffenham, which formerly belonged to Guido de Bello Campo (Beauchamp), late Earl of Warwick, was placed in the custody of Hugh le Despenser the Elder, who was created Earl of Winchester, May 10th, 1322. He fought at Dunbar and took part in Edward I's expedition to Flanders in 1297, and went as Joint Ambassador to Pope Clement V. in 1305 and obtained a Bull from that Pontiff, absolving Edward I. from the oaths he had taken to his people. He was captured by Queen Isabella, whom he had induced the King to outlaw, and was hanged at Bristol on Oct. 27, 1326.

The advowson of Luffenham was, apparently at this time, an appendage to the Barony of Oakham, for when this Barony fell to the King (Ed. III) in 1342, owing to the death of Margaret, widow of Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, and of Hugh de Audley, without heirs, King Edward III. granted it, together with the Manor and Castle of Oakham, to William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton, the King's lieutenant and captain-general in Brittany, who fought at Cressy and died in 1360. Humphrey de Bohun, his son and heir, succeeded to the estates as a minor, for he appears to have been under guardianship until 36 Ed. III (1361-2). He married Joanna, daughter of Richard, Earl of Arundel, his guardian, and their daughter Eleanor, married Thomas de Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, who, on the banishment of Richard de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and forfeiture of his estates, succeeded to the Manor and Castle of Oakham; their other daughter married King Henry IV.

Edward, third Duke of Buckingham, who was in possession of the Manor and Castle of Oakham from 1495 to 1521 when, on trumped up charges of disloyalty to Henry VIII, he was condemned and executed, held the advowson of N. Luffenham and on his attainder it passed to King Henry VIII, and thence to Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth. Whether or not the Manor passed through the same hands we have been unable to ascertain.

Wright in "History of Rutland" says:—"Of later times the Harringtons had a Manor in North Luffenham, for I find that John Lord Harrington, the younger, by indenture dated 18 Feb. 11, Jas. I (1612-13), settled this Manor of North Luffenham, among other Manors and lands in this County, in trust, to be sold after his death for the payment of his and his father's debts." Soon after this, Lord Harrington died and the estate was sold to Henry Noel, Esq., second son of Edward Lord Noel, Viscount Campden. An interesting account of this gentleman appeared, under the title of "The siege of Luffenham Hall," in Vol. II., p. 201-8 of this Magazine. From the Noels the Manor passed to the Burtons and then to the Heathcotes. The present Lord of the Manor is the Earl of Ancaster.

Referring further to the advowson, we find that by Letters Patent 31 Eliz. (1588-9), Richard Branthwayte and Roger Bromley purchased some land in N. Luffenham, formerly belonging to the Monastery of Fineshade, and also the advowson. In a M.SS. book written by the late rector of N. Luffenham, the Rev. Philip G. Dennis, "for the use and benefit of successive rectors, or of those who, in case of disestablishment and disendowment, may be in place of such rectors," the statement is made that the Monastery of Fineshade possessed this living till the Reformation, and in 1589 it was granted by Letters Patent to Branthwaite and Bromley and by them the same year to William Romney, who gave it to the College in 1591."

As the present rector, the Rev. E. A. Irons, points out in a note, this cannot be right, because the patrons in 1623 were Mackworth and Johnson and the College did not present until 1640. That the Monastery of Fineshade did not hold the advowson is evident from the following passage in the Patent, the mistranslation of which has probably given rise to the error.

"To Richard Branthwayte and Roger Bromley their heirs and assigns in perpetuity all those lands and tenements with their appurtenances situate lying and existing in North Luffenham in the County of Rutland recently held or occupied by John Monton or his assigns at an annual rent of sixteen shillings payable to the Monastery of Ffynished in the County of Northampton recently dissolved whose property it was and formerly attached to the advowson of the living at the legally free disposal of the Patron of the Church of North Luffenham aforesaid."

The land and advowson were conveyed to Branthwayte and Bromley on Feb. 11th, 1588, and reconveyed by them on Feb. 13th, 1588, to William Romney, who sold the Fineshade lands to Robert Johnson and conveyed the advowson to Emmanuel College, 3rd July, 1591. On the death of Robert Johnson, his heirs and executors claimed the presentation of the living, as well as the property, and presented Jonathan Tooqué. The claim was not contested but in 1640 the College presented without dispute. By this time Isaac Johnson, the grandson and heir of Robert Johnson, had left England and was dead, having in all probability sold the lands to the Barker family before leaving. From the year 1640 the advowson has been in the hands of the Masters, Fellows and Scholars of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

The earliest reference to clergy in North Luffenham is found in the Domesday Book (A.D. 1087) wherein it is stated, there dwelt here "twelve sokemen and sixteen bordars with a Priest." The names of the Rectors earlier than the year 1216 are not available, but it is stated in the presentation of Willelmus de sancto Edwardo, the first on the following list, that he is to hold "the Church of North

Luffenham with everything thereto belonging . . . as freely, quietly and completely as any of his predecessors," thus shewing that others were here before his time.

## RECTORS OF NORTH LUFFENHAM.

Willelmus de Sancto Eduardo, cler.	pres. 22 Jan. 1216	Kg. John: "patroni excommunicati"
Willelmus de Haverhull, cler.	pres. 22 Feb., 1229	Kg. Henry III.
Robertus de Esthall, subd.,	inst. 1236	Ricard E. of Poitou and Cornwall
Hugo de Hamelhamstead, subd.	inst. 1237	" " " " "
Rogerus, "nepos domini Ricardi comitis," subd.,	1242	" " " " "
Johannes de Attelburg		
ob. . . . .		
Robertus de Kington, subd.	inst. 28 Apr., 1267	" K. of the Germans
Michael de Northampton		
ob. . . . .		
Walterus de Cornubia, subd.	inst. 22 Apr., 1282	Edmund E. of Cornwall
cess. . . . .		
Johannes de Mollesworth,	inst. 18 Feb., 1284	Hugo de Audele E. of Gloucester
ob. . . . .		
Johannes de Wyke, cler.	1329	" " " " "
ob. . . . .		
Johannes de Harewell, presb.	inst. 11 Nov. 1347	Kg. Edward III., in right of Hugo deAudele's lands
res. . . . .		
Thomas de Baddeby, presb.	res. 29 Nov., 1347	" " " " " " " "
Rogerus de Northburgh,	pres. 13 Feb. 1348	Abp. Simon Langham, Ricard E. of Arundel,
cess. . . . .		John de Rampton
Philippus de Melreth, presb. perm.	1 Nov. 1370 1367	Humfrey de Bohun E. of Hereford
Johannes de Wynchcombe,	inst. 1 Nov., 1367.	Johanna de Bohun. Countess of Hereford
perm. 1370 . . . . .		
Willelmus Reni	1376	" " " " " " "
Robertus Matfen, cler.	1417	" " " " " " "
ob. . . . .		
Willelmus Langham, cler.	pres. 16 June, 1462	Kg. Edward IV. (guardian of Edward D. of Buckingham)
ob. . . . .		
Willelmus Drayton, presb.	1471	Anne D. of Buckingham (guardian of the same)
rea. . . . .		
Robertus Gilbert, cap.	1505	Edward D. of Buckingham
res. . . . .		
Robertus Barton, A.M.	1506	" " " " "
Ricardus Stokesley, cap.	pres. 9 Jan., 1521	Kg. Henry VIII. (by forfeiture, and attainder)
ob. . . . .		
Johannes Stokysley, S.T.P.,	pres. 2 Jan., 1526	" " " " " " "
prom. . . . .		
Ricardus Ratclyff, clicus,	pres. 2 Sept., 1530	" " " " " " "
ob. . . . .		
Willelmus Gybbis, clicus,	pres. 11 Aug., 1538	" " " " " " "
ob. . . . .		
Willelmus Parkar, clicus,	inst. 26 Apr., 1553	Kg. Philip and Qu. Mary
ob. . . . .		
Robertus Johnson, clicus,	inst. 16 Apr., 1574	Qu. Elizabeth
sep. 24 July, 1625		
Jonathan Tooqué, clicus, A.M.,	inst. 23 July, 1625	Henricus Mackworth, ar.; Isaacus Johnson, ar.
sep. 29 Jan. 1640		
Richardus Clerke, clicus, S.T.B.,	inst. 25 Feb., 1640	
sep. 24 June, 1676		
Johannes Kent, clicus, S.T.B.,	inst. 17 June, 1676	
ob. 30 May, 1681		
Johannes Mason,	inst. 27 June, 1681	
ob. 22 Dec., 1684		
Johannes Richardson, S.T.B.,	inst. 21 Jan., 1684	
depr. . . . .		
Peregrinus Coney, clicus, S.T.B.,	inst. 28 July, 1690	
sep. 29 April, 1714		
Samuelis Jeffery, clicus, A.M.,	inst. 22 Sep., 1714	
sep. 28 May, 1722		
Robertus Alfounder, T.B.,	inst. 15 Oct., 1722	
ob. 24 Mar., 1755		
William Affleck, clerk, B.D.,	inst. 17 May, 1755	
ob. 18 Sept. 1806		
William Hardyman, clerk, B.D.,	inst. 3 Dec., 1806	
ob. 23 Apr., 1837		
John Weller, clerk, D.D.,	inst. 6 Sept., 1837	
ob. 9 Apr. 1862		
Philip Gretton Dennis, cler., B.D.,	inst. 8 Oct., 1862	
res. 29 June, 1900		
Edward Arthur Irons, cler., M.A.,	inst. 19 Nov., 1900	

The Master, Fellows, and Scholars of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Robert Gilbert (Rector 1505) was chancellor to Edward, 3rd Duke of Buckingham, the last hereditary High Constable of England, who was executed 17th May, 1522. He gave evidence against his master to the effect that on Oct. 20th, 1515, and at other times, he went to London to buy clothes of gold, silver and velvet on each occasion, to the amount of £300, to distribute between Knights, esquires and gentlemen of the King's household and others to win their favour. That he bought these articles, brought them to the Duke by whom they were given away on or about Jan. 20th, 1516, and that acting for the Duke he obtained leave from the King for his master to have retainers, arms and habiliments about May 20th, 1517. He was then sent by the Duke on July 20th, 1517, to Henton, in Somersetshire, to confer with Nicholas Hopkins (a monk there who dabbled in astrology) and brought word to his master from the monk that there would be a change of Government before Christmas, when the Duke should be made King. That on Feb. 20th, 1519, the Duke said to him at Blechingley, in Surrey, "I expect and tarry for a more convenient season which could easily come if the nobles would declare their minds together, but some mistrusted and feared to show their minds"; also that whatever was done by the late King, Henry VII, was done by wrong, and that he railed against all the present King did; that he, the Duke, was a sinner wanting in God's favour and so whatever he did against the King lacked success. Also that the Duke on Sept. 20th, 1509, at London, said to him (R. G.) that the Duke of Somerset, the King's Ancestor, had been legitimated by an Act of Parliament engrossed on a deed in possession of the Duke of Buckingham which he had intended to give Henry VII, but that he was glad he had not done so now as he would not part with it for £10,000. The Duke, who was an eloquent man, alleged reasons against his indictment very pithily. The depositions of the various witnesses were taken at the Guildhall, London, before Sir John Kinge and the trial took place on May 13th, the Duke being beheaded on May 17th, 1522. Some Austin Friars took up his body and buried it in the Chapel Close, Tower Hill.

John Stokesley (Rector 1526-1530) was born at Collyweston, near Stamford, and was educated at St. Mary Magdalen College. He was elected Fellow of his College about 1495, Praelector in logic 1498, Bursar 1502, Principal of Magdalen Hall 1502-5, Northern Proctor 1503, Dean of Divinity 1503, Praelector in philosophy 1504-5, ordained by the Bishop of Lida, Mar. 8, 1504-5. He was noted for his great faculty in disputation whether in philosophy or Divinity. He became Vicar of Willoughby, Warwickshire, on the presentation of the College, 1st Feb., 1505-6, but resigned in 1521. Also, on the same presentation, vicar of Slymbridge, Gloucestershire. He was a Prebendary of the

King's Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary and S. Stephen, Westminster, and succeeded Richard Pace as Archdeacon of Dorset 1521-2. He went on an embassy with Edward Lee, Archdeacon of Colchester, and Thomas, Earl of Wiltshire, to the Pope at Bologna, about the intricate matter of Queen Catharine's divorce, in 1529. He was consecrated Bishop of London, Nov. 27th, 1530. While at Oxford he was accused of baptising a cat at Collyweston (during the vacation) for magical purposes in order to discover hidden treasure; other charges, some grave, others trivial, were also made against him at the same time. He was also opposed to all doctrinal changes in the Church and is stated to have caused thirty heretics to be executed. He never wrote out his sermons, as he informed Thomas Cromwell, when asked for a copy of what he had preached on one occasion. He died 8th Sep., 1539, on his birthday, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral on Sep. 14th, in the Chapel of S. Gregory. His portrait by Holbein is in the Royal College at Windsor.

The following is a translation of part of his epitaph given in Weaver's Antient Funeral monuments:

The obscure recesses of this keycold tomb,  
Do Stokesley's ashes and remains inhume.  
Whose general name good life dexterity  
Of pen tongue brain were known both far and wide.  
Who studied still to serve God and the King  
And benefit the public in each thing.  
What good he did in foreign parts retrieve  
He brought it home like honey to the hive.  
He knew the intreagues of Italy and Spain  
And of the Grecian notes did make much gain,  
To many kingdoms of the world being known,  
And homeward now returning to his own.  
Wherein our Blessed Lady's day being born,  
Did on the selfsame day to dust return.

Robert Johnson (Rector 1574-1625). A note on this rector will be given when the monuments are dealt with.

William Hardyman (Rector 1806-1837) founded a prize at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to be given annually in plate or books to the best proficient of the year in Classics, to the amount of £12 if in the first class of the Classical Tripos, and £6 if in the second class. The prize has since been combined with the Sudbury Prize and is now called the Sudbury-Hardyman Prize, and its destination has been somewhat modified.

John Weller (Rector 1837-62) was a most eccentric man and of great obstinacy of character. He examined for the Classical Tripos in 1827, but was not asked to do so the following year as he is said to have withstood the other examiners as to the merits of a candidate whom they wished to place lower than he did. Dr. Waller always went about Luffenham accompanied by a large black and white dog of the retriever kind. His difficulties in the parish arose from his inability to agree with Mr. Rudkin Morris and other of

the chief residents in the parish. The poor people liked him though they wondered at his oddity. He used occasionally to startle the congregation by preaching in full D.D. costume. In the end he married his cook or housekeeper, a lady named Milner, and took no part in the affairs of the parish. His idea of being buried at Tixover lay in the belief, as stated by himself, that he would sleep there, which he felt sure he would not do at Luffenham.

A belated sweep, not particularly sober, once climbed down the chimney of the rectory dining room and reposed on the hearthrug, before the dying embers of the day's fire. He was found in this position by the Rector in the morning, but the matter was treated by him only as a joke. At a school treat, where a conjuror was present, Dr. Waller explained that the entertainer would need payment and that the audience always did that part of the performance. On the children showing alarm towards the end of the entertainment, he gave each of them a shilling which, to their astonishment, the conjuror did not claim. Dr. Weller was fond of taking weddings, but disliked funerals. On his gravestone in Tixover Churchyard is the following epitaph, written by himself.

*Mic Jacet  
Johannes Weller S.O.D.  
Collegii Emmanuelis  
Apud Cantabrigienses  
Olim Socius.  
Unde mala avi Egressus  
Rectoratum Ecclesiae  
Luffenham Dorealis cepit  
Provinciam sane  
Quam Duram atque Ingratam  
Cujus maximam  
Saltem partem pertaesus  
Hoc inquinatu Ossa sua  
Gondi mnluit  
Obiit nono die Mensis Aprilis  
A.D. mdccclxii  
Annum agens nonum sexagesimum.*

The following is the translation :—

"Here lies John Weller, D.D., formerly Fellow of Emmanuel College, at Cambridge, departing whence under an evil influence he accepted the Rectory of the Church of North Luffenham, a charge assuredly as burdensome as it was unpleasant. Wearied, at length, by its very heavy strain, he preferred that his bones should be interred in this outlandish spot. He died the ninth day of the month of April, A.D. 1862, in his sixty-ninth year."

Philip G. Dennis (Rector 1862-1900) had the reputation while at Cambridge of being the fastest reader in the University. It is said by one who heard him read the thirty-nine Articles in North Luffenham Church, that he had no sooner begun than he seemed to be ending them. The Parish Clerk, in a vain attempt to imitate his chief, perpetrated the monstrosity "Lord keep this law" for the Kyrie.  
(To be continued.)

## LYDDINGTON BEFORE THE NORMAN CONQUEST.



PAST all gainsaying the little County of Rutland has ever been select. Domesday Book records that in it were 862 land-holders. That was the roll of all its lands and cottages. True, its area then was smaller than it is today, and its boundaries undefined: but even at the late election the parliamentary voters only numbered 4020. Look at the map of England, and see if, amid the counties, Rutland does not look like their heart: it is their centre. Its soil also and its scenery qualify it to be counted for a jewel set among the shires. Old Fuller says of it in his homely way, employing metaphor both dubious and strong, "The like to Rutland cannot be paralleled in England; chuse so great a parcel of ground where you please; show me so fair a bunch of sweet grapes, which had no more flies to suck them." We follow his judgment, and pronounce Rutland to be a fair locality, and one of the softest, sweetest spots in it to gaze upon—albeit we must allow that it is dilapidated—is old Lyddington. Look down from the hill-top, where the road joins the turn-pike to Uppingham. A panorama! The great Welland Valley, broad enough to carry seawards another Thames, reaches with undiminished width from Rockingham to Duddington, spanned in mid-distance by the great railway viaduct, the number of whose red arches no two men ever counted the same. On the right hill Gretton Church towers; on the left side Seaton spire guards the crest which plunges down to the railway gates, a declivity well remembered by old Uppingham boys. Below stretches long, low-lying Lyddington; a straggling mile of cottage-roofs of alternate red tile, blue slate and brown thatch. The massive tower of the church looms through the trees which half conceal it, and suggests an imaginary dignity—some minster, or a Welsh cathedral. Stalwart it stands like a broad-shouldered giant; its stunted spire, not disproportioned, yet divulging the fact that even in the generous mediæval times they could not always build so tall as they fain would. Here in this wooded basin, one step above the valley, and screened from the view by three curious circular hills, the Bishops of Lincoln, at the Conquest, made one of their five diocesan homes, and for 500 years ruled as Lords of Lyddington.

We should like to know who dwelt here before them. And, indeed, there is a record of the owner's name. "Bardi" held it in Edward the Confessor's reign. Dim and cloudy must be our view of Lyddington in that age. But a few beacons rise out of the waste to guide us; two or three place-names. First, there is "Priestley" Hill, which overlooks the village on the east. A vague local tradition tells of a fierce battle said to have been fought on its summit. At one time

there was a turf maze on its slope, where, as our old people tell us, their grandparents, when children, used to play. The level on this hill-top, with its free view towards the North Sea, across whose waves our Saxon fathers came, is just the place where they would make their camp, build a rough shrine, and pile up a ring of rude barrows for the dead. But we have a more certain clue. Kemble, in his book on "The Saxons in England," places Lyddington in the list of Saxon settlements, and ascribes its name to its first inhabitants, the "Lyddings," or "Luddings," a branch of the children of some half-mythical forefather, "Lyd," or "Lud." We surmise that the colony camped at first on the hill; then—as greater men than they had done—the Florentines, who came down from Fiesole and dwelt by the banks of the Arno—so this Saxon tribe, having cleared the land at the base of their hill, settled in the "tun," a town below. In times of danger, they would ascend to their fastness again; there, uphill, under some great oak, they would hold their customary meetings of the folk-mote; there also was the bower sacred to Odin or to Tiw; the site of their early encampment would be sacred in after times, and be named "Priestley Hill."

The next change would be their conversion. Whence came the first carriers of the Gospel into our Rutland vales? Did St. Chad or his brother Cedd send preachers from one of their mission stations in Mercia; or did Saxulf, who founded Medehamstead, include this district in his care? Or was it Wilfred who sent evangelists from his monastery, the work of his old age, at Oundle? Whoever was the messenger, we may think that he would plant his cross by the brook, under the big round hill, and there baptize the first Christian folk in Lyddington. They would raise a rough timber church first, on the site of which we worship now. The local chieftain endowed it with a slice of his land. His own manorhouse stood hard by.

Now we come to the time of the Conquest, and we turn to the Domesday Book for our guide. We read

"De ipso episcopo (Lincolnia) tenet Walterus ii hidas in Lidentone. Hi pertinent Stocke, Snelistone, Caldecote. Terra est xvi carucarum in totum. In dominio sunt vi caruca et iii servi et xxvi villani et xxiiii bordarii habentes ix carucas. Hi ii molini de viii solid. et xxviii acree prati. Silva iii quarentenæ longitudinis et ii quarentenæ latitudinis. Valet totum viii libras. Bardi tenuit cum Saca et Soca."

(Translation.) "Of the same Bishop (of Lincoln) Walter holds two hides in Liddentone.\* There pertains (to i.e.) Stoke, Snelistone, Caldecote. There is land for sixteen ploughs in all. In demesne there are six ploughs and four serfs and twenty-six villeins and twenty-four bordars having nine ploughs. There are two mills rendering eight shillings, and twenty-eight acres of meadow. Wood three furlongs in length and two furlongs in breadth. The whole is worth eight pounds. Bardi held it with Sac and Soc."

\* A later hand has added "Rutland" in the margin.



From this record we know that the Conqueror deprived the Saxon owner of the lordship of Lyddington and used it to endow the newly founded See of Lincoln. The Bishop, holding it in fee from the King, sublet it to Walter. It is doubtful whether Walter resided here, for he had property elsewhere; but at least his manor-house must have been a superior building, timber or stone-built. Clustering round were the huts of the twenty-six villeins, each with its croft; (there was nothing *villainous* about these men; only they were attached to the "vill"); and the twenty-four bordars, were cottagers of a poorer sort; also there were four slaves. All but these last held land, nine plough lands between them all. We call to mind their peculiar, half communistic, method of tenure. The parish had three large fields and tilled them in rotation, one being left fallow every year.\* Every man had a share, or rather shares, in them. The dimensions of their plots are known to us in an odd manner to this day. In walking over grass fields we pass over a number of green undulations lying in parallel runs. They owe their origin to the manner in which the villein's plough-share dug his strip. He took care, on the margin of it, so to turn the share that the soil fell inside, and not outside, his plot. Year after year he did the same, till the piled up soil grew into those ridges or "rigs" which now form the grassy waves on our pastures. The lines generally bend at their ends, so as to form an S. or J. The curve was occasioned by the driver of the team drawing his oxen a little to one side as he approached the top of the field where he must turn. Also we notice at the end of the rigs a slight bank running athwart them; this was built up by the accumulation of mud which the ploughman scraped off his plough when he turned. There arable strips were an acre, or half an acre each; and about a furlong, or "furrow-long," in length; their breadth was measused by the "rod, pole or perch" which the driver carried in his hand to serve as a goad. With regard to the acreage of Lyddington, we can hardly tell what it was from the Domesday record. The term "carucate" is not a strict measurement, but signifies as much land as a team could manage to plough, and that would depend upon the nature of the soil. It seems to have varied from 50 to 150 acres. The team consisted normally of eight oxen; though sometimes the share numbered sixteen, four beasts abreast. A bovate, or oxgang, which was usually the amount of the strip or strips allotted to each tenant, was one eighth of the carucate. The "hide" was an even more indefinable term. It is supposed to have been such a portion as would maintain a family of substantial position.

The Domesday record informs us that besides the arable

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\* In the adjoining pariah of Thorpe-by-Water, not many years ago, the unenclosed land was so held,—one part for corn, one for beans, and one kept resting.

folkland the lord of the manor had six carucates of his own demesne, or home-farm. In the far parts of the place, on the Uppingham hill, for instance, and down along the Welland banks was the pasture common and the moorland. Further away, extending in a ring round the "tun" was uncleared forest and marsh where grazed at large the swine and geese. There is a low-lying field on the confines of the parish which to this day bears the title of "geesemere." Of the two mills mentioned, one must have stood on the "Windmill hill;" the other might have been the water-mill, which once existed between Gretton and Thorpe. By the law of the manor, all the corn that was grown on it was to be ground here; the miller took a quota of it as his perquisite from every tenant, and paid an annual tribute to his lord. If his mill was on the river, he would also have to supply him with eels.

As to the general condition of the inhabitants, we have to remember that the Saxon age covered the long period of 400 years. When the Lyddings first planted their settlement they were those "free men whose long hair floated over a neck that had never bent to a lord, and who lived apart, each by himself, as woodside, plain or fresh spring attracted him," but with the lapse of time their social condition declined. The Danes pressed upon them and harried them. The lesser men among them were driven to look to an overlord to protect them. The power which once they had freely delegated to their chief grew into the formal authority of the thane. The position of the peasant became depressed. Still at the worst he was a small farmer, not a slave. He dwelt in his mud house with its thatch roof and open slit for a window and its earthen floor strewn with plentiful straw, which, at any rate, was much warmer than the modern slate covered home; he owned the adjoining croft. The villeins kept their holdings on condition of fixed service to the lord, on certain days of the week ploughing his domain, shearing his flock, thrashing his corn, cutting and drawing his wood, finding his lady so much honey and so many hens' eggs. He could not be dispossessed or his rent raised; but at death, by payment of a heriot or fine, his home passed on to his son. Thus the villager spent his monotonous life; toiling by day; at sunset, we may think, returning to his home, whiling away an hour over the logs on the hearth, telling tales to his children of the gods and heroes in the old fatherland by the Elbe, or winning their laughter and kindling their awe by recounting how the nixies played under yonder copse and the fairies frolicked on the fell. Such, as far as we can tell, was the state of the Lyddington folk while Bardi was their lord and held manorial jurisdiction over them—"Sac and Soke"—till William the Conqueror took his land away and gave it to his vassal, the Bishop of Lincoln, who put in Walter as his knight and liegeman.

F. S. EDMONDS.

## THE NEOLITHIC FIND AT GREAT CASTERTON, RUTLAND, AUGUST 1905; WITH A NOTE ON A NEOLITHIC CELT FOUND AT OAKHAM.



THE find of Prehistoric remains at Great Casterton, which occurred in August 1905, has excited interest sufficiently keen and widespread to make it appear desirable to place on record as much information on the matter as it has been possible to obtain, and, at the same time, to attempt to summarize the opinions on various points connected therewith which have been expressed by several well-known Archæological experts.

My attention was first drawn to the find by reading, during an absence from home, a short paragraph in the *Stamford Mercury* reporting a recent discovery of human and other remains in a stone-quarry at Great Casterton. On my return to Rutland I took the earliest opportunity of investigating the matter in company with my friend, Mr. E. H. V. Hodge. On reaching the scene of the find, we learned that all the relics had been removed to Stamford, but we were shewn, by a quarryman at work in the pit, the place where the skeleton and other objects had come to light. The continued quarrying operations, however, had almost completely removed the actual site and we are therefore dependent on others for all the knowledge we possess of the discovery and the attendant circumstances. Ascertaining from the workman above referred to that the relics were to be seen at the premises of Mr. J. Woolston, the quarry-owner, in Stamford, we proceeded thither, and, by the kindness of Mr. Pollock (Mr. Woolston's manager), were permitted to examine them at our leisure. The find consisted of the following:—

A. Human remains.

1. Skull (somewhat damaged and imperfect) and lower jaw.
- 2\* Both *humeri*.
3. Both *radii* and *ulnae*.
4. Left *femur*.
5. Left *os innominatum*.
6. Upper ends of both *tibiae*.
7. Fragments of *fibulae*.
8. Left *astragalus*.
9. Cervical *vertebrae* Nos. 1, 2 and 3.  
Dorsal " " 1 and 4.  
Lumbar *vertebra* No. 5.

B. Other remains.

1. Hornstone Celt, polished and ground.
2. A stone Muller or triturating stone.

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\* I am indebted to Mr. E. H. V. Hodge for the identification of the bones of this skeleton.

3† Three pieces of thin fissile stone, one having a transverse groove across one surface, the other two having semi-circular depressions in one of the edges.

4. Four fragments of pottery.

5‡ Some quantity of (apparently) decomposed wood, black and soft with age.

The celt, of course, at once proclaimed itself as of late Neolithic date, and the skull struck both Mr. Hodge and myself as exhibiting characteristics of a perhaps even earlier type, while the find as a whole seemed to present many points of interest.

I desire to take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the unfailing courtesy both of Mr. Woolston and Mr. Pollock, not only in supplying all the information in their power, but also (in Mr. Woolston's case) in freely according me every facility for photographing and repeatedly examining the objects, and permitting me to submit them to several experts whose opinion I was anxious to obtain.

As regards the story of the actual discovery of these remains, so far as I have been able to piece it together from different sources, the facts are briefly as follows:—

In the course of quarrying operations the workmen in the employ of Mr. Woolston struck into a fissure in the Oolite, the fissure or swallow hole (locally known as a "gull") being filled with hardened clay. In the course of removing the clay a discovery of human bones was made at a depth of about 17-ft. 6-in. from the original surface level. The fissure was funnel-shaped, narrowing to some 20-in. across at the point where the skeleton lay, and the removal of the bones was rendered additionally difficult by the hardness of the clay. Though the available information is somewhat lacking in precision it would appear that the body lay on the back, with the limbs in a contracted position above, the appearance being that of a body which had become jammed, by its fall, in the narrow space of the fissure. Before the bones were all extracted the mass of hardened clay fell without warning, some of the men having a narrow escape of being crushed by the downfall. It was in this mass of fallen material that the other relics were found, and it is therefore obvious that there is great difficulty in ascertaining where and at what level in the fissure the various objects had originally lain. The celt, however, is stated to have been found near the face of the rock when the pillar-like mass of clay fell outwards at full length. We may assume, therefore, that the implement lay near the bottom of the fissure and thus but little above the level of the skeleton.

Taken all together, the find seemed to present considerable interest and some little perplexity, and my first step towards

† These "slabs," which are among the most interesting of the relics, we did not see on our first visit, as they had not been sent to Stamford with the other objects.

‡ I give this on the authority of a gentleman who inspected the site immediately after the find occurred. We had no opportunity of examining this black substance ourselves.

attempting to get the difficulties cleared up was, to submit photographs of the skull and celt to Dr. B. C. A. Windle, F.R.S., etc., some time Professor of Anatomy and Anthropology in Birmingham University. His reply was as follows :—"The celt is clearly of the late Neolithic period, and I see no reason, as far as one can judge from the photographs, why the skull should not be of the same period. It is a good, strong looking skull and not unlike others of the same period."

Simultaneously I forwarded duplicate photographs to Dr. Robert Munro, of Edinburgh, the well-known writer on Lake Dwellings, and a leading authority on Prehistoric Archæology. Dr. Munro wrote in reply :—"I received your letter and photograph of skull and, after carefully looking at the latter, submitted them to Dr. Cunningham, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh, and one of our most distinguished Anthropologists. We both agree as to the importance of this skull, but from photographs alone it would be impossible to say anything definite about their anthropological value. If you could send the skull to Prof. Cunningham, he would be glad to give you a report on it, and I know no one more competent to do so. Survivals of these Neanderthal types have been met with among Neolithic remains, but not often; and this seems to me to be a contribution towards the settling of that question. . . . My own hope is, that it will turn out to be of great value in the special line of the evolution of man."

Having asked and obtained Mr. Woolston's permission, I duly forwarded the skull to Dr. Munro, by whom it was submitted to Prof. Cunningham. The results of their examination and their consideration of the circumstances of the find, are embodied in an exhaustive and most able Paper read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh on March 19th, 1906, and since published in Vol. xxvi, Pt. iv. of the Proceedings of that Society.

Before, however, dealing with this Paper, it may be well to record the views expressed by Prof. Boyd Dawkins, of Owen's College, Manchester, whose name and fame is well known to every antiquary; and by Mr. A. G. Wright, Curator of the Corporation Museum at Colchester, who, in addition to being an experienced Archæologist, has made a special study of early pottery.

The former gentleman says :—"I have examined the very interesting collection which contains specimens, so far as I know, not recognized in this country before. The remains fall into two distinct groups; the first represented by the mediaeval pottery, among which is a fragment of a tile of about the 12th or 13th century. The pottery has no connection with the rest of the find. The second group, consisting of the human skull and bones, the Neolithic axe, the muller for corn, and three small slabs of sandstone, used for grinding bones and antlers into round implements such as

needles and pins—belong to the Neolithic age. The human skull is of the long-oval Iberic type, which I identified many years ago in the sepulchral caverns and tumuli of North Wales. You will find them described at length in my work on "Cave hunting" . . . . . The three sandstone slabs have, in my opinion, been used for making round implements; two of them by the use of the semi-circular depressions in the edge, and the third by the longitudinal groove in the middle. I am familiar with similar semi-circular edges in flint for making round objects of wood. These are the first which have come under my observation for dealing with bone and antler. . . . . I have taken casts of the three stone tools and the muller for our Museum." Prof. Boyd Dawkins, in another letter, makes the suggestion that we have here to deal with an *interment*, and though this may, of course, be a possible solution, I venture to think that our information as to the actual position of the skeleton is too indefinite to warrant any decided expression of opinion to that effect. Moreover, the very contracted space in which the body lay, the presence of the muller in the same fissure (an object which Professor Boyd Dawkins in the same letter says he has never known to occur in a Neolithic tomb) and the surrounding circumstances generally, appear to me to suggest rather an accidental fall into the fissure, with death as the result; while the presence of the muller, pottery, etc., can best be accounted for as the result of the gradual infiltration of soil from above. This view is shared by Mr. Wright. "The find," he writes, "is a somewhat remarkable one as you say. I should imagine the Neolithic Man—for his skull seems to point to that age—fell into the fissure or pot-hole. It is unfortunate the position of the skeleton was not carefully noted. The skull closely resembles two specimens we have in the museum, one of which was seen by Professor Boyd Dawkins last summer and considered by him to be Neolithic. It was found on a Neolithic site, and the other was found on Clacton beach and appears, from the staining, to have lain in a peat bed. The pieces of sandstone seem to have been used for forming and sharpening bone pins and needles, and may belong to the same period as the skeleton and axe. All the pottery is undoubtedly mediaeval and must have come from a higher position in the pot-hole into which, no doubt, it had been washed."

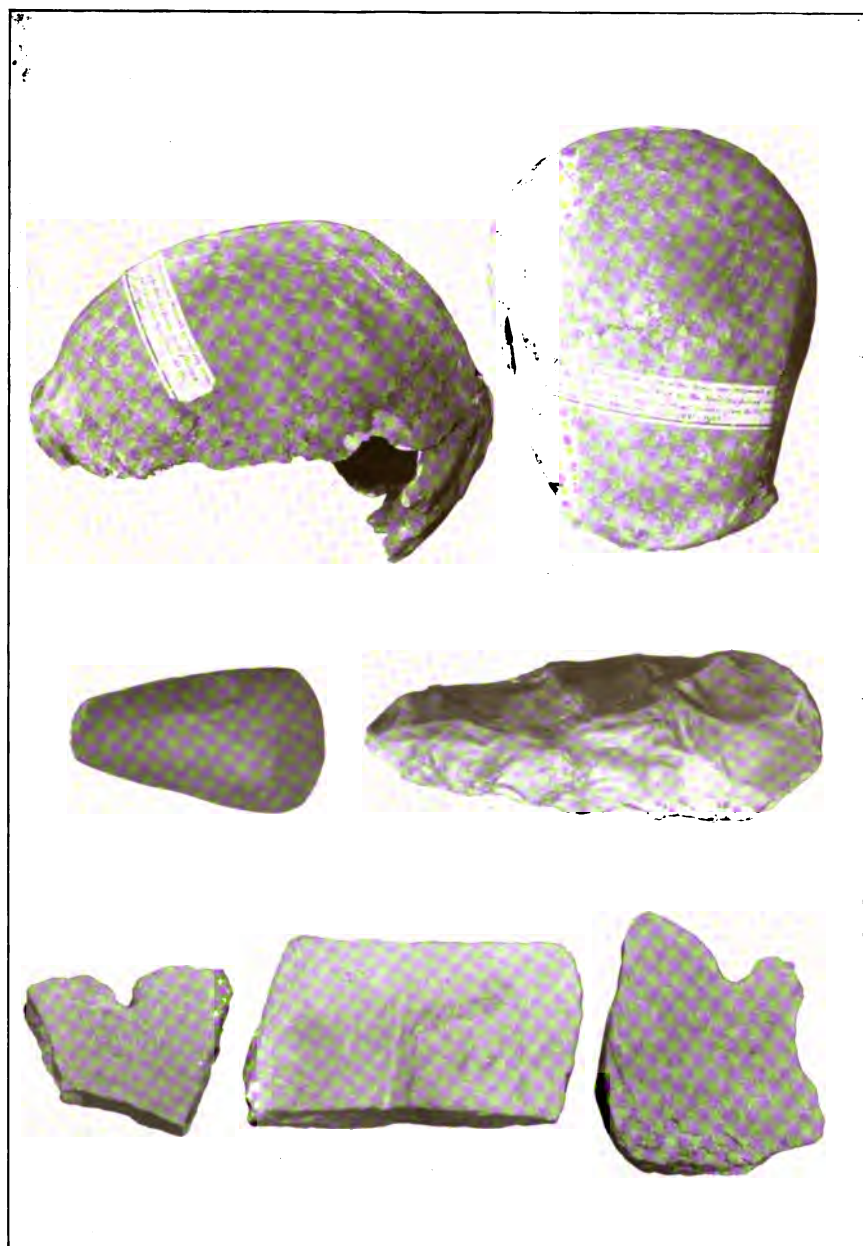
A good deal has been written here on the subject of the various objects found within the fissure, and it may be well to give a more detailed description of them.

1. The Celt<sup>1</sup> or axe-head is a well-made implement of the type characteristic of the later Neolithic period. The material I take to be hornstone (or possibly some kind of slate), and the whole surface has been polished and the broader end ground to a sharp cutting edge. The dimensions are: length, 4-in.

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1. Fig. 3.





5                      1                      3                      6                      4                      2                      7  
 NEOLITHIC OBJECTS FOUND AT GREAT CASTERTON.



width at lower end, 2½-in.; width at upper end, 1½-in. maximum thickness, ½-in.

2. The muller is formed from a triangular piece of coarse red stone, which Mr. Pollock informs me he cannot identify with any local formation. It retains its natural shape except as to its underside, which has been rubbed down to a flat surface. It weighs about 4-lbs. and measures 6-in. in length and 4½-in. in width at the widest part, while its outline may be roughly compared to that of a flat-iron. These mullers or triturating stones are the most primitive contrivances for crushing or grinding cereals. They were used in connection with a larger stone on which the grain or other food was placed in order to be ground by the friction of the muller, wielded by the operator. I have in my possession two of these early grind-stones, both found within a few miles of Stamford. In one case both the lower stone and the muller were found together, the former being merely a rough block of stone worn—or probably intentionally worked—to a hollow on the upper surface. From their shape, stones of this kind have been termed by antiquaries "Saddle-back Querns," and it may be interesting to note that Dr. Farrar, late of Stamford, who has seen my specimens, tells me that while holding a Government Medical appointment in India, at the time of the plague some years ago, he repeatedly found the natives in remote villages in that country still using a practically identical contrivance for the same purpose.

3. Of the three "slabs," that with the transverse groove<sup>2</sup> has a surface area of about 3 by 2-in. and is of some kind of non-local sandstone. The groove, which runs across its shorter diameter, is deep and well-defined at one end, becoming shallower and narrower towards the other. The other two slabs<sup>3</sup> are of a material similar to, if not identical with, the neighbouring Collyweston slate. They are of about the same thickness as the first, namely, ½-in. or thereabouts, and in the edge of each is a semi-circular depression or nick, somewhat larger in one case than in the other. The nicks are a little enlarged towards either face of the slabs, in the manner of a "counter-sunk" screw-hole, and are about of a size to admit an ordinary slate-pencil, the groove in the first described slab being of somewhat smaller calibre. It will be easily seen how these implements would be employed in rubbing down a split fragment of bone into the circular contour of a needle or skewer.

4. The pottery is of so fragmentary a character that it seems unnecessary to add anything to what has already been written concerning it. It has no connection with the Neolithic remains, but it provides us with interesting evidence of the slow and gradual filling up of the fissure from above by the action of rain and (perhaps) of earth worms.

We come now to a consideration of the paper on the archæological and anthropological value of the Casterton find, which Dr. Munro and Professor Cunningham have compiled. This paper is entitled: "Notes: 1. On a human skeleton with Prehistoric objects, found at Great Casterton, Rutland. 2. On a Stone Cist containing a skeleton and an urn, found at Largs, Ayrshire, by Dr. Robert Munro, with a Report on the urn, by the Hon. John Abercromby; and on the skulls, by Professor D. J. Cunningham."

To attempt to condense and summarize a paper of this character is a formidable task; probably, moreover, much of

it would prove of too technical a nature to appeal to the general reader. Nevertheless, all who are interested in the scientific aspect of the subject should not fail to study the paper in its entirety.\* We propose here merely to make excerpts of those parts of the report which deal strictly with the Rutland find, as distinct from the authors' dissertations on Anthropology and Craniology in general.

Dr. Munro, after quoting the account of the find which I communicated to him, proceeds: " . . . Having carefully considered the conditions under which the above-described relics were discovered, I do not think we can legitimately associate any of the worked objects with the skeleton. There can be no doubt that the stone axe, the muller and the grooved rubbing-stones were tools used by people of the Neolithic age, and being deposited in the clay at a higher level than the skeleton, we are entitled to assume, *a fortiori*, that the latter also belonged to the Neolithic age. The skull appears to be similar to those described by Professor Boyd Dawkins from the sepulchral caverns and tumuli of North Wales, as belonging to the dark, long-headed Iberians of whom we shall have something to say later on. (*See Early Man in Britain, chap. ix.*)"

Passing to a general consideration of the two skulls forming the subject matter of the paper, namely, the Rutland skull and the Largs skull, Dr. Munro points out that they may respectively be regarded as fairly typical examples of the cranial conformation of the different races formerly inhabiting the British Isles, the Dolichocephalic or long-headed, and the Brachycephalic or short-(round-) headed. He then gives an interesting summary of our present knowledge as to these races, and the part they played in producing the racial characteristics of the present-day inhabitants of our island. Thus it appears that during the Neolithic period the whole of Western Europe from the Mediterranean to the South of Scandinavia was peopled by a long-headed race of short stature but strong physique, (5-ft. 5-in. in average height) who buried their dead in rudely constructed stone chambers. It is probable that the swarthy, curly-headed Silures, mentioned by Tacitus as occupying South Wales in his time, represent the descendants of the above long-headed race, who had retreated thither before the incoming bands of Gaulish and Belgic immigrants from the continent. This view is supported by the results of Professor Boyd Dawkins' investigations in South Wales, referred to in his letter. (*ante* page 16.) The continental invaders were taller in stature than the people whom they displaced, and were characterized by a brachycephalic type of skull. As regards their civilization, they appear to have had some knowledge of bronze and to have buried their dead in short cists and round barrows, though the custom of burning the dead seems

\* A copy has been added to the Library of the Rutland Archaeological Society.

to have become prevalent some time after their settlement on our shores. After a considerable lapse of time and not many centuries before the Roman invasion, another wave of immigration took place, the new-comers possessing the dolichocephalic type of skull. They introduced that interesting and (as regards their art) refined civilization to which the late Sir Wollaston Franks gave the name "Late Celtic." The final ingredient added to our complex ethnic composition was supplied by the successive Teutonic invasions from Germany, Denmark and Scandinavia. These also were long-headed and may have been the descendants of the earlier Palaeolithic people.

The results of the extreme complexity of origin of the inhabitants of our country regarded as a whole, may show themselves in two entirely opposite ways. First, we may expect that the constant intermarriage of individuals of different types will tend, in the long run, to produce a race which may be taken to represent the average of its several component factors, and which will therefore show among its individual members at the present time no great variation in physical type. The truth of this contention is proved by the researches of modern anthropologists, which demonstrate the great uniformity observable in the cephalic indices among the British race of to-day. In opposition to this, however, there is the principle of Atavism, or reversion to the type of a remote ancestor. This is a well known scientific fact, and will fully account for the instances which are still frequently met with, of extreme forms of dolichocephalic or brachycephalic skull and even, in some cases, of cranial characteristics which we are wont to associate with an undeveloped and debased type of humanity.

Professor Cunningham's observations on the two skulls are, in the main, based on anatomical considerations. "The crania belong," he writes, "to two very different types—the Rutland specimen<sup>1</sup> being long, narrow, with prominent brows and sloping forehead, whilst the Largs cranium is round and lofty, with a straight vertical forehead. The Rutland specimen consists of the calvaria alone, and even that is slightly damaged. The facial and basal parts of the skull are gone, or only represented by a number of small fragments, of which a portion of the lower jaw is alone of any value for reconstruction purposes. The calvaria, evidently that of a male, possesses certain strongly pronounced characters which give it a striking individuality. These are—(1) a marked projection of the supraorbital part of the frontal bone, due to expansion of the frontal air sinuses. (2) A constriction of the cranium behind the orbits, leading to a considerable narrowing of the forehead at this point; and (3) a strong backward slope of the frontal plate of the frontal bone. . . . It is a type of skull

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1. Figs. 2 and 3.

with which the anatomist is not unfamiliar. . . . Such skulls are not unfrequently called Neanderthaloid, on account of the forehead and eyebrow regions presenting some resemblance in general contour to the corresponding parts of the famous Neanderthal cranium, but in other respects they stand upon so much higher a plane that such a term is misleading and inappropriate."

The cephalic index\* is shown to be 73.4 (maximum length 188; maximum breadth 138.) But the maximum antero-posterior diameter is principally due to the inflation of the frontal air sinuses and not to any massing of bone in that region. When the depth of the air sinuses is omitted from the calculation we get a maximum length of 172, giving an index of 80.2. This seems to bring the skull into the brachycephalic class, though it differs widely from a characteristic example of that type. As regards the constriction of the cranium behind the orbits, there are some instructive tests and comparisons given by Professor Cunningham, the conclusion arrived at being that though this constriction is, in the Rutland skull, considerably greater than in the average modern skull, yet it has been exceeded in this respect in many recorded individual cases among present day men and women. The results of the tests as to the frontal inclination in the Rutland example go to prove that the forehead is unusually low and receding, while the height of the cranium is considerably less than that of the average European skull of to-day. In conclusion, the following remarks concerning the Rutland skull may be quoted:—"In the case of the Rutland specimen, it is safe to say that it was not prognathic [*i.e.* having projecting jaws]. A fragment of the front part of the body of the lower jaw of this skull has been preserved, and in this the chief distinguishing features are (1) the vertical sockets for the incisor and canine teeth, and (2) the very pronounced mental\* prominence—a prominence which extends outwards in a ridge-like manner beyond the incisor portion of the jaw, and which terminates on each side in a marked tubercle." By this is signified that we have here a more than usually marked instance of a cleft chin.

Such, briefly, is the result of the examination of the Casterton skull, and it is gratifying to find our first impression as to its exceptional interest confirmed on such high authority as that of Dr. Munro and Professor Cunningham, who have so ably dealt with the subject in the paper we have been considering.

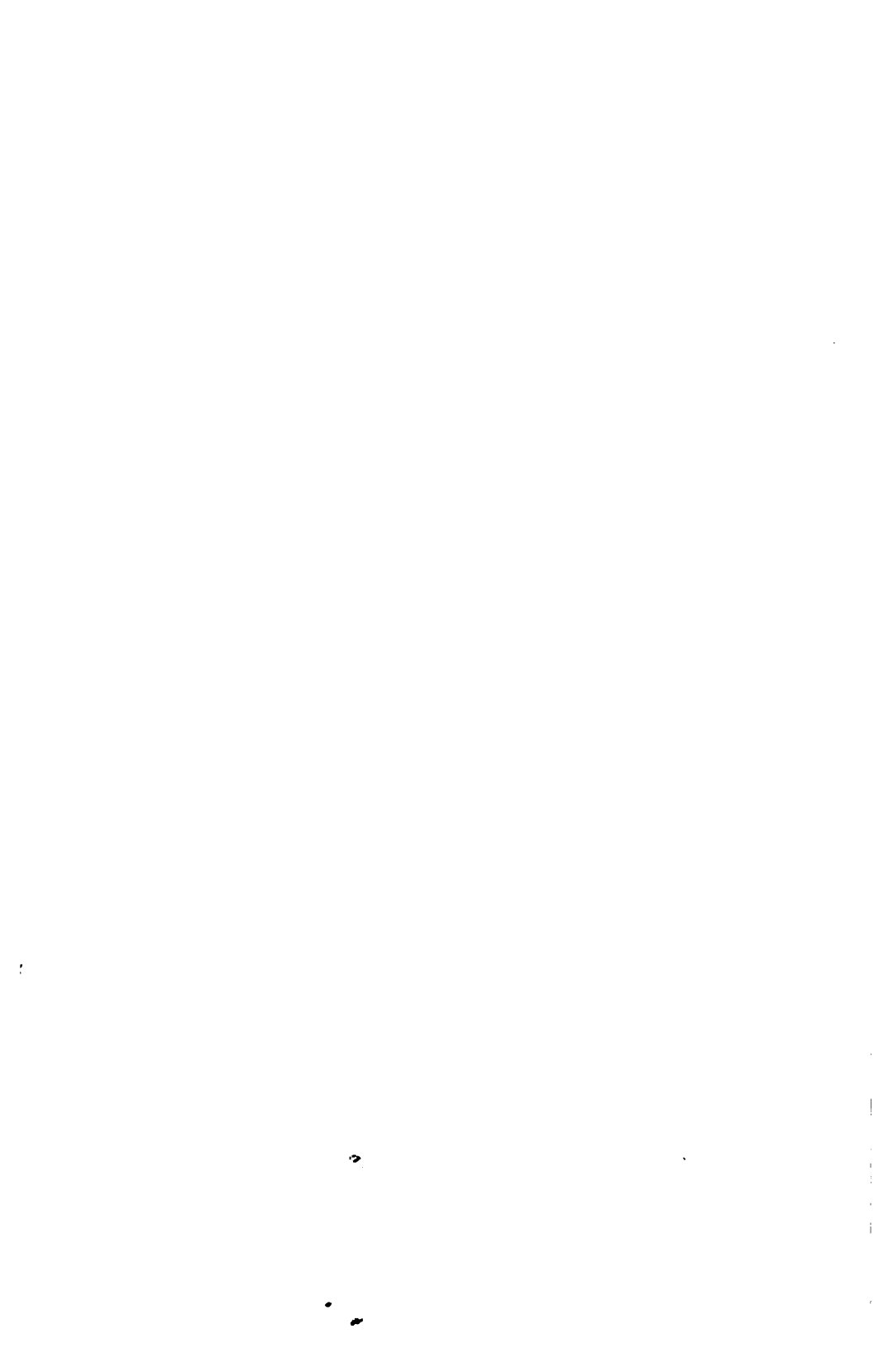
#### NOTE ON A NEOLITHIC CELT FOUND AT OAKHAM, 1906.

This implement† was found by Mr. Higgs, of Oakham, during some drainage operations in Dean's Lane. It is a

\* Cf. Paper by Mr. E. H. V. Hodge in *Rutland Magazine*, Vol. ii, p. 46.

† Latin *Mentum*, chin.

‡ Fig. 4.





Titus Oates, D.D.

*From an Original Picture by Tho Hauker.*

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*By m<sup>r</sup> Titus Oates*

well-shaped flint celt, or axe-head, of symmetrical form. Its dimensions are: Length, 7-in.; maximum width,  $2\frac{1}{4}$ -in.; thickness,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. The flaking is boldly and somewhat coarsely executed and there is no sign of grinding or polishing. It is light brown in colour with a good patina. The cutting edge shows considerable evidence of wear.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.A., F.S.A.

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## TITUS OATES.

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**I**N the Annals of the County of Rutland are to be found the names of men renowned for their philanthropy, their learning, their patriotism, and worthy of the soil on which they were born. But it is to be regretted that the fair record should be blurred by the fact that Oakham was the birthplace of one of the vilest characters known in history—Titus Oates, designated the King of Liars.

His father, Samuel Oates, was of Norfolk origin, son of the rector of Marsham. He was admitted a sizar of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1627, created Master of Arts in 1634, and ordained by the Bishop of Norwich on September 24th, 1635. The art of tergiversation seems to have been early acquired by the worthy Samuel, for shortly afterwards we find him practicing the lucrative profession of an Anabaptist "Dipper." He was sent into Surrey, Sussex and Essex, and such was his regenerating zeal that, as one authority has it "great numbers of women were called out of their beds to go a-dipping in rivers—many of them in the night—so that their husbands and masters could not keep them in their houses: and for these offices he got ten shillings a-piece." A cold bath, in the open air, at midnight is certainly not the best medicine for a sickly constitution, whatever may be its spiritual value, and it is, therefore, not surprising to learn that one of his clients, a young woman named Anne Martin, succumbed to the chilling effects, with the result that the Dipper found himself in Colchester Gaol. Here, such was the fellow's notoriety, that "there was a great and mightie resorte to him, many coming down in coaches from London to visit him."

He was, however, finally acquitted, and we next hear of him at Dunmow in Essex. But his fame had preceded him, and, inverting the usual order of proceedings, the "dipper" was dipped in the Chelmar, finally emerging from the baptismal stream effectually encrusted with the ooze and mud which is well known for its peculiar adhesiveness. Disgusted now with dipping Samuel turned his attention to education and, after serving as usher for brief periods in a succession of schools, finally migrated to Oakham. He was

probably engaged in "teaching the young idea how to shoot" at Oakham School when Titus was born in 1649.

Passing over the first 15 years of his life, we find Titus, the embryo "Saviour of the Nation," as he was afterwards called, entered as a Free Scholar at Merchant Taylor's School in June 1665. He here showed early promise of his predatory instincts for it is alleged that in his first term he cheated the authorities of his entrance money. His record, according to a MS. note in the school register is as follows:—"Perjured upon record and a scoundrel fellow."

He "had to leave" Merchant Taylors in about a year and went to Sedlescombe School, near Hastings. From here he passed as a "poor scholar" to Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, on June 29th, 1667. The record is that he was "spewed out" of Caius and the report at St. John's College, to which he passed is as follows:—"He was a liar from the beginning. He stole from and cheated his taylor of a gown, which he denied with horrid imprecations; and afterwards at a communion, being admonished and advised by his tutor, confessed the fact." But, notwithstanding his lying proclivities, Titus made some friends, for after one or two attempts, he managed to obtain "orders" in the Established Church, being instituted to the vicarage of Bobbing, in Kent, on March 7th, 1672.

There are numerous portraits of Oates extant, and such was his notoriety and the widespread havoc wrought by his lies and infamous villany, that quite a library of pamphlet and broadside literature has gathered round his disreputable advent on the page of history. The portrait accompanying this sketch is said to give a very good idea of the appearance of the wretch. Macaulay in his "History of England" has given us a word picture of the liar's hideous appearance. "Short neck, legs uneven, the vulgar said, as those of a badger, his forehead low as that of a baboon. His purple cheeks and monstrous length of chin were familiar to all who frequented the Courts of Law."

The settled life at Bobbing did not suit him for before the end of 1674 he obtained a license of non-residence and went on a visit to his parents. He seems to have officiated for a short time in the Parish Church at Hastings, but owing to a scandalous libel which he promulgated on the keeper of a school in the town, the liar and his father hurriedly retired in very bad odour. Parker, the keeper of the school, had him arrested in an action for £1000 damages. The liar, however, could not find bail and he was thrown into gaol, from which he managed to make his escape to London and found a refuge in a famous hiding place for debtors, spies, vagabonds and others, called Gunpowder Alley. Shortly afterwards he was nominated chaplain on board a King's ship, a post which in those days was a base and dishonourable one, usually filled by "hedge parsons," ordinarily men



of ill repute who brought no testimonials and were asked no questions.

Expelled the navy he returned to London where for some time he sought employment in vain. But hunger is a sharpener of the wits and Titus, with his usual inventiveness, hit on the idea of professing himself a Roman Catholic, and by this means, in 1676, obtained some menial post in the service of the Duke of Norfolk. A little later we find him in Spain at one of the English Colleges of the Order of Jesus. What Oates' real intentions were on entering the fraternity are not plain. But his conduct, while a novitiate, was so scandalous, that the Jesuits, never very scrupulous in the choice of instruments for carrying out their projects, found him "too hard a nut to crack" and willingly incurred the expense of shipping him from Santander to London. He subsequently styled himself a Doctor of Divinity, a degree which, he stated, he obtained from the University of Salamanca. But this was a lie. He was never at Salamanca and he was never a D.D. None but priests were admitted to this degree by the Catholic Church and Oates was never a priest.

On his return to London he became acquainted with Dr. Tonge, rector of St. Michael's in Wood St, an honest but half crazy man, who was exciting peoples' minds by writing pamphlets "to alarm and awaken His Majesty's subjects." While in the Jesuit College Titus had heard much about bringing England back to the true Church, and from the hints thus gathered he set himself to forge a plot by piecing together things true and false, or true facts falsely interpreted and by inventing treasonable letters and accounts of preparations for military action. Thus was conceived the "most monstrous tissue of grotesque falsehood ever proffered to the credulity of a nation." It goes without saying that Oates hoped to make a "good thing" by his schemes.

The Pope, he said, had entrusted the government of England to the Jesuits. The Jesuits had, by commissions under the seal of their Society, appointed Roman Catholic clergymen, noblemen and gentlemen to all the highest offices in Church and State. The Papists had burned down London once. They had tried to burn it down again. They were at that moment planning a scheme for setting fire to all the shipping in the Thames. They were to rise at a signal and massacre all their Protestant neighbours. A French army was at the same time to land in Ireland. All the leading statesmen and divines of England were to be murdered. Three or four schemes had been formulated for assassinating the King. He was to be stabbed. His medicine was to be poisoned. He was to be shot with silver bullets.

The whole story was written by Oates in Greek characters, copied into English by Tonge, and finally told to one of King Charles' confidential servants named Kirkby. Kirkby having given the King the information, Oates was sent for

and in a private interview gave details of the plot and the persons who were engaged in it. The absurdity of the story was apparent and the discrepancies were so glaring that the King expressed nothing but amused incredulity.

The so called plot at this juncture seemed in great danger of fizzling out. But at this point Oates played his master-stroke. Getting Tonge to accompany him, he made an affidavit before Sir Edmund Godfrey, a well known Justice of the Peace of strong Protestant principles, to an improved edition of the story.

That the liar could have induced anyone to believe in his tales is incredible, but two events, which shortly happened, caused the whole nation to go mad with hatred and fear and led even some reflecting men to suspect that the tale, though evidently distorted and exaggerated, might have some foundation.

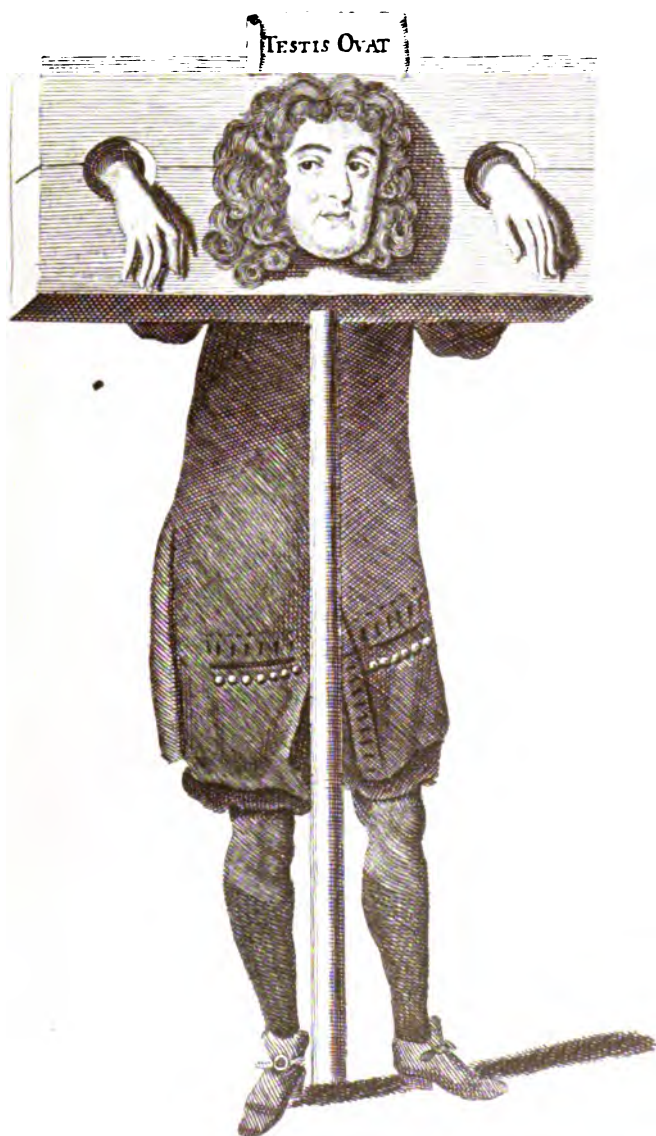
A very busy Roman Catholic intriguer, named Coleman, had been one of the persons accused. Search was made among his papers and, although the greater part had been destroyed, a few were found containing passages which seemed to confirm the evidence of Oates.

A few days later Godfrey, the Justice of the Peace, who had taken the depositions of Oates against Coleman was found murdered in a field near London. By whom it was never known. The most probable supposition was that some hot-headed Roman Catholic, driven to frenzy by the lies of Oates, and the insults of the people, and not distinguishing between the perjured accuser and the innocent magistrate had taken revenge.

The murder of Godfrey was followed by a general panic in the Metropolis. Added to this on the following Sunday (Black Sunday) people thought the world was coming to an end. It suddenly grew so dark about eleven o'clock in the morning that ministers could not read their notes without the aid of candles. There were frequent executions of traitors and men's hearts quaked for fear. Everyone was on the tip-toe of expectation as to what would happen next. The affirmation of Sir Thomas Playfair that "all Protestant citizens might rise next morning with their throats cut" indicates the state of absolute terror which reigned.

Posts and chains were put up in all parts of the City. Well armed train bands were drawn up night after night watching for the insurrection which was expected every moment. Shopkeepers complained of loss of custom. The only trade done seemed to be in literature consisting of tracts and broadsides directed against the Catholics. Nobody would buy to-day what the Papists might burn to-morrow.

Oates rubbed his hands with glee at the havoc he had made. From being a despised, naked, starving wretch, he emerged into an important personage, described as "the Saviour of the Nation." He had once eked out the small



**TITUS OATES,**  
*From a rare Print?*



tithe of a miserable vicarage by stealing the pigs and fowls of his parishioners. Now he was lodged in a palace, followed by admiring crowds, clothed in silk, dined on plate, and generally lived on the fat of the land.

Parliament met on October 21st, and although the King's Speech barely alluded to the plot all other business was suspended, and "The plot! the plot!" was the general cry throughout the House. It was nothing but the plot from morning to night. One of the Lords expressed the general feeling as follows:—"I would not have so much as a Popish man or a Popish woman remain here, not so much as a Popish dog or a Popish bitch, not so much as a Popish cat to purr or mew about the King." These "elevated" expressions were received with loud applause and a bill was immediately passed for raising all the militia and keeping it under arms for six weeks.

The House of Commons wanted more revelations and Oates was requested to appear. He reiterated the details of the plot and even went so far as to accuse the Queen of high treason. So well did he work his lies and so blind were the members of the House to inconsistencies that twenty six warrants were sealed for the apprehension of as many persons, including the five Catholic Lords, Powis, Stafford, Petre, Arundel and Bellasis.

But somehow the plot hung fire. Its credit depended entirely on the evidence of one witness and until another could be found it was useless attempting to demand victims. If justice was to be travestied it must be done according to the good old Anglo-Saxon formulæ. At last a full-blown villain, named Bedloe, whose career had rivalled in infamy that of Oates himself deposed before the magistrates that Godfrey had been murdered by Roman Catholics in revenge for having taken Oates' evidence.

The trials now began. Three innocent men were executed for Godfrey's murder. Within a very short time no less than ten persons were tried and executed. Sir George Wakeman, the Queen's physician, was accused of purposing to poison the King and the Queen was named as being concerned in the plot. Sir Philip Lloyd, however, proved that Oates had perjured himself and Wakeman was acquitted. In June 1680, the Duke of York was, on Oates' testimony, presented as a recusant at Westminster and in November the informer gave evidence in the trial of Viscount Stafford. This unhappy man was beheaded on December 29th, 1680.

It is a most curious circumstance, and one which shows the absolute mania against Roman Catholics developed during this period, that throughout the whole of the trials Oates claimed and appropriated to himself and was actually allowed the extraordinary privilege of doling out just as much "information" as suited him—in other words, as he

invented it. He never made a full authentic statement, but kept back important "facts" in reserve. "It was not to be expected that I should bring out all the story at once," said the liar. Whenever he found himself in a dilemma during a cross-examination he would plead fatigue which "benumbed his senses" and ask for the court to be adjourned.

Oates was now enjoying a pension from the government of £600 a year and for some time kept very quiet. The tide was at the flood. It began to ebb in May 1684 when the Duke of York instituted a civil suit against the perjurer for defamatory language and the jury gave damages against the liar to the extent of a hundred thousand pounds and he was thrown into a debtor's prison pending the payment of the amount. While there he was indicted for perjury. The trial commenced on May 8th, 1685. Oates defended himself with great pluck and ability. He had a familiarity with every question of legal procedure and took ample advantage of his knowledge. He challenged nearly every jurymen, interrupted the Judge frequently, insisted on being heard and showed himself a past master in the art of baffling witnesses.

Notwithstanding his full and fluent defence, which at times rose to a pitch of eloquence, he could not wriggle out of the net he had made for himself. He was convicted and received an awful sentence, the execution of which was expected to kill him. It was rigorously carried out, but to the astonishment of all he survived.

The Court ordered him to pay a fine of 2000 marks, to be stripped of his canonical Habits, to stand in the pillory on certain days during each year as long as he lived, to be whipped from Newgate to Tyburn by the common hangman. It is stated that he was whipt with a whip of six thongs, and received 2,256 lashes, amounting to 13,536 stripes. Numerous ballads and broadsides were published at the time dealing with Oates' sentence. From a ballad, entitled "The Salamanca Doctor's Farewell," we give the following extract referring to the pillory:—

"From three prostrate Kingdoms at once to adore me,  
And no less than three Parliaments kneeling before me;  
From hanging of *Lords* with a word and a frown,  
And no more than an Oath to the shaking a Crown:  
For all these brave pranks,  
Now to have no more thanks,  
Than to look thro' a Hole, thro' two damn'd oaken planks.  
O! mourn ye poor *Whigs* with sad lamentation,  
To see the hard fate of the Saviour o' th' Nation."

Oates was in prison for three-and-a-half years, but upon the flight of King James, and during the excitement against the Catholics, he partially regained his liberty, and brought an action against his sentence before the House of Lords. His plea was that the punishment did not fit the crime. The Lords, while admitting the sentence to be unjust, confirmed it by a majority of 35 to 23. The Reversal of Sentence Bill

was being pressed to its completion by the Commons, but the Lords frustrated the design by means of amendments. The matter was finally settled by Oates receiving a Royal Pardon with a pension of £300 a year.

He was once more at large but felt his individuality was gone. An act of grace had restored his freedom, but his sentence was still legally in force and, as a convicted perjurer, his testimony was invalid in a court of law. His interest in life seemed to be gone, when all at once it was revived by the prospect of having a finger in a new plot conceived on a scale worthy of the liar's own inventiveness and ambition. Popish plots were out of date, Whig plots paid no longer, but for Jacobite plots there was, he thought, a glorious future yet in store.

In 1691 he became acquainted with a man, named William Fuller, whom he induced to forge another plot, but it missed fire, and he himself was exposed. Being summoned before the Council his pension was reduced, and the lid of the secret service coffer was closed down. Titus was now in a state of impecuniosity, and casting about in matrimonial waters, actually succeeded, in spite of the notorious infamy of his past, in landing a widow, named Mrs. Margaret Wells, with £2,000.

The rest of "The Liar's" career may be briefly told. He joined the Anabaptists at Wapping, but was ejected for his scandalous behaviour, and then went and lived privately in Axe Yard, Westminster. Sobriety and decency were two virtues with which he was not gifted. His chief pleasure was in attending the law courts, listening to the pleadings, occasionally brawling, and, probably doing his best to still further corrupt the foul tribe of informers and perjurers with whom he fraternised, and whose infamy was so long a festering sore in England. Oates' execrable career came to an end in Axe Yard on July 13th, 1705.

So lived and died the "King of Liars," a human being, whose name in English history has been handed down to posterity covered with obloquy. His villainous perjuries, which involved in disgrace and ruin many innocent persons, under the pretext of being participators in the Popish Plot, have earned for him the reputation of being, as one writer puts it, "the bloodiest villain since the world began," and even the cruel treatment to which he was submitted cannot gain for him one shred of pity.

G. PHILLIPS.

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**ORDER OF THE ROYAL OAK.**—When the Order of the Royal Oak was proposed in the reign of Charles II. the following gentlemen, residing in Rutland, were chosen as worthy of its investiture. Abel Barker and Edward Fawkenor of Uppingham, Christopher Browne and Richard Halford of Edithweston, Samuel Browne and Henry Noel, all stated to be possessed of lands valued at from £600 to £1,000 per annum.

## ROYAL COMMISSION.

**T**HIS commission issued to Baptst Noel—Viscount Campden is interesting. It is on parchment 12½ inches by 10 inches.

The "Charles R" is in the King's own handwriting.

It is dated ye 5th day of December, in the twelwe yeere of our reigne.

That year is 1661, since the years of the reign of Charles II. are counted from the year 1649, the year of the death of Charles I, and not from 1660 the date of the restoration.

The Great House,

N. F. NOEL

North House, Gloucestershire.

Charles R,

Right trusty and well beloved Cousin We greet you well Whereas we understand that Our Game of all Sorts is unlawfully disturbed and destroyed by divers lewd persons within our County of Rutland and places adjacent against whom no ordinary means hath been sufficient to prevent their unlawful practises in that kind We now resolving that a stricter course shall be held for ye due preservation of our sport these for Our use and service well knowing your affection and dilligence doe streightly command and require you to use your best care and watchfulness by all wayes possible to prevent such insolensies in all places within ten miles of our Towne of Okeham and doe therefore hereby give you sufficient authority to depute honest and able persons to apprehend all Such Offendors that they may be proceeded against in Justice and receive condign punishment further also we authorise and command you That by your deputed Ministers you shall take away all Guns Netts doggs of any kinds and all other Engines or Instruments that shall be used in ye unlawful destruction of Our Game wheresoever you shall understand they are keeping them for Our use till you shall receive further direction from us We charge you again to be very carefull in ye exact performance hereof not doubting of ye good effects in regard We are confident of your care and faithfulness herein above others and this shall be a sufficient Warrant and discharge both to your selfe and Ministers in that behalfe Given under Our Signett at Our Pallace at Whitehall ye 8th day of December in the Twelwe yeere of Our Reigne.

By his Maties Command

EDW. NICHOLAS

To our right trusty and  
well beloved Cousin  
Baptist Noel  
Lord Viscount Campden  
to preserve ye game in Rutland



## PARISH OFFICERS AND THEIR BOOKS.

**A**MONG the contents of the parish deed-chest are often found books and papers apparently of little interest or importance; but in reality they yield curious and out-of-the-way information, giving glimpses into the life of the people during past centuries.

Below will be found the accounts of one John Edgson, Churchwarden and Overseer of the Poor for Teigh, Rutland, for the year 1710, which I have been able, through the kindness of a friend, to peruse. The office of Churchwarden is very old. Nowadays it has lost most of its prestige, and the Churchwarden is almost forgotten except on Sundays when collections are made. Formerly each villager took a personal interest in affairs which he himself would be called upon to manage; it being a rule previous to this century that Churchwardens, Overseers, Road Surveyors and Parish Constables should be elected for one year only. A perusal of the account hereunder brings to light some curious practices, and also throws some side-lights on English History.

The first item relates to the window-tax. This tax was imposed in order to defray the expense of the re-coinage in 1695, and continued in force until 24th of July, 1851, when it was repealed by the Act 14 and 15 Victoria, c. 36, which levied a duty upon inhabited houses instead. The tax fell heavily on old manor houses having innumerable windows and skylights, and, in order to avoid payment, windows were blocked up, many instances of which occur in this county.

The next curious item is, "Paid for 5 briefs, 5s. 9d." In the account books all Church collections were duly entered. Originally these were more of the nature of voluntary rates, for the name of the donor is given, and the sum he paid. In order to regulate and restrict the right of levying collections, Acts of Parliament were passed, and no collection was allowed to be made without a proper license called a "brief." Briefs were issued for all kinds of emergencies and disasters, principally for damage by fire (in the books from which the following accounts are extracted several items refer to payments for fire); there were no Insurance Offices in those days. Collections for the redemption of English captives in Turkey, release of slaves, the re-building of St. Paul's Cathedral, for refugees in the Principality of Orange, are some of the items which figure in briefs of this period.

Another curious item found in these accounts is that of "payment for a substitute." In the last century men were seized for service in the army and navy. Of course, if the father of a family went away, his wife and children were left to be provided for by the parish, and this payment (from £8 to £10) by the Churchwardens to some unencumbered man who would go as a substitute was in the end the cheaper.

Probably most people have heard of the parish beadle who kept the worshippers awake in church with his stave, but it is evident that in Teigh he had other duties to perform, viz., the whipping of dogs out of church. The item stands, "Paid for a pair of Thewes for wiping (whipping) dogs."

In the Parish Constable's accounts many payments are recorded for the extermination of vermin—foxes, stoats, hedgehogs, sparrows, etc., and the prices ranged from 6d. for a fox to 1d. for a dozen sparrows. Another curious item in the Parish Constable's accounts is payment for a hue-and-cry (often spelt "hueingcry"). The payment for carrying one to Ashwell from Teigh was twopence. In the year 1710, according to the following account, the church underwent some repair, the items striking one as most curious being:—

"For 1 strik of molt (malt) for to make mortar for ye steepel."

"For ale for sizing ye steepel."

It was evidently an event when the "weather cock" was taken down, as the sum of one shilling is spent for drink. The spelling of many of the old accounts, as will be seen by the following example, is decidedly phonetic and original, but as a whole they are legible and neatly kept.

**The A Counts of John Edgson, Chirchwarden & Overseear of ye poore for Teigh, for ye year of 1710.**

	lb	s.	d.
for righting ye deuplytats for ye window tax ... ..	00	02	00
for mending ye seates in ye Chirch & nales & wood & keeing ye bolts & wedgis for ye masons ... ..	00	03	00
p'd to Henry Templeman for stone for ye Chirch ... ..	00	01	00
for mending ye bell wheels & ye doors next ye chansil and nales & cords ye same time ... ..	00	01	06
p'd for 3 pound of glew for woshing ye Chirch ... ..	00	01	06
Michill <sup>ms</sup> visitashon for ye Cort fees ... ..	00	03	06
p'd for breefs ... ..	00	05	09
p'd for my ordearny and exstronry ... ..	00	03	06
for otes for my horse at that time ... ..	00	01	06
Given to 2 wimen with a leter of request ... ..	00	00	06
Given to a man & woman with a leter of request ... ..	00	01	00
p'd for 3 days thatching Witt Wiers house ... ..	00	03	00
p'd for 3 days sarving thatcher ... ..	00	01	06
p'd for 3 days drawing straw ... ..	00	01	00
p'd for drink at that time ... ..	00	00	09
p'd for 2 quarts of wine at Cristmas ... ..	00	05	06
p'd for bread ... ..	00	00	02
p'd for bringing ye wine ... ..	00	00	06
for a linting for widers house & Lats & nales at that time ... ..	00	00	07
for 2 gabel pouls for Wiers house ... ..	00	00	04
p'd to John Stanger for Looking after ye Clock & weshing ye serpplis ... ..	00	14	00
p'd for oile for ye Clock ... ..	00	00	04
p'd for cleaning ye Chirch ... ..	00	01	00
p'd to John Stanger Witt Wiers Clark wagis ... ..	00	00	04
p'd for Leather for ye Clock ... ..	00	00	03
p'd to John Crookman for shouting ye bell ropes ... ..	00	00	04
Given to a poor woman ... ..	00	00	03
Given to 9 mamed soulgers ... ..	00	01	06
for fier wood for ye Glasher at ye Chirch ... ..	00	00	03

## AND COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

31

	lb	s.	d.
for cord for ye Clock house windo & yt seats in ye Chirch & work & nales ... ..	00	01	02
p'd for a pair of Thewes for wiping dogs ... ..	00	02	00
Given to ye Ringers on Quen Ann Berth Day ... ..	00	01	06
p'd to Richard Stanes for weshing ye Chirch & pointing ye steeple & making ye wall good in ye inside & pav- ing in ye Chirch & mending ye Chirch walls ... ..	03	01	00
Giving to ye ringers on ye 8 of March ye prockelama- shon of Quen Ann ... ..	00	01	00
p'd to Peter Blackbond for mending ye clock ... ..	00	00	06
p'd to Thomas Korner for making Cramps for ye steeple and making a keay for a Lock ... ..	00	14	04
p'd for Bread & wine at Easter ... ..	00	06	00
p'd for fetching ye wine ... ..	00	00	06
p'd to Phillpot for mending ye Clock & spout ... ..	00	03	06
p'd for mending ye serpliss ... ..	00	01	00
p'd to fransis Herring for 1 a day helping ye Glasher ...	00	00	06
for fier wood at that time ... ..	00	00	06
for my mare going to Peeter borow visitashon ... ..	00	02	00
p'd for 5 breeds ... ..	00	06	00
p'd for my ebenibeny bill and Cort fees ... ..	00	06	06
p'd to fra <sup>n</sup> Borstnel for mending ye Chirch walls ... ..	00	00	09
p'd to Witt Wier Collexon from April ye 15 to April ye 7 that is 51 weeks at one shill & 6 pens per week ...	03	16	06
for fier wood for Witt Wier at 3 pens pr week 51 weeks	00	12	00
p'd to Stephen Riminton Colexon 6 pens per week 51 weeks ... ..	01	05	06
p'd to Nathaniel Adcock for 9 ponnd of sorder for ye leads for 2 days work of ye plomer ... ..	00	09	00
for my man 1 days work ... ..	00	04	00
for 30 squares of Glass ... ..	00	01	00
spent when I was poot on Chirchwarden ... ..	00	02	06
p'd for my bill when I was poot on Over Seear of ye poore & spent at that time ... ..	00	02	00
For my chardgis at Easter visitashon Cort fees and a coppoy of ye regester ... ..	00	00	10
p'd for our ordery & Extrorny ... ..	00	04	06
p'd for otes for three horses at that time ... ..	00	07	08
p'd for horse at that time ... ..	00	01	06
Given to ye Ringers on ye Quens Crounashon Day ... ..	00	01	00
Given to a woman with a leter of request ... ..	00	01	06
p'd to Kathern Smart Collexion ... ..	00	01	00
p'd to Widow <sup>r</sup> Borsnol Collexion ... ..	00	00	02
Spent when ye Chirch woork was Let ... ..	00	00	02
Spent of Mr. Templeman and Thos. farding when they was painting ye Chirch ... ..	00	03	06
p'd to Thos. farding for painting ye Chirch ... ..	00	01	06
p'd for 2 qu <sup>a</sup> .tor of Lime for ye Chirch at 8d pr strik ...	02	00	00
p'd for 3 strik & a peck of weshing Lime ... ..	00	10	08
p'd for 5 pecks of smith skales ... ..	00	06	06
p'd for 1 strik of molt for to make mortar for ye steeple for fetching ye Lime & skales and molt for ye Chirch ...	00	03	04
p'd for 1 Lode of Straw for Wiers house & spent when it came ... ..	00	04	06
p'd for 1 days work of a mason at Wiers house ... ..	00	10	06
p'd to John Hays is boy for sarving mason ... ..	00	01	00
Spent at that time ... ..	00	00	04
for 1 day mending ye Chimdy at Wiers house & Drink for a hod for ye masons when they pointed ye steeple ...	00	00	06
Spent when the weather kock was taken down ... ..	00	01	00
p'd for painting ye weather kock & ye oile & collors ...	00	05	10
p'd for Ale for sising ye steeple ... ..	00	00	08

	lb	s.	d.
Spent when ye masons was pointing ye steeple ... ..	00	02	06
Thes A Counts allowed by ye Nibors and approved on & there remanes dew to John Edgson the Sum of five pound eight shill from ye town.			
John Edgson's Disberstments is ... ..	20	15	2
Received of ye towns money... ..	15	7	2
	<hr/>		
Dew to John Edgson ... ..	5	1	0
Witness thare hands			
Ralph Pouslby, Henry Templeman, Symon Exton, William Cox.			
Chris Wright			
his			
fran X herring			
mark			

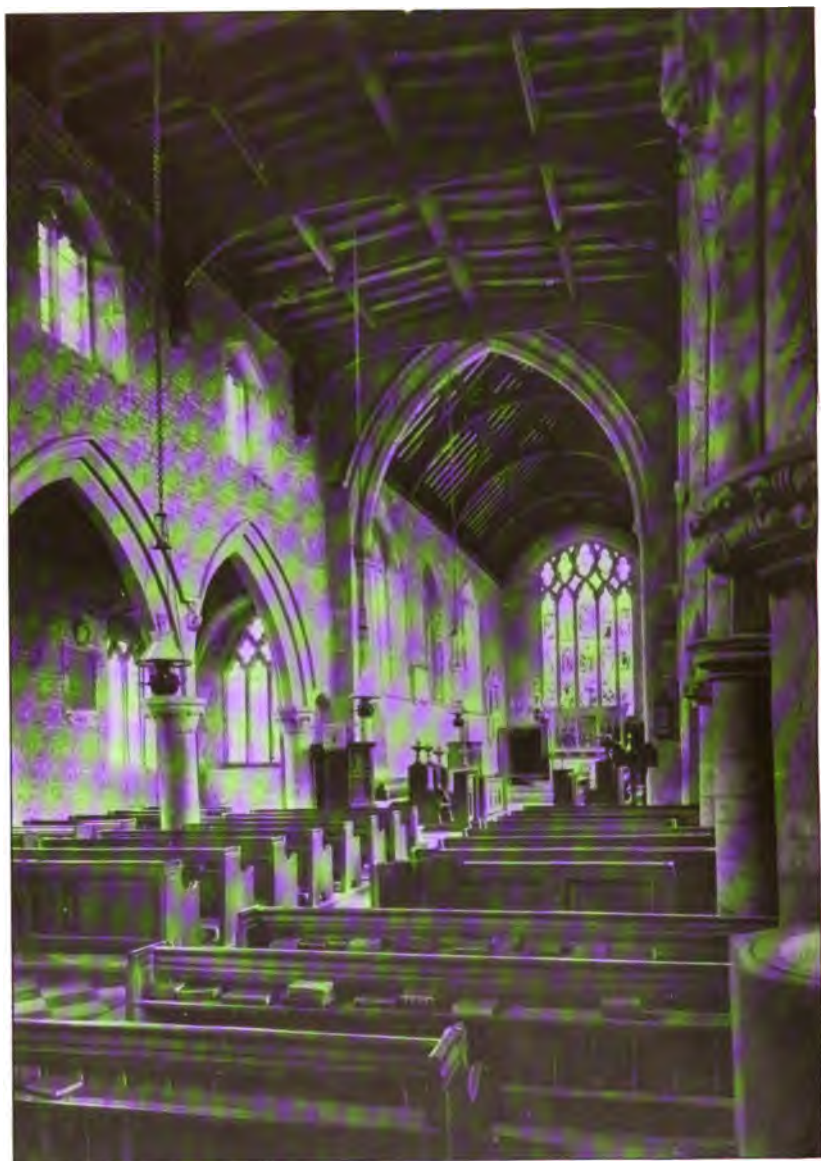
## THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE October meeting of the Society, the first indoor meeting of the present winter season, was held in MR. HOLLINS' Mission Room, at Ketton, when MISS AMY TASKER and the REV. J. D. GEDGE provided interesting papers. MISS TASKER, a resident in Collyweston, has taken great and commendable pains to investigate the past history of the village and particularly that of the Royal Palace, with which her paper mainly dealt. The Castle of Collyweston (or Colyn's Weston, as it was originally called, from the French diminutive of Nicolas, Nicolas de Segrave having been an early holder of the Manorial rights here) was probably built in Henry V's reign, but had been considerably added to by the time the house was occupied by Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Mother of Henry VII., who was its most illustrious tenant. It is interesting to note also, that the illfated Mary Queen of Scots came here on her last journey to Fotheringay. MISS TASKER's paper, which has since been read before the Northampton Architectural Society, proved a most carefully compiled addition to our local archæology (although the subject matter is, strictly speaking, in Northants.) and we hope we may soon have a further contribution from her pen.

MR. GEDGE had a congenial topic in "British origins," taking in the main the craniological aspect of the question. After giving an account of the various incursions of foreign races into our country in early times and stating the cranial peculiarities of each people, he passed on to historic times, showing how certain temperaments are frequently connected with particular types of skulls. MRS. TWEDDELL kindly entertained the members to tea at the close of the meeting.

At Oakham, on December 1st, the Society had an opportunity of listening to a most able lecture on "18th Century Furniture," by MR. F. S. ROBINSON, of Uppingham, the lecture being illustrated by lantern slides. MR. ROBINSON has made a deep study of English furniture and has published a handsome book on the subject. His lecture dealt with most of the well known makers and designers of furniture: Chippendale, the Adam Brothers, Shearer, Heppelwhite, Sheraton, etc., tracing the gradual development of style till the zenith was reached and the subsequent decadence in "Early Victorian" times. The attendance on this occasion was a large one and the meeting may be considered one of the most successful the Society has held. MRS. WELLINGTON and MISS PAINTER hospitably provided tea in the vestibule of the Victoria Hall, after the lecture.

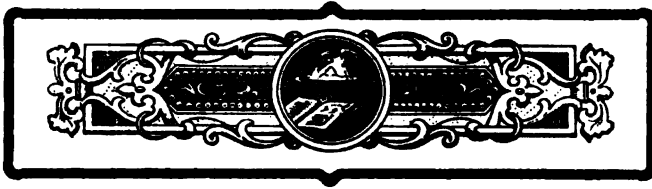




*Photo by*

**NORTH LUFFENHAM CHURCH.**

*[G. Phillips.*



THE  
RUTLAND MAGAZINE  
AND  
COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

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NORTH LUFFENHAM *(continued)*.

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**THE CHURCH**, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is of considerable size and very interesting. The plan consists of nave with north and south aisles, chancel, north and south porches and engaged tower with stone spire. The tower and broach spire form a very graceful composition of the Early English period. The spire, which is a good example of the broach form, with alternate spire lights similar to the celebrated example at St. Mary's, Stamford, has no parapet. The Cistercian mask round its summit clearly indicated its date. The slope of the spire runs down to the outer edge of the wall of the tower and finishes with a corbel table, and there is a double slope to connect the corners with the intermediate faces. The lower part of the tower has one lancet on the west and is Early English. The belfry window of two lights is Early Decorated. There is an octagonal stair turret at the north west, with pedimental top dying into the face of the tower, which forms a most conspicuous feature. The tower opens to the nave by a pointed arch on octagonal shafts, and to the aisles, north and south, by smaller pointed arches. Previous to the restoration of the nave, in 1873, the tower arch was entirely boarded up and plastered and in front of it was a gallery, where the singers and children sat, and which contained a barrel organ.

The church was mainly built in two periods, the Early English and the Decorated. There is, however, one very small fragment of Norman work, showing the billet moulding,

in the buttress of the tower in the enclosed space at the end of the north aisle. The side aisles are continued westward as far as the west front of the tower, and opening into it with arches on the north and south sides. The ends of these aisles are built up so that this feature is not noticed inside. It is very difficult to say when these walls were built. The fact that they are not bonded into the walls of the Church indicates that they were not originally there, but it would very much add to the general effect of the church if these walls could be taken away, with safety to the tower, and the arches thrown open to the church. In these walls there are quatrefoils built in, which may possibly have formed two of the Early English Clerestory windows.

The pillars and capitals of the arcade on the north side, and the arcade of four arches on the south are of the Early English period; these latter contain very considerable traces of their original colouring. The capitals of the pillars, which on the north are alternately cylindrical and octagonal, are moulded and foliated, the arches which they support being chamfered; the hoodmoulds have head terminations of various characters, amongst them being a head with a wimple or chin cloth, a characteristic feature of the ladies' dress of that period. The responds in the south aisle consist of clustered shafts. The beautiful pillar at the east end of the north aisle was cut away to admit of an entrance to the roodloft.

The windows of the western portion of the aisles seem to be of the same date as the west window of the tower. In the wall above the arcade remain the splays of the original clerestory, which was built up and destroyed when the later windows were inserted. The north and south doorways, though very much restored, are good examples of the Early English period. The north porch is plain. It has a doorway with continuous mouldings, and a plain square window of two lights and rather domestic character above it. The south porch is large. The outer doorway is on shafts, the inner doorway upon closely clustered shafts with moulded capitals.

In the fourteenth century an extensive restoration took place, new arches were built upon the older capitals and pillars on the north side; larger windows, with tracery varying in design, were inserted in place of the Early English windows in the side aisles; but it was in the chancel that the most important work was done. This is of noble proportions, and the windows, varying in design and size, are each of them interesting examples. The centre one on the north side retains its original stained glass, which though it has been restored, has been so carefully done that it is with difficulty the work can be distinguished from the old. The double sedilia on the south side of the sanctuary has ogee canopies trefoiled, and the mouldings filled with ball-



flower ornamentation. The spandrels have pierced tracery and the hood moulding also is thickly studded with ballflower ornament. It is an excellent piece of work. The piscina, though not forming a part of the same composition, as is so often the case, has an ogee feathered arch and pierced tracery in the spandrels. The foliated drain, which has been restored, is interesting. There are two low side windows or lychscopes in the chancel, one on the north west and the other on the south west, both being blocked. The use of these windows remains a vexed question with Ecclesiologists. The chief theories are these. It may be a Leper's window; though this is highly improbable. A lamp may have been placed within to scare away ghosts. Confessions may have been heard through it of persons not allowed to enter the church. A small sanctus bell may have been rung from it to apprise the neighbourhood of the Elevation of the Host.

In 1817 the church was reseatd and repaired with unsightly deal boxes and pews at a cost of £190 17s. 3½d. The rector contributed one third of the cost, Sir Gilbert Heathcote and Samuel Barker, Esq. gave £10 each, and the latter gentleman also contributed an oak tree which "was accepted very thankfully." A parish rate of two shillings in the pound was laid to provide the balance.

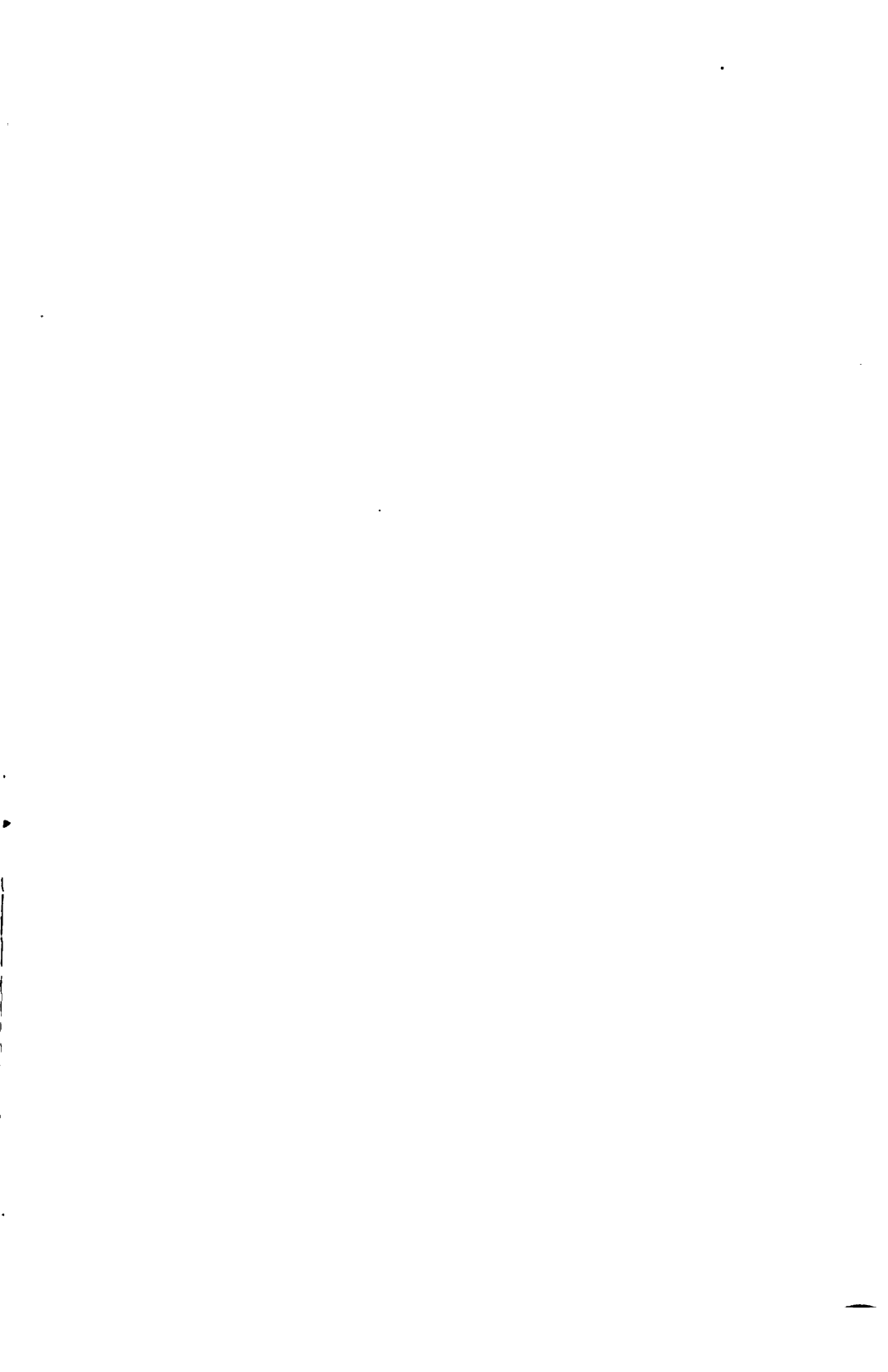
On June 10th, 1822, the church was struck by lightning and part of the spire demolished. No record of this accident has been preserved in the parish, but in the parish accounts appears the item "Contract for repairing the steeple £25 10s. od." The expenses for the year 1823 are quite £60 in excess of the usual annual expenditure; this sum was probably the cost of the repairs to the church owing to the accident.

And interesting report of the occurrence appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, from which we make the following extract:—

"One night during the late sultry weather, the neighborhood of Stamford was visited by one of the most severe tempests of thunder and lightning ever experienced in this climate. It commenced between eight and nine o'clock, and was not over till nearly eleven; during all which time the lightning was extremely vivid, and the thunder sometimes very awful. We regret to state that we have heard of much mischief occasioned by the storm. At North Luffenham (Co. Rutland) a flash of lightning a few minutes before ten o'clock, by its intensity and continuence, spread terror and dismay through the village beyond what the oldest person ever experienced. The flash was accompanied by a whizzing noise and strong sulphureous smell, and the thunder ensued so instantaneously that the inhabitants were not aware what mischief it was occasioning, though all persons in the neighborhood of the church supposed their own houses to be falling. In the morning it was discovered, however, that the spire of the church had been much injured, upwards of ten feet having been struck off from the top of it, and some of the stones carried to the wonderful distance of 170 yards. The iron spindle of the weathercock had acted as a conductor to the lightning; and the electric

fluid, after demolishing the top of the spire, had passed to one of the windows lower down, and forced out a part of the wall of the steeple of the north-east side. From this point the lightning descended into the church, which it filled, and where its shattering effects were visible in nearly all the lower windows of the body of it. The solid walls have been in several situations pierced through by the subtle fluid, whose course is wonderfully traced. Under one of the arches of the south aisle it seems to have meandered without doing mischief, as there is a burnt zigzag mark on the stones, an irregular dotted line of smoke, presenting one of the most singular evidences of the harmless presence of electric phenomena ever beheld. The marks, we understand, will be allowed to remain as a memorial of the visitation. Several pews on the south side of the church are shivered to pieces, and the walls are much damaged. In the chancel and body of the church, which has been handsomely (*sic*) new pewed within a few years, little damage is done. At a distance the venerable edifice, from its elevated station, shorn of its top and picturesque fane, which towered above the trees, looks dismally. The fane was picked up on Tuesday morning in a paddock 60 yards distant from the steeple, in a west direction; and the same ground was covered with the stones, as if they had been discharged from artillery. Had they been driven eastwardly they must have greatly damaged the houses of Lady Anne Noel and the Rev. Mr. Hardyman, which are within 30 yards of the church, and have not been injured in even the least degree. The parish clock was stopped by the concussion, and the strong iron spindle of the weathercock was bent and precipitated amongst the bells."

The restoration of the church was undertaken in 1870 at a cost of £1,009 11s. 0d. The contractors were Messrs. Richardson and Roberts of Stamford, the architect Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., of London. The sum of £400 was borrowed from Queen Anne's Bounty on June 3rd, 1870, in order to meet part of the expenses incurred in restoring the chancel, and mortgage deeds were executed by the then Rector (Rev. P. G. Dennis) for the due repayment of this sum in thirty annual instalments. The last instalment was paid by the present Rector (Rev. E. A. Irons) in 1901. From the MSS. referred to in the last number we cull the following particulars of the state of the chancel before the restoration. The roof was ceiled, but bosses projected through the plaster from the ridge piece. The original oaken timbers above being coarse and not intended to be exposed were removed and the present deal roof erected. The lower half of the east window was plastered up. Against this plastered wall a large black board was placed on which was painted the ten commandments. The original mullions of the windows had not been interfered with, but the spaces between them were plastered up so that no light was admitted into the fabric. The roof cut off the head of the east window so that the tracery could not be seen. The fine old stained glass of the 14th century, now in the middle window of the north side of the chancel and in the middle light of the easternmost window on the same side, was taken from the top of the east window, having evidently, at some time, been gathered together and placed there. The width of





*Photo by*

**DOUBLE SEDILIA AND PISCINA: NORTH LUFFERRHAM CHURCH.**

*[G. Phillips.]*

some of the coats of arms seems to indicate that they were originally in different windows. Messrs. Clayton and Bell rearranged them where they now are at a cost of £30. We shall describe these shields and give illustrations in a later issue. There were three pews on each side at the west end of the chancel, probably erected in 1817, and the walls within the altar rails were panelled. There was also a sort of screen between the nave and chancel consisting of round oak pillars with tracery at the top. The original chancel screen consisted of three open panels with tracery above.

The restoration of the nave was undertaken in 1874, but in consequence of the contributions promised falling short of the estimated cost the restoration of the tower was not proceeded with. The total cost was £1,649 13s. 6d. £1,324 17s. 3½d. was subscribed, and the Rector paid the balance of £324 16s. 2½d. The architect was Mr. Street, and the contractor Mr. Stanion of Market Harborough. He, however, becoming bankrupt during the progress of the work the contract was completed by Mr. James Jennings of Market Harborough. The work was substantially and well done, but the scraping and pointing of the walls seems rather a pity, as the very rough stones were never intended to be seen. The strained arches in the north and south aisles were added to give strength to the arcade and help to support the clerestory; they are altogether modern. The tracery of the east window takes the place of the original Decorated tracery, which, though it was very much mutilated and filled up, was very graceful in outline, and more delicate in detail than the modern work; why the old was not reproduced it is difficult to say.

The font is a good plain octagonal bowl on a stem of like form. It stands, no doubt, in its original position against a pillar near the north door. The roof of the nave has been carefully restored and contains a good deal of its original colour, chiefly red and black; the principals rest on carved figures, which are also painted. The pulpit is a good example of the Jacobean period. Outside, the cross on the eastern gable of the chancel is the original one, it is not too large as so many modern ones are. It is rather simple in design, the ornamentation consisting of square flowers carved at the ends of each arm. The clerestory has perpendicular windows of two lights and are rather flatly arched. The aisle windows are mostly Decorated, square headed three lights. On the north side is one the head of which is in the form of a spherical triangle with trefoil in the centre, a form not very often met with.

**THE BELLS.**—There are five bells and a clock bell.

1. ✠ IO\*\*\*EXTON\*\*\*ED\*\*\*HVNT\*\*\*\*\*RO\*\*\*MVNTON\*\*\*  
HE\*LAU\*CHWA

1630

The \* denotes a flower pattern.

2. This is a Pre-Reformation bell. The inscription is illegible and only to be obtained by rubbing. It is manifestly imperfect.

*Melodie Geret Nomen Campana.*

3. ✠ OMNIA ✠ FIAN ✠ AD ✠ GLORIAM ✠ DEI ✠ ✠ 1618  
✠ E ✠ HVNT ✠ H ✠ STAFFORDE ✠ GARDIAN ✠ ✠.

The ✠ denotes the insertion of a curious M shaped mark stamped round the circumference.

4. :: THO . EAYRE FECIT . 1742 : OMNIA FIAN AD  
GLORIAM DEI :: GLORIA DEO SOLI.

Thomas Eayre was a bellfounder at Kettering.

He spared no expense to make improvements and his bells are very plentiful in this and neighbouring counties.

5. JA DIGBY JO BASSET IZ JOHNSON ED HVNT  
HE STAFFORD DA GIBSON. 1619.

This bell is cracked and not in use.

By the mark on the Bell (a cross calvary between his initials, with a crescent and a star above) it would seem to have been cast by Henry Oldfield, bellfounder of the Longe Row, Nottingham. He, however, died in 1615, and therefore his son George must have used his stamp for some years afterwards, as No. 5 was not cast until 1619.

The Bell connected with the clock was fixed about the year 1780, but is without inscription.

The 4th Bell is the passing Bell and is rung:—Three threes for a man; three twos for a woman; two threes for a young man; two twos for a young woman; one three for a man child and one three for a woman child.

The 4th Bell is tolled at funerals. On Sundays and other service days the 2nd Bell is rung at 8 a.m.

The Bells are always rung, or chimed, immediately after a service at which the Banns have been called for the first, also for the third time. This is called a "Spur Peal" from the northern word "Spurring," i.e., asking the Banns.

There are two stories current in the village about the Bells.

That a piece of land belonging to the town was sold, in years gone by, in order to add one Bell to the existing peal.

That the two Bells formerly resting in the framework above the present five bells were sold, or given, many years ago to Pilton Church. As a matter of fact, there are two small Bells in the Pilton turret. There are no inscriptions on them.

A couplet current in the village states:—

"Hinman he loved ringing well,  
So he sold the land and bought a bell."

This is the No. 5 Bell. The Hinman family lived in N. Luffenham, in the early 17th century, and are said to have inhabited the house, now divided into tenements, lying south of the Wesleyan Meeting House.

**CHURCH GOODS.**—One silver Flagon bearing the arms of Clerke, "gules a saltire engrailed between four horses heads couped Or." The Hall mark is 1679. Richard Clerke was Rector 1641—1676. He was buried 24 June, 1676, so that the flagon must have been given after his death.

One silver Chalice, Hall mark 1703. One small Paten, which has on it the following inscription "The gift of Bridget Barker to ye Church of North Luffenham in the County of Rutland in ye year of our Lord 1687.

A Brass Eagle Lectern given by Mrs. Mary Morris in memory of her late husband, Mr. W. R. Morris, who was Sheriff of Rutland in 1858.

A Brass Altar Desk and two vases, Brass Alms Dish, Brass Pulpit Desk, two wooden Alms Dishes. There is a handsome candelibrium of brass for twelve lights hanging from the roof of the church, on which is engraved the inscription "Ex dono Johannis Digby Armigeri Qui obiit xix die Maii MDCCLVIII Ætatis Suæ xxx7<sup>o</sup>." The Terrier of July, 1702, describes the Church Goods as consisting of one flagon, one solluer, one cop, one soser, one carpit for the tabell and one cloth.

**CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.**—The earliest Churchwardens' book begins in 1809. We give a few extracts.

		£	s.	d.	
1809.	Grave ropes ... ..	...	0	6	0
	New Book for Church accounts ... ..	...	0	8	6
	A new prayer book for the clerk ... ..	...	0	18	0
	A new clock line ... ..	...	0	7	6
	Bell Ropes ... ..	...	1	1	0
	J. Penney for winding up the clock ... ..	...	1	11	6
	Ditto for ringing ... ..	...	1	11	6
	The Surplices, &c., washing ... ..	...	0	10	0
	Mop for the church ... ..	...	0	1	4
	Brush do. ... ..	...	0	3	10
	There are blacksmiths, Carpenter and Joiners bills, visitation fees and bread and wine for sacrament ... ..	...	...	...	...
1810.	23 dinner at the Confirmation ... ..	...	1	14	6
	Repairing the clock ... ..	...	4	10	0
1812.	Repairing the bells ... ..	...	12	3	9
	Whitewashing the church ... ..	...	4	0	0
1813.	Ring the bell in Harvest <i>i.e.</i> the Gleaning Bell ... ..	...	0	12	0
	An iron chest for Registers ... ..	...	4	10	0
1820.	Passing bell for the King ... ..	...	0	1	0
1823.	Contract for repairing the steeple which was struck by lightning ... ..	...	25	10	0
	for ale for the workmen ... ..	...	0	2	0
1825.	12-yds. of fine Irish cloth for surplice at 4/10 per yd. ... ..	...	2	18	0
	Paid for making and getting up do. ... ..	...	0	10	6

			£	s.	d.
1828.	2 Letters from House of Lords ...	...	0	0	6
	Paid for a letter ...	...	0	0	3
1850.	At a vestry meeting held 28th day of March 1850 it was resolved not to pay for any refreshment for children at a confirmation after this notice.				
1853.	Book of Common Prayer ...	...	3	10	0
	Carriage on Do. ...	...	0	1	6
	Cushions &c. for the Pulpit ...	...	2	10	0
1854.	New stove and fittings ..	...	12	17	6
	Coke for stove ...	...	0	16	0
	It would appear that the church was not heated before this date.				

The usual charges which occur regularly are Bread and wine for the Sacrament. Fees and expenses of the Rector and churchwardens at visitations. Winding up the clock. Singing till 1836. Washing the surplice till 1840. Cost of conveying children to confirmations. Cleaning the church. Bills and materials for repairs.

Dr. Weller's Visitation Fees were objected to in 1854. The last church rate was levied 16 April, 1868. Since then the church expenses have been met by voluntary contributions.

*(To be continued).*

## "OUR PREHISTORIC ANCESTORS;"

### A SHORT TALK OVER THE CASTERTON SKULL.



*Q.*—About the skull found at Great Casterton. I see that it was concluded to belong to some little dark Iberian of the Neolithic period; at what date would he have lived?

*A.*—That is somewhat hard to determine, as the Neolithic age extended into the Bronze age, and possibly Neolithic implements were being still manufactured down to the Roman period.

*Q.*—But when did the Bronze age commence?

*A.*—In England some two centuries before Christ: its commencement seems to be connected with the second invasion of Kelts. There appears to have been three inflows of what are generally regarded as Kelts; yet only one of these, the second, which introduced the working of copper, seems to have been distinctively Keltic.

*Q.*—What was it that distinguished the Kelts of the middle period from those before and after them?

*A.*—The fact that they had short and upright skulls. The previous inhabitants of these islands, and of North Germany, whether Iberians, Picts, or Teutons, had long heads of smaller frontal capacity; and the first



party of so-called Keltic invaders, who arrived during the Neolithic period, if indeed they did not initiate the manufacture of the newer form of implements, had long heads, possibly of better capacity, as had also the third. This is thought to show that the first were at most of mixed blood, if they were not a wave of non-Keltic emigrants driven out by the Keltic inflow, who, although they had learned something from their conquerors and spoke their language, were still mainly of Iberian stock; whilst the last may have been Teutons who had been longer affected than they by the Kelts settled in their neighbourhood.

*Q.*—The Kelts then were the superior race. Where did they come from, and where did they go?

*A.*—Your assumption is questionable, and your questions are both of them difficult to answer. They involve the whole subject of the Aryan and non-Aryan races, and of the locality whence the Aryan races started. For, judged by their languages, the Kelts were Aryans whilst the Picts were not. Till lately it was held that the Aryan races originated in west-central Asia, now it is more commonly maintained that they came from the northern plains of Europe. Again, these distinctive Kelts were short-headed, whilst Huxley avers that "the characteristic modes of Aryan speech were developed among the blond long-heads alone." At the present day the French have the shortest heads, and the Germans represent most thoroughly the blond long-heads. Anyone standing in the ossuary at Ledan can mark without difficulty the contrast between the skulls of either nationality collected in the chambers to right or left of him. It would be invidious to speak of either people as the superior; comparisons of qualities are always difficult, and are affected by our own predilections. One point may, however, at once be conceded, that the long-headed type is the more permanent, and that the short form of skull has generally been lost after admixture with the longer form, as has been the case in this country. And the characters of the two types have differed in the same direction. They have not the same stability. If we take the French as our modern instance, we find in them more inciveness, and a quicker logic, which arrives at rapid conclusions; these are confidently held and fought for only till they are invalidated by further experience, and are as confidently replaced by fresh ones, after a period of collapse; whilst the slower races are more given to rest content always with compromise and opportunism. As to the locality whence the short-headed Kelts arrived in England, the term which has been applied to them by those

who call them "the Alpine race," truly indicates the course which they have followed in Europe, from south-east to north-west, in a wave that finally died out in our own islands. But whence they had come before they occupied northern Italy is a matter of much varying conjecture. Whether some of the earlier civilizations which, brilliant and astonishing as they were, have since been utterly wiped out, such as that now revealed to have existed in Crete long before the period of the Trojan war, or that of Etruria before the founding of the Roman Republic, may have been connected with the Keltic immigrature into Europe has not been determined. Taking mankind at large, we find the Mongolian races at the present day nearer akin to the pure Kelt in form of skull, than what we regard as the superior races of humanity. A third type of skull, now rapidly disappearing, existed among the so-called Red Indian tribes of North America, in which the cranium, by no means deficient in size, was thrown back from the face to a degree quite unexampled in the most long-headed races of the older hemisphere, and resembled a Keltic skull laid horizontal.

*Q.*—You seem on the whole then to infer that no certain superiority is to be accorded to one type of skull over another.

*A.*—On the whole I think this is so. At the present day even superior capacity of brain is made of small account, quality seems to be more important than quantity, which probably means that the harmony and relation of the different parts of the brain, and the complexity of its development, are what determine the excellence of its faculty; and for this reason we can understand that the crossing of various types would be valuable, and may be thankful that no nationality has a more mixed origin than that of these islands, on which so many movements of mankind have finally spent their force.

*Q.*—But, if we have gained by admixture, how is it that the Casterton skull, which is stated to be of the Neolithic period, is of so very undeveloped a type?

*A.*—I see no reason to believe that it was of so late a date. The Neolithic implements found near it were as distinct from it as the later relics discovered there were from them, and I see no clear proof that it did not belong to an early Iberian period, to Palaeolithic, if not Eolithic times; but of course there will always be throw-backs to earlier types, even in these advanced ages of civilization.

J. D. GEDGE.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF THOMAS BARKER, OF LYNDON.



THE following notes respecting animal life are extracted from a Diary kept, chiefly at Lyndon Hall, Rutland, between the years 1736 and 1801, by Thomas Barker. The extracts are valuable, giving as they do an uninterrupted series of observations for a period of sixty-five years.

Thomas Barker was the son of Samuel Barker, the Hebraist, who married Sarah, the only daughter of the Rev. William Whiston, the translator of Josephus. He possessed some property at Lyndon, and it was here, in the year 1722, that Thomas was born. For many years he was an assiduous observer of meteorological phenomena, his principal results being regularly registered in the 'Philosophical Transactions' of the Royal Society, in which also appeared many other papers by him of a scientific nature. His principal work is "An Account of the Discoveries concerning Comets, with the way to find their Orbits, and some improvements in constructing and calculating their places; by T. B. Gent." London, 1757.

This work contains a catalogue of the elements of the comets then known, and an explanation of Newton's problem of finding a comet's orbit from three observations. The most valuable and original part is, however, a "Table of the Parabola" for ascertaining any orbits which are approximately parabolic, and 'for use in the parabolick motions of projectiles.' This table was afterwards reprinted by Sir Henry C. Englefield in his work on the orbits of comets (1793), with special praise of the author's skill and industry.

He also published three works in controversial theology, viz., 'A Treatise on the Duty of Baptism.' London, 1771. 'On the Prophecies relating to the Messiah.' London, 1780. 'On the Nature and Circumstances of the Demoniacs in the Gospels.' London, 1783. Some of his views in this department are characterised in Nichols's 'Literary Anecdotes' as "sentiments not always orthodox or Calvinistic."

He was a very interesting man and through his marriage to Annie White was brother-in-law to Gilbert White, the author of "White's Natural History of Selbourne." This may account for his interest in Natural History and the insertion in his Diary of so many items relating to animal life.

It is specially remarked of him that although he lived to eighty-eight, he had from infancy subsisted entirely on a vegetable diet. He died 29th Dec., 1809, and was buried in Lyndon Church-yard, Jan. 3rd, 1810. His tombstone bears

the following inscription. "In memory of Thomas Barker, Esq. He concluded a long and most exemplary life, Dec. 29, 1809, aged 88 years."

We are indebted to Mr. R. Holt White for permission to reproduce the notes.

1736.

March	28.	First Swallow seen. S.
	31.	A flock of wild geese flew, N. G.W.
Apr.	6.	The cuckow heard. G.W.
	8.	The first Martin observed. S.
Sept.	29.	Swallows went away.

1737.

Apr.	4.	First Swallow seen. S.
	12.	First Martin observed. S.
	13.	The Cuckow first heard.
	22.	First swift seen.

1738.

Apr.	17.	First swift seen. S.
	—	First swallow seen. T.
	18.	First swallow seen. S.
	—	Cuckoo heard. T.
	23.	First Martin observed. S.
	28.	First heard the Cuckow. S.
May	6.	Suspected I saw a wasp.

1739.

May	14.	Saw a wasp. S.
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In the Spring when the Swallows, Martins, and Swifts came, Swifts were very common, who used to fly about later in the evening than either Swallows or Martins and about May there were more Swallows to be seen than Martins. But now I do not know that there has been a Swift seen since June; and there are far more Martins than swallows. Many swallows, which I reckon are young ones, have not now the two long feathers in their tails. I have not often seen Martins so far from home as swallows.

Sep.	20.	Swallows and martins gone.
	26.	A Swallow seen again. S.
Oct.	2.	Swallows went away.

1740.

Apr.	1.	First Swallow and first Martin seen.
	15.	Again saw a martin.
	17.	Cuckow heard. T.
	—	First Swift seen.
May	8.	First wasp seen.

1741.

Apr.	4.	First Wasp seen. C.A.
	11.	First Swallow seen. S. One said to have been once seen about a week ago.
	16.	Cuckow first heard. T.
		First Martin seen at Wing. S.
	25.	First Martin seen at Lyndon. S.
May	2.	First Swift seen at Lyndon. S.

1742.

Apr.	4.	First Wasp seen.
	15.	The Cuckow heard. T.

- 17. First Swallow seen. S.
- 18. First Martin seen. S.
- 21. First Swift seen at Uppingham. S.
- 22. Ditto at Lyndon. S.

## 1743.

- Apr. 8. Swallows seen at Stamford. S.
- 14. First Swallows seen at Lyndon. S.
- Cuckow first heard. S.
- 16. First Martin seen. S.
- 21. First Swift seen. S.

## 1744.

- Apr. 2. A Swallow seen. T.
- 11. A Swallow seen. S.
- 19. The Cuckow heard. T.
- 22. First Martin seen. S.
- 23. First Swift seen at Hambleton. S.
- 24. Ditto at Lyndon. S.
- Sep. 20. Martins went away.
- 29. Swallows last seen.

## 1745.

- Apr. 8. First Swallow seen. T.
- 9. First Swallow seen. S.
- 21. First Swift seen. S.
- 24. First Martin seen at N. Luffenham. S.
- 26. or 28. First Martins seen at Lyndon. S.

## 1746.

- Apr. 10. First Wasp seen. T.
- 12. First Swallows seen. S.
- 21. The Cuckow heard.
- 22. First Swift seen. S.
- 26. First Martin seen. S.
- June 13. First swarm of bees.
- July 15. Last cast of bees.
- Sep. 21 or 22. Swallows went away.
- Oct. 5. Several seen again for a little while.

## 1747.

- Apr. 4. First Martin seen. S.
- 5. First Swallow seen. S.
- 6. Cuckow heard perhaps. T.
- 15. Cuckow first heard. S.
- 17. First Swifts seen. S.
- May 2. First Drones seen. S.
- 31. First swarm of bees.
- Sep. 29. Swallows not gone.
- 30. Ditto gone.

## 1748.

- Apr. 12. Cuckow heard. T.
- 15. First Swallow seen. S.
- 22. Cuckow heard. S.
- 22. First Martins and Swifts.
- May 24. First drones came abroad.
- 26. First swarm.
- July, end. Swifts went away.
- Oct. 10. Swallows and Martins went away, but most of the swallows were gone 10 days or a fortnight before and martins were vastly more common than swallows.

## 1749.

Apr.	9.	First Swallow seen. S.
	5.	The Cuckow first heard. T.
	15.	Heard the cuckow. S.
	16.	First Swifts. S.
	17.	First Martins. S.
	25.	First drones seen. S.
May	15.	First swarm.
July, end.		Swifts went away.

## 1750.

Feb.	6.	First heard the blackbird S. Some heard it sooner.
	Middle	Ants began to work.
	Middle	Water-wagtails grew common.
March	18.	First drones seen.
Apr.	6.	First wasp.
	7.	First swallows.
	—	First martin at Hambledon.
	8.	First Martin at Lyndon.
	11.	Cuckow heard.
	30.	Fern Owl, field crickets and Grills (? Mole Crickets, <i>Gryllotalpa vulgaris</i> ) first heard.
July	26. }	Swift seen.
Aug.	3. }	
	5.	Swift perhaps heard.
	7.	Several.
	10.	One or more.
	12.	Several.
Sept., middle.		The last Swallows went away.
		I cannot tell whether the Martins were gone before or no.
	20.	First wild geese.
	22.	Martins not gone from Wing.
Oct.	16.	At Northampton fieldfares seen.
	18.	New Colledge, Oxford, several swallows.

## 1751.

Apr.	12.	First Swallow. S.
	—	Cuckow heard.
	15.	First Martin
	23.	First Swift. S.
	—	Nightingale heard. S.
	29.	First drones seen. S.
June	3.	First swarm.
	24.	Last swarm.
Aug.	4.	Last Swifts except one August 8.
Sept	29.	Last Martins.
Oct.	10.	First wild geese.
	15.	First Fieldfares.

## 1752.

Jan.		Water-wagtails never left us.
Feb.	10.	Water-wagtails grew common.
	Middle	Beetles began to fly about.
Mar.	27.	First wasp seen. T.
Apr.	2.	First swallows. S.
	5.	First Martin. S.
	13.	Nightingale first heard.
	17.	Cuckow heard. S.
	22.	First Swifts.
May	10.	First drones seen. I believe not the first day they came abroad.

- Aug. 2. Last Swifts.  
 Oct. 2. Last Swallows and Martins, except two or three  
 on 4th.  
 25. Fieldfares.

1753.

- Feb. 10. Missel Thrush or song thrush began to sing.  
 17. Water-wagtails came.  
 20. Blackbird began to sing.  
 Apr. 19. First Swallows. S.  
 20. First Martin. S. Not many till May.  
 23. Nightingale heard. S.  
 26. Cuckow heard. S.  
 May 2. First Swifts.  
 26. First drones seen.  
 Aug. 15. Last Swifts.  
 Oct. 8. Swallows and Martins went away. A severe  
 winter yet water wagtails did not leave us.

1754.

- Feb. 15. Song thrush began to sing.  
 Mar. 3. A Wasp seen.  
 Mar. end or  
 begin. Apr. Water-wagtails grew common.  
 Apr. 7. Blackbird sang. S. Some say it has done so  
 some time.  
 22. First swallows. S. Some say a few have been  
 seen before.  
 27. Cuckow heard. T.  
 28. Nightingale heard. S.  
 28 & 30. First Martin observed. S.  
 May 4. Several martins.  
 5. First swifts. S.  
 25. First drones seen. S. Sooner in some other  
 places.  
 June 2. First swarm, some had 'em sooner.  
 July 16. Last swarm; some had them later.  
 29. No swifts seen these 10 days.  
 29. One swift.  
 30. Many.  
 31. One.  
 Aug. 3. Many.  
 7. The last.  
 Oct. 9. Swallows and Martins began to go.  
 16. All gone.  
 17. First fieldfares.  
 19. Several Swallows at Burleigh by Stamford.  
 Nov. 13. First wild geese seen. S. Some have seen  
 them before.

1755.

- Mar. begin. Song thrush began to sing.  
 17. First water-wagtails observed.  
 20. Blackbird sung.  
 Apr. 16. Swallows at Uppingham. S.  
 18. First swallow and Martin at Lyndon.  
 Cuckow heard. T.  
 22. Nightingale first heard. S.  
 May 11. First swift at Lyndon. S.  
 June 18. First Swarm. Some had sooner.  
 19. First Drones observed.  
 July all. Swifts decreasing in number.  
 Aug. 4. Last swifts seen.

- Oct. 6. Many Swallows and almost all martins gone.  
 23. Last Swallow seen.  
 28. First Fieldfares.  
 1756.
- Jan., middle. Birds began to sing.  
 23. First heard the thrush.
- Mar. 1. Blackbird sung, some said they heard it sooner.
- Apr. 4. First Martin. S.  
 17. First Swallows.  
 22. First Nightingale heard.  
 24. Cuckow heard. T.  
 27. First swifts seen but did not stay. I suspect these swifts were going to settle in some other place for though they flew backward and forward as after flies yet they kept in general moving off toward N.N.W. continued very high in the air, and I have seen none since to this time May 1.
- May 6. Swifts came to stay.  
 Aug. 9. Last Swifts. See 29.  
 29. One swift seen again.
- Oct. 13. First Wild-geese seen.  
 Swallows went away. Martins most if not all gone before.  
 27. Fieldfares.  
 1757.
- Feb. 8. Birds began to sing.  
 17. Song thrush began to sing.
- Apr. beg. Blackbird sung.
- Apr. 15. First swallow seen at Stamford. S.  
 First wheatear.  
 17. First swallow at Lyndon. S.  
 24. Cuckow heard. T. Some fancy'd they heard it sooner.  
 25. Nightingale heard. S. Some heard it about a week before.
- May 2. First swifts. S.  
 9. Martins at Uppingham. I do not say the first.  
 15. First Martin observed at Lyndon. S.  
 18. First drones. S.
- June This year there are almost no Martins at all, very few Swifts and perhaps not so many Swallows as usual.
- Sep. middle. Most of the Martins and many Swallows went away.
- Oct. 10. Last swallows.  
 14. Swallows not gone at Morcot.  
 17. First fieldfares.  
 1758.
- Apr. 19. First wheatear seen.  
 20. First swallow.  
 21. Nightingale heard, and mole crickets.  
 29. First martins. Fieldfares not gone.
- May 1. Cuckow perhaps heard.  
 2. Cuckow heard. T.  
 beg. Fieldfares went away.
- May 6. First drones seen.  
 9. Swifts at S. Luffenham. I do not say the first.  
*None came hither this year.*  
 A swarm of bees at N. Luff. another at S. Luff.



June	3.	Though swifts have been common elsewhere I saw none here till to-day.
Oct.	13.	Swallows went away.
Nov.	7.	First fieldfares.
Dec.	20.	Wild geese seen.
1759.		
Jan.	mid.	Song thrush sung, it has sung now and then ever since Christmas, a very open winter and dry, birds sing, sap of trees scarce ever down.
Apr.	13.	First Swallows and Martins.
	27.	Nightingale first heard. S.
		Cuckow heard. T.
May	7.	Swifts observed S.
1760.		
Feb.	24.	Song Thrush began to sing.
Mar.	4.	Blackbird.
Apr.	10.	First swallows at Harborough.
	11.	at Withcot.
	14.	at Lyndon.
	16.	First Martin.
	19.	Cuckow heard.
	20.	Nightingale sung.
May	2.	Swifts at Morcot.
	3.	Hambleton and Burley.
	9.	Lyndon.
		Drones abroad.
	12.	First swarm at some town.
Oct.	10.	Swallow and martins went away.
	22.	Perhaps fieldfares. 9.
	30.	First wild geese seen. T.
Nov.	3.	A swallow flying about Grantham church.
1761.		
Dec. & Jan.		Thrush sung not uncommonly.
Feb.	end.	Blackbird sang.
Apr.	15.	Wheatears come.
	15.	Swallow at Stamford.
	17.	Hambleton.
	18.	Lyndon.
	20.	First Martin.
		Cuckow heard.
		Nightingale sung. I was told it sung before but Qu.
May	12.	Swifts at Tinwell.
1762.		
Jan.		Thrush and Woodlark sung.
Mar.		Blackbird.
Apr.	13.	First Swallow and Wheatear.
	16.	Nightingale sung.
	23.	Cuckow heard. S. Some heard it sooner.
	26.	First Martin.
Oct.	31.	First fieldfares.
Nov.	6.	First wild geese.
1763.		
Feb.	21.	Thrush sung.
Apr.	6.	Wheatears. S.
	12.	Swallows and Martins at Oakham. S.
	13.	Nightingale sung. S.
	14.	First swallows at Lyndon. S.
	17.	Cuckow first heard. S.

May	5.	Martin observed at Lyndon.
Oct.	16.	Swallows and Martins went away.
Nov.	15.	First fieldfares seen. S.
1764.		
Feb.	8.	Thrush sang, but not heard again till a week after.
Apr.	21.	First swallow.
	28.	Cuckow heard.
	30.	First swift.
May	1.	First Martin.
Oct.	20.	Swallows and Martins went away.
1765.		
Mar.	15.	Blackbird and thrush sung.
	31.	Wheatears seen.
Apr.	15.	First swallow.
	23.	Nightingale sung.
	27.	Cuckow heard.
Oct.	11.	Swallows went away.
1766.		
Mar.	beg.	First wheatears seen.
Apr.	15.	Nightingale heard. I was told it sung a month before but suspect a mistake.
	21.	First Swallows.
	22.	Cuckow heard. I was told it was heard Apr. 11.
	28.	Martins at Glaiston.
May	2.	Swifts at Northampton.
1767.		
Apr.	1.	Wheatears.
	17.	First swallows, but seldom seen being cold.
	25.	Nightingale sang.
	29.	Cuckow heard.
May	3.	Martins first.
	8.	Swifts at Stamford.
	12.	Lyndon.
Aug.	23.	Last Swifts.
Sep.	end.	finish'd.
Oct.	beg.	Most of the Swallows and Martins went away.
	14.	Last Swallows and Martins.
1768.		
Feb.	13.	Woodlark and thrush sang ; some birds had begun before.
Apr.	10.	Swallows at Stamford. T.
	13.	Wheatears.
	15.	Swallows at Ancaster. S.
	19.	Nightingale sang.
	23.	Swallows at Uppingham. S.
		Lyndon. S. Some seen several days ago: Told.
		Martins.
May	5.	Cuckow heard at Maidford. S.
	6.	At Lyndon. S. I was told it was heard here a week ago.
	6.	Swifts at Medburn.
	8.	Lyndon.
June	18.	Nightingale ceased.
Aug.	4.	Last swifts.
Oct.	3.	Last swallows, martins gone before.
	31.	First fieldfares.
(To be continued.)		

## THE BELL GABLES OF RUTLAND.



I HAVE chosen as the subject of a short paper "The Bell Gables of Rutland," and in order to approach it from as early a date as possible, instances of the bell gable have been taken from the neighbouring counties of Huntingdon and Northants, but all within a ten mile radius of Stamford.

North says "To the bell the lover of architecture owes one of the grandest and most striking features of our noble cathedral, of our beautiful parish church, and of the more modest hamlet chapel; the massive tower, the taper spire, and the cot or gable were called forth and necessitated as the homes of the church bell." The original intention of the bell gable being, of course, for the protection of, and as a means of hanging the bells in a prominent position, it will be interesting to note concurrently the date or inscription on the bells themselves.

I have had no opportunity of closely examining the bells, but have, with the help of North's book on bells, been able to get at various interesting notes on them.

There is a charming picturesqueness about these simple erections, and a simplicity which blends beautifully with other features of many of our simple Rutland Churches. The plan of the whole church is usually primitive, and the bell gable in no way interferes with this simplicity, being merely the development of the western nave wall upwards with a sharply pitched coping, and one, two, or even three openings in it for the reception of the bells. A sturdiness and a stability, and a root into the ground, is given to the gable by the use of buttresses, sometimes central, one central one, often two, and in one case a single buttress stopped off above a central lancet window. The buttresses are very indicative of date, the Norman being usually of slight projection and with no break from bottom to top.

The greater number of these gables are of the 12th century, and many Early English in date.

Rutland is especially rich in these elegant features of our Parish Church, but we shall see how, in the 15th century, the perpendicular builders, during their vigorous crusade of addition affected their graceful outline.

In one instance the small sanctus bell gable is shown at the apex of the eastern wall of the nave, and used to contain the Sanctus bell, rung on the elevation of the Host during celebration of the Mass. It is rare to find a sanctus bell in its original position, this, however, can be seen at Long Compton, Warwickshire, and at Halford and Wickford in the same neighbourhood.

Other words as Bell turret or Bell cot are used to denote the structure containing the bells, but when so applied the turrets are usually more elaborate and richer in detail, the octagonal shape being used, carried on stone corbels projected from the end of the western wall, so supported as not to interfere with the plan, and presenting the appearance of a steeple on a small scale.

The gable is frequently raised and becomes a high roof, spire, or pinnacle as at Barnwood in Gloucestershire, and Burton Lazars in Leicestershire.

The method of chiming the bell or bells varies, the rope being connected with an iron arm on the stock, is carried through the roof of the church and the bell is chimed from inside the west end of the nave as at Whitwell or Little Casterton; the more effective method, by means of a hollow grooved wheel, being used at Manton and Pilton.

Rutland has a larger proportion of gables than any other county. The photographs here given are sufficient to illustrate the interesting features especially characteristic of Rutland:

I. *Northborough*.—A plain, simple bell gable, about as primitive as very well could be built. Two openings, semicircular arched, with a roll mould round the jambs and arch. Two very flat buttresses of slight projection, indicative of early date, give a sturdy effect to the whole. Note the waste of space in top of gable. Slight traces only of single roofed church, the clerestory being later in date.

North mentions an inscription on one bell:—

- (1) "Ista campana facta est in honore staandrc."
- (2) Cast in stately Gothic capitals: "Cum voco ad ecclesiam veinte. W. L. A.D. 1611."

II. *Peakirk*.—A very stately example, having three bell openings, semicircular arched, but chamfered only on the edges. The top bell missing. The buttresses have one setoff. A lancet window appears to have been almost an insertion. The corbelled out course to carry the headstock of the bell can be seen.

- (1) "Thanks be to God," in Gothic capitals.
- (2) "Thomas Norris made me. 1677."

III. *Sutton (Northants)*.—Another development. Here we have the one large gable split up into two, and finished off with a roll at top of each. A short buttress on each side supports the structure from the coping of the main west end. A buttress appears corbelled out in the bell gable instead of stopping short below as heretofore. This is corbelled to avoid blocking the central lancet window below.

The whole church is very interesting indeed, and well worth a visit. The bell is modern, and bears date 1867, made by John Warner and Sons.

IV. *Manton*.—The next example is from Manton, Rutland. The next three are such close relations that it is hard to see any feature to distinguish the dates. However I have taken this as being next in order of date, judging the same from the indications of Norman feeling from the main gable. The buttresses, with their peculiar pinnacle termination, seem to be a link with passing Norman, and gives a transitional feeling to the whole including the bell gable. The same overpowering top evidently struck this architect, and he has invented a



Nº1



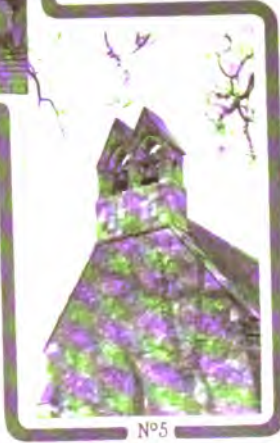
Nº2



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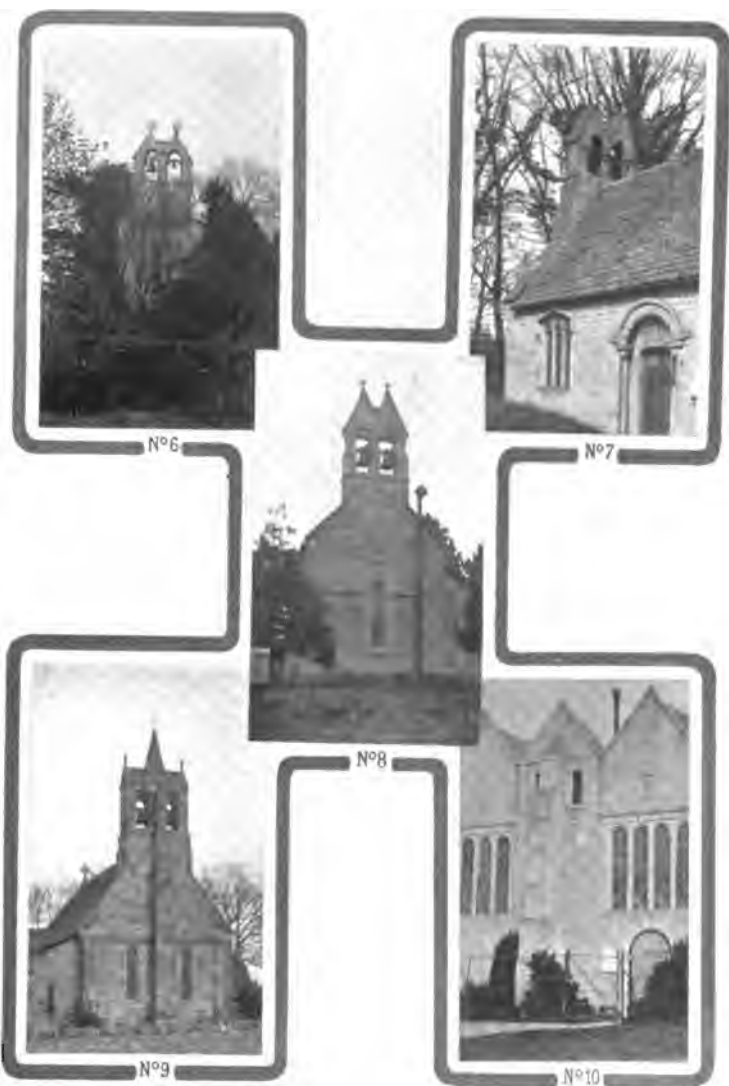


Nº5

**BELL GABLES.**







**BELL GABLES.**



successful way, by a ridged roof running north and south, to terminate his gable. Instead of a plain single arch with a very wide soffit, we have here three recessed orders chamfered, having a gentler or less abrupt appearance. The lowest order of the arch is tangential to the side of each opening, but the other two orders must of necessity be cut off. Notches in the lowest order can be seen, to allow of the passing of the chiming wheel. Two plain crosses terminate the small lateral gables. The western buttress is Early in date and, as in the last example, runs right up into the bell gable. An Early English lancet window pierces the buttress, the outside opening being six inches wide, and widely splayed internally to six feet. Note traces of slope of coping when aisles and nave came under one roof. This Manton bell gable has a strikingly dignified air which we see in none of the others. Note centre narrower than sides. Wheels to ring with an advance upon the lever. Note perpendicular clerestory spoils the "go" of the west end.

- (1) A B C D E F G H I J, Gothic capitals on the first bell, beautifully shaped and which, together with Gothic architecture deteriorated in beauty.
- (2) "Cum voca ad ecclesiam venite. 1619. T. S." (T. Smythe.)

V. *Whitwell*.—Next I have placed the Whitwell bell gable, the same recessed orders appear in this example, but two only. The whole gable is shorter, and for the first time we see the forerunner of the capital in the chamfered stone course or impost at the springing of the arch. Another feature is to be noticed, that is the small, pointed, arched opening on each side. No buttresses of any sort appear in this example, but there is the usual lancet appearing below. Whitwell church is throughout a most interesting example of what I might term the spring-time of Gothic architecture, and this bell gable is in keeping with the idea. This was I believe the first parish church visited by the Society.

- (1) J. Eayre, St. Neots, 1749.
- (2) "In honore sancti Eiidii." St. Ægidius (St. Giles) is the Latin form of the name intended on the bell. This name is seldom found on church bells, only two other instances being known to North. Second bell Dickleburgh, Norfolk, and third at St. Laurence, Ipswich.

VI. *Little Casterton*.—A very beautiful example, and which claims several features absent from previous instances. The small ridge between the gables will be noticed, and which in a later picture will be seen to have developed into a very important feature. Instead of a plain point or roll, a beautiful Early English cross terminates the coping of each gablet. The chamfered course remains as in the Whitwell example at the springing of the arch, but in addition the angle has been worked into a small attached shaft with moulded cap and base, and denotes the date of this as Early 13th Century. This example is difficult to photograph to do it justice, as two very fine Early English buttresses support the west end, boldly projecting and with several "offsets," and a single graceful lancet window in the centre. The Perp. builders have spoilt the graceful line of this bell gable by adding their clerestory. No doubt the whole church was under one roof.

- (1) Blank.
- (2) "Cum voco venite (D. B. A 1608).

The second bell is the oldest bell in Rutland made by Tobbie Norris (1608). The latest bell by the same founder is at Ayston, dated 1626. Most of his bells are known by his stamp, the application of the name being rare.

VII. *Essendine*.—What has been said about Little Casterton applies in every way to this example at Essendine, except that the pitch of the gablets is sharper, and the buttresses are omitted. No perpendicular enthusiast has laid his hand on the church, at least as far as the addition of a clerestory, and the gradual stepping of the sides of the gable is less abrupt than when a clerestory has been added. The same pretty little shafts with their caps and bases remain, but the gable crosses have gone, and the gablets terminate in a flat top.

(1) Dated 1808.

(2) Thomas Steans, Ch. warden, 1808.

VIII. *Pilton*.—Another example in general outline, much the same as the last two, but on the whole not so satisfactory. The sides thinner, segmental arches, once recessed, are used, and the gablets appear somewhat top heavy. The small ridge can still be seen between the gablets. These differences are due to restoration. Lancet as usual below. Gable crosses. The delicate little details are wanting.

(1) Blank.

(2) Blank and cracked.

IX. *Stratton*.—In some respects like Manton, the thrice recessed orders of the arch are there, the small crosses are present, but set east and west, instead of north and south. The small ridge noticed in the last two pictures has swamped the gablets and become a very prominent feature, surmounted with a small spire and weather vane. The buttress is Early English in character, and two lancet windows light the west end. The whole appears to have been rebuilt and looks new.

(1) Henry Penn. Fusore. 1710.

(2) Thomas Norris. Made Mee. 1663.

X. *Upton*.—Again to complete the series of pictures I have had to take the last example out of the county, near Peterborough. It represents the Jacobean period, the greater part of the church being of this date.

Rutland is a small county, and to keep within the boundaries of the county necessitates small papers. We are, however, particularly rich in what I may term the germs of the styles, so when we have exhausted the reviewing of the churches generally, we may fall back upon details and pick out and convert into pictures those parts which form a chain of development in that particular detail we wish to study.

H. F. TRAYLEN.

**A GREAT PREACHER.**—Bishop Jeremy Taylor was one of the most eloquent pulpit orators that his country can boast. There was such a loftiness in his style, and such touching and heartfelt appeals to familiar life, that it has been well said of him, that "the dancing light he throws upon objects, is like an aurora borealis playing betwixt heaven and earth."

Dr. Rust, who preached the bishop's funeral sermon, passes the following splendid panegyric on him. "He had the good humour of a gentleman, the eloquence of an orator, the fancy of a poet, the acuteness of a schoolman, the profoundness of a philosopher, the wisdom of a chancellor, the sagacity of a prophet, the reason of an angel, and the piety of a saint. He had devotion enough for a cloister, learning enough for a university, and wit enough for a college of virtuosi; and had his parts and endowments been parcelled out among his clergy that he left behind him, it would, perhaps, have made one of the best dioceses in the world."

## OLD STAMFORD.



**O** FOR the pen of a Mrs. Gaskell to do for Stamford what she has done for Knutsford, it is said, in the pages of the inimitable Cranford!

Who that knows its glorious Churches, its venerable houses, its picturesque streets, does not deem it worthy to be immortalized? But, if even scant justice is to be done to the old place, it must be done promptly, and that, too, by one who has more than a mere bowing acquaintance with—a day tripper's experience of—the town; one who was born and bred in the place, best of all; one who has a genuine affection for it, and can echo the poet's words,\* and can often in the flesh as well as

"Often in thought go up and down  
The pleasant streets of that dear old town,  
And my youth comes back to me."

For with the first toot toot of the Road Hog's horn the Genius Loci has spread his wings and fled: how could such a delicate organism endure to be choked by the foul dust and smell of these latter-day monsters! If Charles Dickens† could find in Lant Street in the Borough "a repose which shed a gentle melancholy upon the soul," what would he have said about Broad Street, Stamford, on non-market days? Stamford and serenity are, or rather were, practically synonymous terms, and the local policeman could almost plead justification for arresting a man on suspicion if he saw him hurrying along the street.

No, Stamford should leave hustling to the sprightly little daughter-city in Connecticut; and yet, even the Transatlantic Stamford takes after its mother in this respect, viz., that it holds antiquity in due honor: it proudly points to its S. John's Church as being a daughter-church of our S. John's, and it positively revels in tombstones bearing dates 'way back' in the seventeenth century.

Who would have supposed that the City Fathers would ever have surrendered to the modern cry for rapid transit, and have substituted asphalt for the cobblestones of antiquity! One wonders with a melancholy interest what the ultimate fate of the petrified kidneys—product of Pea-kirk—will be: Oakham Market-place no longer needs them, and even China itself will doubtless ere long be too progressive to adopt such an out-of-date kind of paving. Worth within the memory of the present Borough Surveyor ten shillings a load, they may now be had for the asking, with disintegration staring them in the face. Modern Stamfordians, lovers of the picturesque, little know the deep debt of gratitude that they owe to Brownlow Cecil, 2nd Marquis of

\* "My Lost Youth." *Longfellow.*

† *Pickwick*, c. xxxii.

Exeter, Stamford is now what the Americans would term "a one-horse place," or what one might call, in reference to its railways, "a branch-line place": it has to thank Marquis Brownlow for this; but for his determined opposition in the days when a 'great' man's will was law in the land, Stamford would have been, from a railway point of view, what Peterborough now is, and we should have seen a New England filling the Valley of the Guash. Not that the Marquis had this end in view, viz., the preservation of the picturesque, far from it. 'The Town and Trade of Stamford' have no cause to bless his memory, quite the reverse in fact. Preservation of game was his object, and railways and shooting had nothing in common.

But what the Great Northern Main line was not allowed to do was subsequently done to a great extent by the enclosure of the Open Fields, which led to a hideous outbreak of yellow brick and villadom. Stamford ought to have had a huge glass shade placed over it to prevent such expansion, and to preserve its beauty intact.

It is not merely that the place itself is changing; its people are on the move as well. If, as we know to be the case, the insect takes its color from the leaf, the hunted bird or animal adapts itself to its environment, surely too the inhabitant of old Stamford imbibed some of the peculiarities of his surroundings. Where else could be found such a collection of characters? And how can an age of bustle like the present ever expect to produce their like again? It is with the modest hope of making some of these departed worthies live again for a brief space, and to keep their memory green, that the present sketch is written.

Foremost among them, as in duty bound, the writer would place his own old Nurse. Every old Stamfordian of thirty years standing or more must remember Mrs. R., known to all the town as "Nurse" par excellence. A strange blend she was of shrewdness and credulity: in attachment to the family of her employers not even Mrs. Rouncewell, housekeeper to Sir Leicester Dedlock, of Chesney Wold, could give her points: the present writer was "My dear boy," long after he and boyhood's days had parted company for ever. Superstition played a prominent part in her composition, and "the death watch" and the howling of dogs at night always portended a death in the family. Ready she was in repartee: looked upon as fair game for sport by the young people of the town, she was a match for the sharpest of them.

"Let me shew you a jacket, Mrs. R.," said a young salesman in a draper's shop; "these jackets are all the fashion."

"Jacket, I sez; me in a jacket! Folks *would* say, 'There goes an old ewe (yeo) dressed up lamb fashion.'"

Not overburdened with discretion was Mrs. R., as the following story will shew. The present writer, being a favorite, was generally shielded from blame. One day, however, he too was adjudged a sinner, yet even then a loophole was found, an elder brother was made the scapegoat. "It's you, Master E., that makes this dear boy naughty." Master E., a quick witted youth retorts, "Well, if I taught T., C. taught me, and Em. taught C. (running up the scale of the family tree). Nurse, most oracularly, "No, Master E., it was the Devil as taught you."

Dignity the old lady possessed in good measure. Being sent to fetch the children home from a party at a neighboring house, she was asked to sit down in the kitchen. The Cook, not knowing who the visitor was, naturally began to gossip: "I hear Neverson's cook's going to leave." "I should say, MR. Nevinson's." "Well, well, woman, just as you like: they say it's all along of an old Nuss." Mrs. R., most impressively, "I'M that old Nuss: NURSE, if you please." She was apparently in agreement with the cynical old Frenchman,\* whose advice to a young friend was, "Surtout, point de zèle." Having attended a Revival Meeting one evening, she was asked next morning to relate her experiences. "I ain't going to any more o' them there meetings." "Why not?" she was asked. "Why, there was that old D. B. sitting just behind me, and he kep' on groaning and making the awfulest noise, 'Amen,' 'Alleluia!' At last I turns round and I sez, 'Bless yer, man, 'old yer noise, do.'" Religious duties and matters of every day life were not things apart in Nurse's view. Bursting one day into the room of the daughter of the house, who was at her devotions, she was requested to wait. "Well, well, my dear, never mind, don't yer get up; I only wanted to know whether you'd have the roast pork."

The family failing of a daughter of Eve was not lacking in her case, nor yet her ingenuity in transferring responsibility to other shoulders. A young man, newly come to Stamford, was in the habit of attending service in the Bede House Chapel, where his presence roused much interest among the old people, of whom Mrs. R. was now one. At last the suspense was ended by her following him out of Chapel, and saying, "You'll excuse me, Sir, but these old men can't make out who you are; and I sez, 'It's better manners to ask you who you are, than to keep on a-wondering and a-wondering who-ever you may be.'"

One day one of her former charges was passing the open door of her room in the Bede House: he was followed by a friend who was on a visit. "Come here, my dear. Who's that young man you've got staying with you? He's a very nice young man." Then, as the visitor came into view,

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\* Talleyrand.

"Oh! you're there, are you? Well, I won't eat my words; you *are* a nice young man: if you wasn't, my young gentlemen would have nothing to say to you."

From Mrs. R., we pass naturally to other inmates of the Bede House. What a pity it is that sanitation and the picturesque, like oil and water, agree so ill together! Who would suppose, if he could see the Bede House in its unrestored state, that octogenarians, nonagenarians, and even a centenarian, flourished within its walls. Five of its ten old men never saw the sun in their cubicles from one year's end to another, and seldom probably did real fresh air penetrate therein either. Yet, W. B. the centenarian, when, at the age of 103, he was adjudged a fit inmate for the Bede House Infirmary, indignantly declared that he wasn't going up into "that cock-loft of a place." An interesting old man was W. B. of an eminently literal turn of mind: a man of immense vitality, who, when over ninety years of age, grew tired of waiting at the appointed place for the carrier's cart which was to take him to his native place, King's Cliffe, a village seven miles away; so he started walking, but the carrier's cart went so slow, that it never overtook him. "I got there first, Missus; that cart were too slow for me." On his own confession he had been a great sinner, and broken, he thought, every one of the Ten Commandments except the Sixth. In his declining years the Commandments were deeply impressed upon his mind, and not the Commandments only, but the Church's Prayers as well, as the following story will shew. One day, when B. was ill, and unable to attend Chapel as usual, my Mother went to see him: as she neared the door, she heard the old man's quavering voice chanting 'Nunc Dimittis.' When he had finished, she went in, and said, "I heard you singing, so I wouldn't disturb you." "O yes, Missus, you see it's like this. I know a good bit of the Service, being here all these years, so I say to Mrs. R. 'You just let me know when you go to prayers': then I begin, and say all I can remember, and to-day I finished up with a bit of a chant." Institutions like the Bede House have their critics with the cry, "To what purpose is this waste?" Let them bear in mind Wordsworth's fine lines on King's College Chapel, Cambridge:—

"Tax not the royal Saint with vain expense,  
With ill-match'd aims the Architect who plann'd  
(Albeit laboring for a scanty band  
Of white-robed Scholars only) this immense  
And glorious work of fine intelligence!  
—Give all thou canst; high Heaven rejects the lore  
Of nicely calculated less or more."

So deemed Henry VI., and so, too, deemed William Browne. When it was known that he had nearly completed his hundredth year, people in the town urged him to have his portrait taken, but the old man's answer was, "No, no, I hear the Maister read in the Chapel, 'Thou shalt not make

to thyself the likeness of anything.' " My Mother, to whom he paid the high compliment of saying, that " The Missus " was more to him than his mother had ever been, hearing this went and tried to explain matters to him, but what finally turned the scale was the knowledge that Maister Henry had been 'done,' Maister Henry being the Rector of King's Cliffe, whom W. B. remembered as a boy. " Did you say Maister Henry had been done? " " Yes, B. " " Then to pleasure you I will go. " The date of his birth was not known, but the Church Registers were searched and the date of his Baptism discovered; (he had heard his mother say that he was a biggish child when he was christened) and on that day he in his best Sunday clothes toddled off, accompanied by the Missus, to the photographer's, and an excellent daguerreotype, now in the possession of the writer, was the result of the visit.

In his earlier day he had paid a visit to London, quite as great an undertaking at that period as a voyage to America would be now, and on his return home told his friends that he felt quite set up: everybody knew him, and folks kept saying, " How d'ye do, Mr. B. of King's Cliffe? " The fact is that, before he left his native village, some wag had securely fastened at the back of his coat a label with his name and address. It is not everyone who can say, " I was taught to read by a man who was born in the reign of George II. " This my Sister can lay claim to. The old man loved to teach the child her letters out of his old Bible. One day the Missus found him in difficulties with his pupil. " Why, Missus, I can't make little Missie learn Great A. Don't you see, Missie, Great A's Little A's father? "

He excelled as a cook as well as a tutor. One day when the Missus had gone to see him, he said, " I've had a beautiful dinner, Missus, and I *did* enjoy it. " " I'm very glad to hear it, what did you have? " " Well, it were a rice pudding, and I'll tell yer how to make it. You crumble some bread, but it mun be white. Then you put in the rice and the sugar and the milk, you know, what goes in a rice pudding: then I baked a pig's foot in it to make the gravy. " At this stage enter one of the old Nurses. The Missus to N.: " B. tells me he has enjoyed his dinner. " N.: " I should think he *did*; he didn't leave a bit on't: it smelt uncommon good. Did he tell you there was a mess o' rum in it? " B.: " Well, Missus, I'll just tell yer how it was. The cork came out of the bottle, and the rum all went into the sugar basin, and I said to myself, ' Never mind, it shall all go into the pudding! ' "

He ended his days in the " cock-loft " after all, and to help him to raise himself in bed a pulley was fastened at the foot. Anxious to try the plan he got the cord round his neck, and was in some danger of strangulation. A nonagenarian in the next bed, seeing this, exclaimed " Stop, stop,

my lad, you're too fast by half : you haven't lived all these years to put the halter on at last." Years and years before he died he had his tombstone erected in King's Cliffe Churchyard, with the necessary inscription upon it, wanting only his age and date of death. The wonderful vitality continued to the end—he was 103½ years old when he died—about ten minutes before the end came, he opened his eyes, and with a bright smile said,—“Goodbye, Missus, going home at last !”

Our mendicants in Stamford were not like other folk of their kind. What other town could boast of having “the Mother of the Queen ?” Yet, this was “Pretty Nancy's” claim. Shortly after the death of an Uncle of my Father's, she met the latter on the road. The Uncle was Rector of a parish in the neighbourhood, and was noted for lavish, rather than discriminating charity. “Ah ! Sir, what a loss we've had : the very gipsies are weeping !”

Who, too, was ever so lordly in his demands as “Ben ?” “White 'alfpenny, white 'alfpenny !” was his cry. A nuisance he was to nursemaids, and a terror to their charges, until the Workhouse claimed him. One day our constitutional took us to the Cemetery : Ben was in close attendance and refused to be shaken off. Happily we came across the caretaker who was digging a grave. “Ben, I'll bury you,” was quite enough. Ben did a sprint, which must have constituted a record for him, and he ceased from troubling for that afternoon at least.

If it be true that “misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows,” equally true is it that district-visiting acquaints a lady with strange experiences. There is a naturalness about the district-visited classes, which is unhappily wanting elsewhere. It is much the same as it was in Pope's time, when the clergy

“Never mentioned Hell to ear's polite.”

Ears polite demand if not an “*expressio falsi*,” at any rate a “*suppressio veri*” ; *e.g.* we don't speak of death ; the nearest approach to the subject is made by using Miss Volumnia Dedlock's circumlocutory phrase, “If anything\* should happen to Sir Leicester.” But with the (*duplici sensu*) lower-rated it is not so. There is sometimes an almost painful naturalness, to the visitor at least, to be found. Thus, a wife describing the course of her sick husband's illness said, “Oh ! he were going beautiful, wasn't you, P. ?” “Yes, my dear,” feebly assents the invalid. “And then them there stupid masoners let a brick down the chimney, and fetched him back again.” Sometimes minute directions are given. “Poor B., he sez to me, ‘Don't put any of them garlands on me, my gel, because I shan't see 'em, and I shan't smell 'em, and don't you keep

\* Bleak House, c. lviii.



coming up, like some on 'em does.' " You know, Miss, B. knowed 'ow my poor feet were. And then B. thought about that bit o' money, and he sez, " Now, my gel, don't let 'em 'ave that money.' " I sez, ' B. my boy, set your mind at rest. Whatever else they 'as, they shan't get hold o' that money.' "

" I hope your husband had a peaceful end," said another visitor to a lately left widow. " Well, Mum, he up and shrieked like a cockerel " ; while another said, that her husband " Just gave three guggles and he was gone."

We derived much pleasure from the pomp and circumstance attending a funeral, and when a district visitor expressed her intention of trying to dissuade a bereaved mother from going to the graveside, thinking that it would be too much for her feelings, neighbors exclaimed, " O bless you, Miss, don't tell her that, she's quite looking forward to the ride."

District Visitors don't often have the opportunity of interviewing the men-kind : when they do, they sometimes hear straight truths. An old woman was on the plaintive tack one day, when her husband, who happened to be present, interposed. " I'll tell you what it is, Miss ; she listens to all the old women's tales, till she's that nervous, she's afraid to live for fear she should die."

A Visitor, calling at a cottage where numerous little ' anklebiters,' as we should term them at Lyndon, were swarming around, said, " Well, my good woman, and how many little ones have you ? " The poor mother gave the indirect reply, " O Mum, the Church-yard has been no friend to me."

Unlike the " Poor woman who always was tired," and comforted herself with the thought,

" I'm going to the place where loud anthems are ringing ;  
But, having no voice, I'll be out of the singing."

One old woman in considerable anxiety told a Visitor, " Do you know, Mum, I sometimes wonder whatever I shall do when I get to Heaven, for I can't abide music."

" Those who in quarrels interpose  
Are sure to get a bloody nose ;"

And if the quarrel be a conjugal one, they are likely to get a good deal more. One Visitor who interposed in such a quarrel got off very well. Remonstrating with an old woman for quarreling with her husband, and pointing out the danger of the unforgiving spirit, she was met with the mild rejoinder, " Well, my dear, the Lord is very merciful ; besides, He knows what B. is."

We had a wonderful respect for authority. J. L. and his future wife had a quarrel on their way to Church to get married, and Mrs. L. afterwards told a Visitor, that " If it hadn't been Mr. J. as stood there, I should have said, ' No,' when I was asked, ' Wilt thou have this man ? ' but I didn't wish to show any disrespect to the Rector or to S. John's

Church." The couple subsequently parted, and J. L. wrote an affectionate letter to his wife, signing himself,—

"Yours till death, which won't be long,  
J. L."

He was ill at the time, not very bad, but he had had an inkling that Mrs. L. had come in for some money by the death of her mistress: hence, perhaps, the desire for reconciliation. It was the same M. L. who, like Hypermnestra, daughter of Danaus, could be "splendide mendax." She was servant to an old lady, named N., who was bedridden. "You see, said M. L., 'I can't leave the Mistress alone in the house. She says to me last Sunday, 'M., I *wish* you to go to Church this afternoon: you can lock me in, and take the key.' So I put on my bonnet, and went into her room when the bells were ringing. 'That's right, M., I'm so glad you're going,' says she. Then I went downstairs and sat very still in the parlor, till I see the people come out. Then I went up in my bonnet. 'Well, M., so you've got back! Did you have a good Sermon?' 'Yes, Mum, it was a beautiful Sermon.' (You know, Sir, it was sure to be that.) 'And how does Mr. W. look, M.?' Well, Mum, I think he's pretty well.' (I see him from the window on Saturday afternoon, Sir.) 'Well, M., I'm so glad you've been: and now you won't mind leaving me on a Sunday; I really do think I feel all the better for being quite quiet by myself.'"

We were wonderfully loyal to the powers that be, and when a Visitor asked a newcomer to her district whether he was a churchman, the answer was convincing. "O yes, Mum, I come from T." We knew well what one might term 'The Shorter Catechism,'

"Bless the Squire and his Relations,  
And keep us all in our proper stations,"

and held it to be next in importance to the Church's Formulary itself.

We had an eye to the main chance, too, in our dealings with our spiritual pastors and masters. "There's a deal more love in the Church than there is in the Chapel," said old Mrs. B.; "Mr. W. gave me two shillings, but Mr. B. he only gave me one." In the 'Sixties' we were by no means 'advanced' in churchmanship, whatever we may have been in wickedness, and I am afraid we should have cut a poor figure in an examination on ecclesiastical history or Church doctrine. Thus, when the Superintendent of our Sunday School told us—Teachers and Scholars alike—to turn to the 'Apostles' Creed in the Communion Service,' we dutifully tried to carry out our instructions.

Good old George Herbert says,

"Kneeling ne'er spoil'd silk stocking;"

but then he didn't do his own darning, and may, therefore, be regarded as an indifferent judge of such matters; and we fear the small boys in S. John's Sunday School were nearer

the mark. "Kneel down, Johnny," said a teacher to a small boy in Church. Johnny declined. "Please, Miss, it's his trousers," said Tommy: "No, it ain't," said Dick, "it's the toes of his boots."

We were intensely Protestant, and intensely loyal. Did any misguided stranger enter one of our Churches, and stand up, as the clergyman came from the vestry, we eyed him askance, and regarded him as being on the high road, and going post haste, too, to Rome: but if our Organist chanced to favor us with "God save the Queen," we started to our feet with a precision that the veriest martinet of a drill sergeant could have found no fault with.

Pew-openers are happily things of the past, but surely it would have been difficult to parallel the specimens that we could produce in old Stamford. Take for instance the "Bella" of one's childhood's days. Hers was no sinecure. After she had let down the steps—just like those of an old-fashioned carriage—of the Reading-desk, and shut the Parson up therein, there were the pew doors to shut, necessitating a hurried journey up and down the middle aisle and round the side aisles. Of course pew-holders could have shut them for themselves, and doubtless a few degenerates did so; but what right-minded and self-respecting pew-holder would think of doing for himself what an official was paid to do for him? Besides, it spoilt the rhythm of Bella's 'Bang—Bang—Bang,' if she had to skip a door or two here and there. Years afterwards, seated in a Metropolitan train just starting from a station, one had only to close one's eyes, and to be wafted back in thought to the S. Michael's of one's childhood, and once again to hear those pew-doors' vicious snap. Bella was one who believed in doing things "with both hands earnestly." While one hand banged the doors, the other held her prayer book, and even in her breathless course she yet found voice to keep up with the congregation, —I beg his pardon—with the clerk in the responses, though the Confession was well nigh over 'ere "half of her heavy task was done."

It wasn't the thing for the congregation to join in the responses: it would have been an undue interference with a paid official—the clerk: here again, among the élite—the pew-holders—only a few degenerates would so demean themselves. It didn't matter what the "profanum vulgus" did, who sat hard on their knife-boards in the middle aisle—uncarpeted, uncushioned, and unbassed—where it must have been in winter "very cold for the feet and legs," as the discontented old bedesman at Rothwell, Northants, said of his glorious Parish Church. By this time we have given Bella "space to breathe, how short soever," now her duties recommence. The parson was a prisoner, until she came to let him out. On one occasion my Father was officiating, and Bella forgot the psychological moment for his release.

He was seriously contemplating the alternative of vaulting over the desk, and alighting on the head of old B. the clerk, when happily for all parties concerned—B. in particular, my Mother noticed the dilemma, and called Bella's attention to her lapse of memory.

T. K. B. NEVINSON.

(*To be continued*).

## THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.



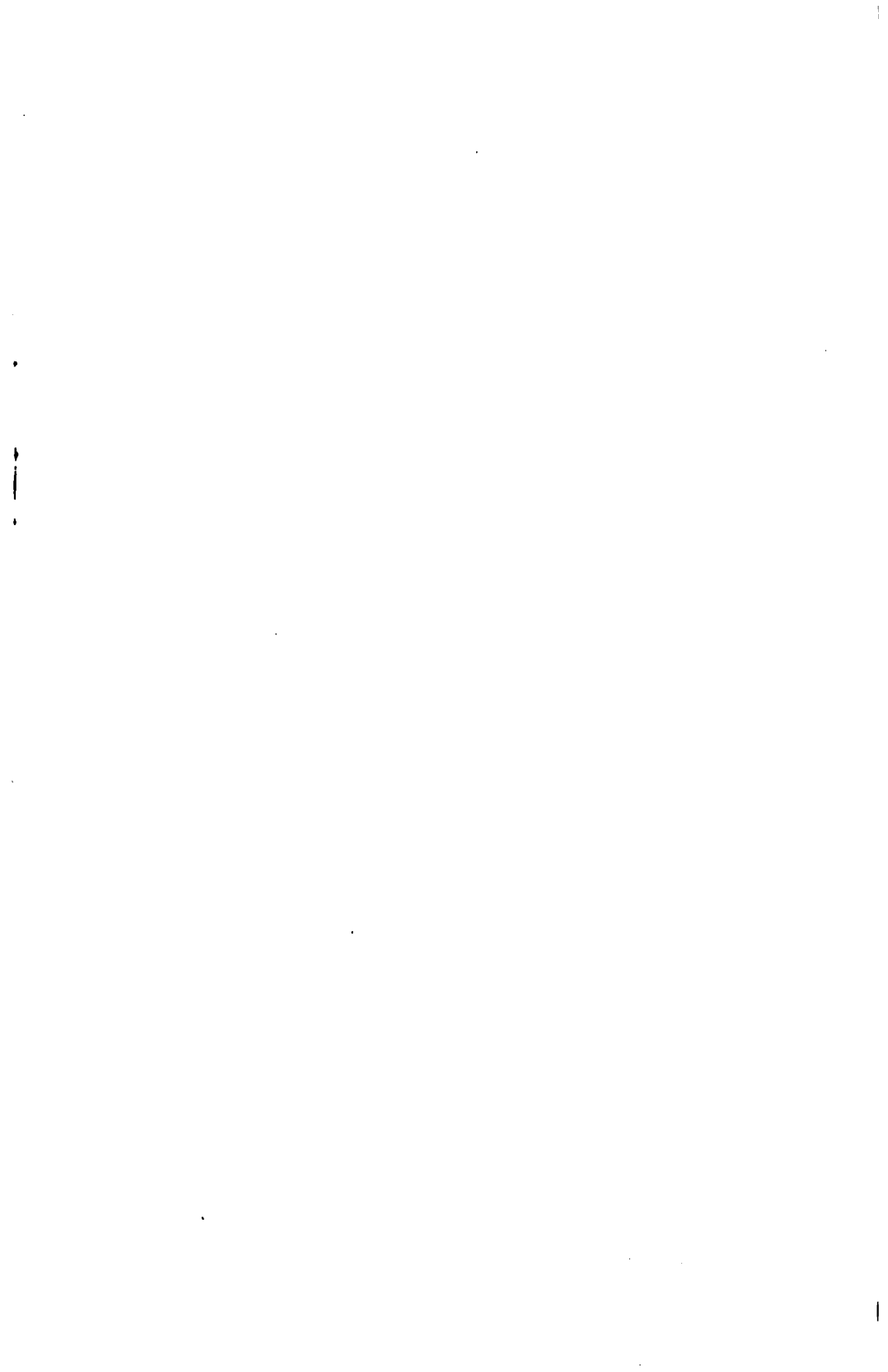
THE Meeting on Feb. 9th, 1907, was held at Browne's Hospital, Stamford, when a large audience assembled to hear two very interesting papers. The former, by an old Stamfordian, the REV. T. K. B. NEVINSON, gave a most entertaining account of the town and its notable inhabitants in mid-Victorian days, interspersed with many amusing anecdotes of people and things. Although Stamford is even now usually described as "old-fashioned," Mr. NEVINSON'S picture of the place as it was in the days of his boyhood, sufficiently demonstrated how time and "progress" have laid their ruthless hands on this charming and picturesque old town, as upon every other.

The second paper was by the REV. E. A. IRONS and dealt with the career of Isaac Johnson, a grandson of the celebrated Elizabethan Archdeacon, Robert Johnson. The greater part of Mr. IRON'S paper was devoted to an account of the beginning, progress and conclusion of a voyage to New England, whither Johnson and his young wife emigrated in 1630. Of this voyage a fairly full record has been preserved in a diary kept by a certain John Winthrop, another member of the party, and from this diary MR. IRONS was able to extract many interesting details as to the life on board and the incidents of the journey. The end of the story is a sad one, for both Isaac Johnson and his wife died within a few weeks of each other, very shortly after landing at Salem, their untimely end (for Johnson was not yet thirty) being doubtless hastened by the unhealthy surroundings and lack of proper supplies at the place of disembarkation.

The final indoor Meeting of the Winter Season took place at Oakham on April 6th, papers being read by MRS. GARRATT and MISS PEARL FINCH. The former gave an interesting historical and architectural account of Newark, its Castle and Church, both of which buildings have abundant claims to the admiration of all antiquaries. Newark Castle has many times been conspicuous in English history, and from its strategically important position was known as the "Key of the North."

MISS PEARL FINCH'S paper on "Letters referring to Jacobite plots" was also full of interest. Among the store of historical and family MSS. at Burley are many papers referring to this restless and critical period of our history, and the extracts given from various letters and documents, as well as the account of the many curious expedients resorted to by plotters and secret agents to detect and frustrate each others' schemes, combined to make MISS FINCH'S paper a rich treat for her hearers. Both these papers were illustrated by lantern slides.

The next fixture of the Society will be the Annual Meeting, after which we look forward to a resumption of our Summer expeditions, which we trust will prove as enjoyable as they have done in former years.



Robert Shonlor Kachelere of Rymyn, a payfull preacher pson of Northstuttham  
 had a goodly care of Religion and a charitable mynde to the poor.  
 He erected a feare free Grammar school in Dyrham.  
 He erected a feare free Grammar school in Dyrham.  
 He appointed to each of his schooles a schoolmaster and an usher  
 He erected the hospitall of Chyche in Dyrham.  
 He erected the hospitall of Chyche in Dyrham.  
 He procured for them a corporation and a mortmaine of fother hundred markes  
 wherwith he dyposed people into them as god woul move their hartes.  
 He bought landes of Spurge Elizabeth forwarde the maintenance of them.  
 He surrounded place in rache of the hospitall for they were people  
 He rewarded thought and procured the olde hospitall of William Dalby in Dyrham  
 and raised it to be renewed wherw in dwers four people he reserved  
 Confidenc and benedict wherw in dwers four people he reserved  
 He was also benedict to the towne of Northstuttham  
 and also to the towne of Stamford wherw he was borne of marvellous payntes  
 It is the grace of god to give a man a wise hart to see by his fertilitie in be aben  
 Sees he good frutes and effeys of a substanting faith & of a true profession of religion  
 And a good example to all others to be benefactors to theif & such like good workes  
 That in them men glorifie god and have a blessed remembrance behind them  
 To the comfort and prouice of all posterite.

All the glorie honor praise and thankes be unto god for evermore amen.  
 Sic licet lux vestra let your light to shine.



THE  
RUTLAND MAGAZINE  
AND  
COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

NORTH LUFFENHAM (*concluded*).

**T**HERE are several interesting monuments in the Church. In the sanctuary, above the western seat of the sedilia, is the brass to Archdeacon Johnson. A reproduction of a rubbing is given on the frontispiece.

Robert Johnson was born in 1540 at Stamford. His father, Maurice Johnson, was a merchant of the staple, a dyer, thrice Alderman of Stamford, then the highest office in the Corporation, viz., in 1518, 1528, and 1539; and M.P. for Stamford in 1525, with David Cecil, grandfather to the Lord Treasurer Burghley.

Robert, being the youngest of three sons, by the custom of Borough English, inherited his father's Stamford property. At about eleven years of age he was left an orphan and by his father's will entrusted to the guardianship of his uncle, Robert Smith, of Stanground, near Peterborough, whose house he made his home. He was sent to the Grammar School at Peterborough and at the age of sixteen matriculated at Clare Hall, Cambridge. From a biography written by his son, Abraham Johnson, we find that he was elected a Fellow of Trinity "and by leave of this Colledge and by licence under Queen Elizabeth's owne hand for three years' absence abroad for Studie and Licence to carry 20 marks over with him in Money, travelled into France, and studied at Paris, and other places in that famous Kingdome, and after travelled also into Ireland, and after his Returne, was Chaplaine Examiner to the famous Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight, where he to his uttermost promoted Religion and Learning, and learned and godly men; giving

some in the Universitys that he knew to be learned pious grave men, notice when a good or competent living was then void, that they might come and get it as freely as might be. Thence he came to his parsonage at North Luffenham, which was the only parsonage Vicarage or any place with cure of Souls that ever he had, where he was resident and preached painfully and kept good hospitality and was parson there some fifty years. He was also Batchelor of Divinity, Prebendary of Windsor and Rochester and Arch-Deacon of Leicester."

He was instituted to the rectory of North Luffenham on April 16, 1574, and ten years later founded the Schools at Oakham and Uppingham. Old Fuller quaintly remarks :—

"Entering into the ministry, he was beneficed at Luffenham in Rutland, at what time that little county was at a great loss for the education of the children therein; and Mr. Johnson endeavoured to remedy thereof. He had a rare faculty in requesting of others into his own desire, and with his arguments could surprise a miser into charity. He effectually moved those of the vicinage, to contribute, to the building and endowing of schools, money or money worth; stones, timber, carriage, &c.; not slighting the smallest gift, especially if proportionable to the giver's estate. Hereby finding none, he left as many free schools in Rutland, as there were market towns therein; one at Okeham, another at Uppingham, well faced with buildings, and lined with endowments. Hitherto he was only a nurse to the charity of others, erecting the schools aforesaid, who afterwards proved a fruitful parent in his own person, becoming a considerable benefactor to Emanuel and Sidney Colleges in Cambridge; and, though never dignified higher than Archdeacon of Leicester, he left an estate of one thousand pounds per annum, which descended to his posterity."

Robert Johnson was married three times. His first wife was Mrs. Susannah Davers, whose "sole brother was Mr. Jeremy Davers, gentleman, and a scholar, long time a Fellow of Clare Hall, and a most kind, honest man, who is deceased at Cambridge." Being sickly, she lived only a year after her marriage. His second wife was Mary Herd, only sister of Richard and William Herd, the former of whom "was a courtier and a chief attendant on and Steward to Sir Francis Walsingham." The issue of this marriage was Abraham, mentioned above, who was the only son and only child. An entry in the parish register of the baptism under July 7, 1577, shows that he was "born the day before." The date of the second wife's death is not known. She was a great sufferer from gout "and most patient under the Lord's long, correcting hand." In 1599, Archdeacon Johnson married his third wife, Margaret Wheeler, widow, sister of Dr. Lilley; "A gentlewoman, verily a religious woman, and one who loved him and his as if he had been borne of her own bodie"—so said her stepson.

Of his manner of life at North Luffenham little is known. His son says that he "was resident and preached painfully (*i.e.* in a painstaking way) and kept good hospitality." The



latter he was probably able to do on a liberal scale, for he was evidently possessed of considerable wealth. His wives, though not strictly speaking heiresses, had probably brought him good portions, his living was a good one, and he held a canonry at Windsor and possibly another at Rochester. Besides which he had had the enjoyment for some years of a Fellowship at Trinity College, and Prebends at Norwich and Peterborough. His whole estate at his death was estimated at some £20,000. It is plain, then, that the parson of North Luffenham was in very comfortable circumstances. The house in which he lived was nearer than the present rectory to the beautiful church that stands just on the brow of the hill looking across the valley of the Chater Brook to the opposite village of South Luffenham.

On the north wall of the chancel, within the sanctuary, is the bust of a young and handsome lady, within a circular headed recess, the whole being of marble. The face and hands are hacked, which is said to have been done by the soldiers of the Commonwealth. Underneath is the following inscription :—

TO THE SACRED MEMORIE OF MR<sup>IS</sup> SVSAN-  
NA NOEL, DAUGHTER AND HEYRE TO S<sup>R</sup>  
IOHN HOWLAND OF STREATHAM IN THE  
COVNTY OF SVRREY K<sup>NT</sup> WHO WAS MARI-  
ED TO M<sup>R</sup> HENRY NOEL, SECOND SONNE  
OF EDWARD LO<sup>RD</sup> NOEL AND HICKS VISCOW<sup>NT</sup>  
CAMPDEN, SHEE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 10<sup>TH</sup> OF  
OCTO<sup>R</sup> A<sup>D</sup> DO<sup>NI</sup> 1640, HAVING HAD ONLY ONE  
DAUGHTER SVSANNA THAT DIED THE THIRD DAY  
AFTER SHEE WAS  
BORNE

Above are the arms of Noel, impaling argent, two bars sable, in chief three lions rampant of the second—Howland.

The lady, who was the daughter and heir of Sir John Howland, was the first wife of Mr. Henry Noel, an interesting episode in whose career will be found under the heading of "The Siege of Luffenham Hall." Vol. 2, p. 201 of this Magazine.

Inscriptions to other members of the Noel family are as follows :—

On the floor of the chancel :—

"Here lyeth the body of the Hon. Henry Noel, second son of the Right Honble. Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, Baron Noel, of Ridlington and Edmington, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rutland, who departed this life ye 20th of September 1677, in the 35th year of his age."

"Here lye the body of Elizabeth ye relict and widdow of Honble. Henry Noel, who dyed the 11th of Jan. 1681, leaving issue one daughter, now Countess of Burlington and Corke."

A note in the Register is as follows :—

"On June 28. 1681. Elizabeth wife of Henry Noel Esqr. buried in linen."

On the North wall near the westward end of the above is a marble tablet with inscription as follows :—

NEAR THIS PLACE  
 LYE THE REMAINS OF JOHN DIGBY ESQ<sup>RE</sup>  
 LINEALLY DESCENDED FROM AN ANTIENT FAMILY  
 WHOSE RESIDENCE HAS BEEN AT THIS TOWNE  
 NEAR FOUR HUNDRED YEARS.  
 HE MARRIED DEBORAH THE DAUGHTER  
 OF JOHN FARDELL CITIZEN  
 TO WHOM HE WAS A TENDER  
 AND AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND  
 AND TO HIS MEMORY SHE ERECTED Y<sup>E</sup> MONUMENT  
 HIS GENEROUS AND BENEVOLENT TEMPER  
 RENDERED HIM BELOVED AND HIS DEATH LAMENTED  
 HE DIED MAY THE 19<sup>TH</sup> 1758  
 IN THE 31<sup>ST</sup> YEAR OF HIS AGE

Arms:—Azure a fleur de lis argent impaling Paly of 6. Sable and argent.—Fardell.

John Digby was Sheriff of Rutland in 1757. A slab on the floor of the chancel marks the spot where his remains are interred: it contains this record "John Digby Esqr. 1758."

Another marble tablet on the same wall bears this inscription:—All letters in capitals.

Near this place are deposited the Remains  
 of

The Revd. Wm. Hardyman  
 B.D.  
 who was during 30 years  
 The Rector and faithful Pastor  
 of this Parish  
 He died  
 April the twenty third 1837  
 Aged 71 years

Molly  
 The affectionate wife of  
 The Revd. Wm. Hardyman  
 who departed this life  
 September the fifth  
 1836  
 In the 73 year  
 of her age

On the South wall, within the Sanctuary, on a black marble tablet:—

"Under the stone below lyeth interred the corps of Colonell Henry Markham who departed this life at Ketton in this County the 15th day of January 1672 in the foure and fifty yeare of his age. Whose widow (Hester ye daughter of Christopher Weaver Esq.) out of her deare affections to his memoriall hath caused this monument to be erected 1673."

On it are these Arms: Quarterly.

1. On a canton a lion rampant.
2. Chequy over all a bend
3. On a fesse cottised (?) two garbs.
4. On a bend cottised three bears (?), heads coupéd.
5. On a cross saltier engailed nine annulets.
6. A chevron between three buck's heads cabossed.
7. A lion rampant
8. Same as N<sup>o</sup>. 3.

Crest: A winged lion, holding a lyre sans strings.

The following inscription was formerly on a slab forming part of the floor of the Sanctuary:—

"Here lyeth Colonell Henry Markham who was very instrumental in the happy restoration of King Charles ye II. and was one of ye 418 Gents. of the Privy Chamber of the said King of ever blessed memory."

Capt. Hy. Markham was authorised in 1648 to raise 60 foot for the security of Belvoir Castle of which place he had care in the interests of the rebels. In 1659, Dec. 25, he appears as Colonel, commissioned by Wm. Lenthall, as one

of the leaders of 17 troop of horse. He was one of the bearers of the body at the funeral of the Duke of Albemarle at Westminster Abbey, 30th April, 1670.

On the south wall, within the Sanctuary, is a plain slab, surmounted by a coat of arms, with the following inscription:—

"Here underneath lieth interred Samuel Winter Dr. of Divinity, Eminent for piety and learning, late Provost of Trinity Colledge, neare Dublin. He deceased the 24 of December in the yeare 1666 and in ye 63 yeare of his age. He married Elizabeth ye Daughter of Christopher Weaver Esq. who out of her entire affection caused this to be set up in memoriall of him."

The following inscription was on a slab forming the sanctuary floor:—

"Under this stone lyeth the bodye of Samuel Wynter, Doctor of Divinitye, who departed this life the 24th day of December 1666."

Samuel Winter was one of the ministers silenced in Rutland in 1662. He had been intruded into the Provostship of Trinity College, Dublin, by Cromwell, in 1652, but showed good sense and zeal in managing the College, though, of course, he pressed home his peculiar doctrine. He forbade linen to be used in the courts of the College, where it was used to be washed, and travelled to remote parts of Ireland to recover College rents and property which had been abandoned. He was expelled from Dublin on the Restoration.

Before going to Dublin it would appear that he had been a preacher at Cottingham, near Hull. He divided his congregation into (a) the scandalous, whom he excluded, (b) the ignorant, whom he taught, (c) the hopeful and (d) the godly, whom he received into fellowship. When he went to Cottingham there were 60 members, when he left 120 praying ones. He was fond of Jeremiah's parable of the two baskets of figs in making the division between good and bad and told people to leave the church while he was preaching, if they did not attend, quoting Ps. ix., 17. A certain labourer addicted to drunkenness attributed his reformation to being treated in this way. A text he was very fond of preaching from was Ezek. 24 (the boiling pot with the scum). He preached with outstretched hands and uplifted eyes with great earnestness. Every Lord's day he catechised the children and was fond of quoting "Train up a child, &c.," in reference to this practice.

The oldest monument in the church is inserted in the south wall of the south aisle. All the letters are in capitals and there is a dot after each word.

HERE . IS . BVRIED . SIMON . DIGBY . ESQVIER .  
GENT . PENCIONER . OF . KING . HENRY . THE .  
EIGHT . SECOND . SONNE . OF . SIR . JHON . DIGBY .  
KNIGHT . MARSHAL . WHICH . SIMON . MARIED .  
KATHERINE . DAUGHTER . OF . XPOFER .  
CLAPHAM . OF . BEAMESLEY . IN . YORKSHIRE .

ESQVIER . HERE . IS . ALSO . BVRIED . ROGER .  
 DIGBY . ESQVIER . THEIR . SONNE . AND . HEYRE .  
 WHO . MARIED . MARIA . DAUGHTER . OF . JHON .  
 CHEYNE . OF . SHARDELWS . IN . BVCKINGHAM-  
 SHER . ESQVIER .

NATVS . HOMO . VIXI . LONGOS .  
 MORITVRVS . IN . ANNOS .  
 VITA . JVT . MIHI . MORS .  
 MORS . MIHI . VITA . FVIT .  
 VITA . INCERTA . BREVIS .  
 MORS . EST . AVT . MORTIS . IMAGO .  
 IN . CHRISTO . VERA . EST .  
 CERTAQVE . VITA . MORI .  
 MARIA . NE . . . . . N . NVPER . VXOR .  
 ROGERI . DIGBY . AR . MERCVS . POSVIT .

— 1582 —

The following is a translation of the lines in Latin.

"By birth a man, a prey to death  
 I lived to length of years  
 Till life to me was death.  
 Then death became my life.  
 Our life unsure and brief is death  
 Or death's counterfeit at least.  
 To die in Christ  
 Is true and certain life.

"Mary, lately the wife of Roger Digby, erected this monument."

There are two shields on this monument.

The dexter, Digby: impaling Argent, on a bend sable six fleurs de lis, or, 2, 2, and 2—Clapham.

The sinister, Digby: impaling Chequy or and azure, a fesse gules fretted argent—Chency.

The Digby family had a private Mausoleum in their garden. The enclosed vault which contains the remains of the Digby family is situate a few yards from the east end of the Church, within the private grounds of the Hall. Certain members of the family were at various times Sheriffs of Rutland.

On the wall in the north aisle is the Barker monument, which has the following inscription:

"Neer this place lye interr'd the corps of the two loueing brothers, Jonathan and John Barker, Gent. being ye 4th and 5th sonns of Samuel Barker late of South Luffenham in this County Esq. whereof the first dyed ye 6th of January 1668 the last the 2nd of November 1675."

Arms: Or, three martlets.

The following is the inscription on a Table Monument in the Churchyard to the memory of the Rev. R. Alfounder.

"Here lie the mortal Remains of the Rev. Robert Alfounder B.D. Thirty-three years Rector of this Parish. He was Religious without Hypocrisy, Charitable without Ostentation.

As kind relation, a good master, and a sincere friend, who eminently exemplifies in his practice that Gospel of Peace which he preached. By an universal benevolence and most inoffensive behaviour he acquired the esteem of all who knew him. He lived beloved and died lamented, March 24 in the year of our Lord 1755 and of his age 71.

Reader, wouldst thou improve by this afflicting accident, remember that thou art also mortal and go and do likewise."

A slab in the chancel bears the following record :—

"Richard Clarke. B.D. 36 yeares Rector of this Parish. Buried ye 24th of June 1676, aetat svae 74."

There is also a slab recording the memory of his widow, but the inscription is partially obliterated.

The following monuments are recorded as having legible inscriptions to the memory of the Wing family in 1861: Near the north door: "Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth wife of James Wing who died Feb. 5 1690." In the churchyard on an upright slab, "Moses Wing died Nov. 5. 1677 aged 68 years. Aaron his son died Dec. 21. 1751. aged 85 years." "Moses Wing died 1780 aged 76 years." "Elizabeth wife of Moses Wing died Dec. 30. 1770 aged 66 years." "Mary wife of Moses Wing died Oct. 25. 1787. aged 54 years."

"Here lies buried on Sep. 21st, 1668, Vincent Wing the celebrated Astronomer and Astrologer." An interesting notice of him appears in Vol 2. p. 90.

**STAINED GLASS.**—There is some good stained glass in the Church. The east window was erected in 1892 by the then Rector, the Rev. P. G. Dennis, from designs by Mr. C. E. Keeape, of London. The five lights are each divided into three panels. Beginning at the top left hand panel the subjects are as follows :—

1. SANCTUS PETRUS.
2. SANCTA MARIE.
3. Our Lord fastened to the Cross, over which is the inscription I.N.R.I. (*Jesus Nasareus Rex Iudaeorum*).
4. SANCTUS JOHANNES, the Evangelist.
5. SANCTUS PAULUS with the legend *Charitas Christi urget nos* written on the two open pages of a book which he carries.
6. David rex, with the legend on two open pages of a book. *Beatus vir qui non abiit in consilio impiorum et in via peccatorum non stetit et in cathedra pestilentiae non sedit.*
7. Elijah propheta.
8. The figure of the Baptist with his right hand pointing upwards, and the legend *Ecce Agnus Dei* (St. Joh. i., 29).
9. Malachias propheta, carrying the book of the Law.
10. Moses homo Dei, represented with horns (see Exod. xxxiv. 29. 30), and carrying the two tables on which the Commandments are engraved.
11. The vision of Zacharias (St. Luke i. 8-23).
12. The Preaching in the Wilderness (St. Matt. iii, 1-7).
13. The Baptism of our Lord (St. Matt. iii, 13-17).
14. Herod the Tetrarch rebuked (St. Matt. xiv, 4).
15. St. John's head brought on a charger (St. Matt. xiv, 11).

In the tracery at the top are four angels, each with a censor offering incense—two on each side the middle figure—which represents God the Father seated in Majesty on His Throne on high.

In the perforations are the following coats of arms.

A shield on which is emblazoned: gu. three piles or.

The arms of the See of Peterborough.

The arms of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

A shield with the arms: gu. a ladder or in bend sinister.

The two shields probably refer to the Dennis family.

The following (expanded) inscription is placed in panel No. 15.

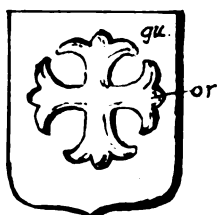
In . Dei . gloriam . et . in . piam . consanguineorum .

Memoriam . Lanc . fenestram . ponit . Philippus  
 Gretton Dennis . S . T . B . Collegii . Emmanuelis  
 apud Cantabrigienses . olim . Socus . hujus  
 Ecclesie xxx . iam . annos . Rector anno Salutis MDCCCXCII.  
 (Phillip Gretton Dennis, Bachelor of Divinity, formerly Fellow of  
 Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and already Rector of this  
 Church for 30 years, sets up this window to the glory of God  
 and in dutiful remembrance of kinsfolk in the year of  
 Salvation, 1892).

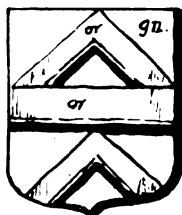
In the south-east and south walls are two windows of three lights each, depicting the Resurrection and Healing the Sick. They are dedicated "To the glory of God and in affectionate remembrance of William Henry Heathcote 3rd son of Sir Gilbert Heathcote 4th Baronet who died October 17, 1880, aged 88, and Sophia Matilda, his wife, who died Nov. 20, 1880, aged 69."

The following coats of arms appear in a three light window on the North side of the Chancel. The window also contains figures of St. Mary Magdelene, St. Barbara and St. Edward Conf.

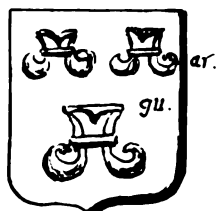
1. Gu. a cross patonce or.  
 The coat Gu. a cross patonce arg. occurred in St. George's, Stamford. Belongs to the Latimer family. These are also the arms of Wm. Digby, of Kettelby and Lubenham.
2. Gu. a fess between two chevrons or.  
 Belongs to the Auby (Audelby) also to the Galeys or Gale family. Thomas Ondeley or Ondeby was Sheriff of Rutland in 1399 and 1413. Evidently connected with the Fitzwalter family, see 13.
3. Gu. three water bougets arg.  
 Family: le Roos. This coat was also blazoned in St. George's Church, Stamford, where it was taken probably from the building which preceded the present one (circ 1450). St. Georges was rebuilt at the expense of William Bruges, Knt. first Garter King at Arms. This may account for the arms being emblazoned here although the glass at Luffenham seems to date about 1350. Still the same causes which produced Wm. Bruges would have produced earlier though unknown heraldic artists.
4. Gu. three crosses patée or, a bordure vair argent and azure.  
 The bordure suggests a younger branch of the family connected with the Audley family.
5. Gu. three annulets or.  
 The arms of the Everard family (presently of Hartedown Co. Suffolk), but there was in mediaeval times an Everard of North Luffenham.
6. Gu. three crosses patée argent, a bordure vair argent and azure.  
 See note on 4. It is stated in the Gent. Mag. that this shield occurred twice in 1860, now it occurs only once, unless 4 and 6 are to be considered identical.
7. Gu. a fess between six crosses botonée or, three in chief and two and one below the fess.  
 Family: Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. These arms were also in Langham Church circa 1700. and in St. Mary's Stamford.
8. Azure, a bend argent cottised or, between six lionels rampant of the last.  
 Family: de Bohun.
9. Or. three chevrons gules.



1.



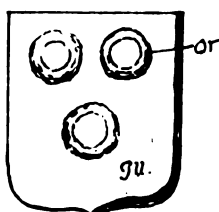
2.



3.



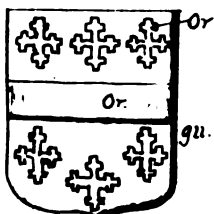
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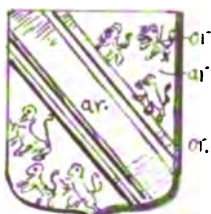
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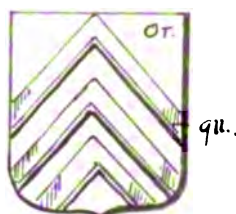
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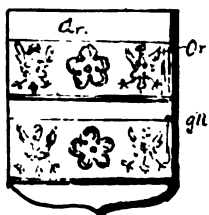
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8.



9.



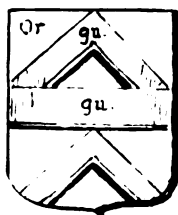
10.



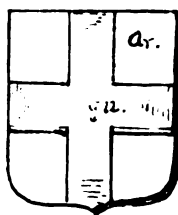
11.



12.



13.



14.





Family: de Clare. This coat also occurred in St. George's Ch., Stamford.

The following five shields occur in the single window made of fragments on the North side of the Sanctuary.

10. Argent on each of two bars gu. a rose between two martlets or.
11. Checky or and azure, a fess gules.  
Belongs to the Clifford family.
12. Argent two bars and in chief three cinquefoils gules.  
Family: Basset.
13. Or a fess between two chevrons.  
Belongs to the Fitzwalter family who held land in N. Luffenham.
14. Argent a cross gules.  
This also occurs in Burton Lazars Ch. Melton Mowbray.  
Family: Bijot?

Our thanks are due to the Rev. E. A. Irons for the loan of MSS. without which it would have been impossible to compile this history, and also for much assistance in supplying information and reading proof sheets. THE EDITOR.

## OLD STAMFORD—(concluded).



**R**ESUMING my reminiscences. The parson himself had in those days to be somewhat of a quick-change artist in order to get out of his surplice and hood, and into his gown and lavender kid gloves; or, as a very juvenile cousin of mine expressed it, "Mr. B. went in in his nightgown, and came out all inky." I can remember now the anxiety which I used to feel as a child, when the hymn before the sermon happened to be a short one, and we'd got to the last verse but one before Mr. P. appeared. "He'll never do it in time with all those steps to climb, and Bella must go behind him and shut him in!" There must be no break in the service, such a "valde deflendus hiatus" was too terrible to be contemplated.

Bella had a sense of the fitness of things. Even in the year when the Prince Consort died, and the Church was draped in sombre black, she insisted on sticking bits of Christmas on the gas brackets and elsewhere, "just to keep the seasons together." Old B. also did something towards "keeping the seasons together," but his decorations consisted of a 'posy' suitable to the time of year, and he carried it in his mouth.

Poor Bella! I remember now hearing of her disappointment when an Archæological Society visited the town. She was on guard all day: the Church had had an extra dusting, and "looked beautiful," as she said, and they never came. Oh yes! one did get his nose as far as the inner door, and hurried out, trying, doubtless, to look as if he hadn't been taken in by an edifice à la "Mr. Compo's cheap Church." And yet S. Michael's had its admirers, especially after the "Restoration." In one old woman's view it was "all stars and garters," while another said that "it reminded her of

Heaven more than anything else she'd ever seen." We had a due regard for social distinctions in "the good old days." There are Chapels Royal and sub-Deans for the baptism of budding dukes and marquises: so too in old Stamford, "Quality," as Bella said, "always made a Church": a decent veil shrouded the *Public* Baptism of *its* infants, and was on no account to be administered "coram populo." Nor was this feeling confined to S. Michael's. Where there was a "Wicked Man," the clergyman wouldn't dream of beginning the service, if he were expected, till he had taken his place. The "Wicked Woman" was treated with equal deference, and the school children "made their obedience," as she sailed majestically up the aisle.

Old T., the clerk of S. John's, was quite a character in his way. His lighting of the pulpit candles just before the sermon formed quite an episode in the service; at least the choir boys thought so. One evening the candles proved most refractory, and instead of meekly submitting to be lighted, audibly spluttered their insubordination. "Drat them boys!" exclaimed old T., when the truth dawned upon him; "they've been spitting on these candles."

A caustic person was P., the verger of S. Martin's. We were not without our popular preacher in those old days, and in the zenith of his fame he was announced to preach at P.'s Church one Sunday afternoon. Before the doors were opened there was the usual expectant crowd in the street. At the appointed hour P. threw them open, scornfully exclaiming, "You fools, it's only Mr. G.!" As it happened Mr. G. and Mr. B. shared a 'terminological exactitude,' but in this case the Bee, and not the Gee, had the power to draw.

When we touch upon the subject of our clerical brethren, we are fully aware that we are treading upon thin ice. Yet, no reminiscence of old Stamford would be complete without a reference to some of the characters that were to be found in the clerical profession. Who, that knew him, does not retain a kindly recollection of good old Mr. W.? He was a man full of quips and quotations, which seemed to be always ready at the tip of his tongue. What, for instance, could be happier than this? One frosty day, meeting my Father and Mother, who were coming down S. Martin's arm-in-arm, he greeted them with,

"Now we maun totter down, John,  
But hand in hand we'll go;"

Then, with a happy inspiration, he added,  
'But I hope you won't

"Slip thegither at the foot,  
John Anderson my jo."

His muse was never at a loss to supply verses suitable to all occasions. Thus, when Sir John Hay, for some years representative of Stamford, lost the seat, and took refuge in Scotland, he wrote the following lines,—

'Tis a comfort to learn that, in spite of the rain,  
Which for weeks past has deluged our grass and our grain,

More lucky than farmers down Lincolnshire way,  
 The electors of Wigtown *have carried their Hay*.  
 But is it not strange (tho' it adds to their glory),  
 That a W(h)igtown like *that* should return a good Tory?

He was the most unconventional of clerics. Shortly after he went to his country parish, I attended service in his Church. All went smoothly until the end of the Psalms: then there was a pause, while the old man was peering about through his eyeglasses: finally he broke the silence with "Can't find the calendar: somebody must have taken it: is Mrs. Smith there? Upon this, the churchwarden left his seat, and proceeded to the Vestry, which was in the South Porch. Meanwhile the congregation waited in expectation, an expectation that was doomed to be disappointed. He came out shaking his head—no calendar and no Mrs. Smith there. It then occurred to me that I had the Table of Lessons in the Churchman's Pocket Book in my coat tails, so I marched up the aisle—I was quite at the West end of the Church—finding the proper place, and handed the book to the good old man, who gave me a "Thank you, thank you." The service then continued without further incident.

On one occasion an Aunt of my Wife's, who was a great friend of the old man's, was sitting in the front pew, near the reading desk, when a funeral hymn of Bickersteth's, "Beloved and respected by all," was given out. Miss L. had no hymn book, so Mr. W. bustled out of his seat, put his arm round her, and said quite loud, "'Beloved and respected by all,' that is just what you are, dear old Ria."

Before he left Stamford, the clergy of the town agreed to take it in turns to have daily service. Once, when it came to Mr. W.'s turn, this same Miss L. happened to be the only other person present. He didn't discover the fact until he had read, "Dearly beloved," when he shut his book, came down the aisle, and said, "You and I will take a holiday, dear old Ria."

Some of us did not excel in the giving out of notices in Church. Lessons in elocution often amount to lessons in affectation, but *some* practice in public speaking surely is desirable in the training of a clergyman. Of course, Anna Maria may have been somewhat inattentive, or, like a parish clerk friend of mine, "thick of hearing;" anyhow, when she returned from Church, and her mistress asked her what the collection was for, she replied, "Well, Mum, I don't rightly know, but I think it was for the Sanitary Fund." As a matter of fact it was for the Sanctuary Fund, but it is not for us to apportion the blame. At this point, just one little plea for explanations! We can't all write vigorous, monosyllabic Anglo-Saxon English: anyhow, it doesn't seem to lend itself to technical terms, at anyrate in the opinion of the makers thereof: therefore, when you give a boy or girl a polysyllabic name, do, pray, tell the individual what he or she is, my dear brethren; and don't let them give themselves away, as the poor girl did, who, when asked whether she had

joined the Guild, replied, "Oh yes, Miss! Last week I were took in as a Reprobate." In reality, she was nothing more than a Probationer. It was not merely in want of distinctness that we failed in our notice-giving. Whatever may be said in favor of extempore speaking in the pulpit, it can have nothing said in its defence, when it leads to such announcements as these, "Next Thursday being Good Friday, there will be service in this Church at 11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.," or, "The Lord Bishop of the Diocese purposes to hold a Confirmation in this Church on Feb. 14th. Classes for instruction will be formed shortly. I may say, that I shall be glad to welcome at the classes all those who have recently been confined." Naturally this subject appeals to me, in the following way. My banns of marriage were published in a Stamford Church; the first time of asking my Christian names came in the wrong order: the second time my future wife's suffered in the same way. A member of the congregation told one of the Churchwardens that, if it happened again, he should forbid the banns. Happily all went smoothly on the third occasion, and a catastrophe was averted.

We sometimes heard home-truths in the course of our walks abroad. "May I come in and sit down, Mr. C., I'm tired?" "Yes, Sir, certainly." "My dear," calling to his wife, who was upstairs, "Here's the Reverend Blank: he's tired, poor man, and no wonder: it's taken him seven years to get here." Even clerics sometimes say things which would have been better left unsaid. People would rather be reckoned 'per capita' and not 'per caules,' and would prefer a differently worded reply from the following one,— "Have you missed me from Church the last few Sundays, Mr. Blank?" "Oh, no, no! When Dr. This and Mr. That aren't there, I miss them; but as to the rest, they're so many cabbages."

It is only to be expected that the members of the police force should have shared in the originality that distinguished Old Stamfordians. Was P.C. Blank a conscious or an unconscious humorist, when he gave the following evidence? "From information I received I went down to the meadows, where I found these two women fighting, and the Reverend O. and another old woman trying to part 'em."

We were not without Budding Genius in Old Stamford, which at the age of eleven went to a juvenile party. Quite early in the evening the B. G. went up to the hostess to say good-bye. "Must you go so soon?" "Well, the fact is, I'm never at my ease in the society of children." "But surely you'll stay for supper?" "No, thank you, Mrs. N. Bread and butter will suffice."

Nor did we lack gourments. Old B. H., carving a chicken one day, asked his Niece what part he should send her. "Anything, Uncle, thank you: I've no choice." "Judith, you speak like a fool," responded the old man gruffly. He

it was who, after Matins at S. John's, during a "Beast Fair," was heard soliloquising, "Fat bulls of Basan close me in on every side." No record such as this would be complete, did it omit that "Prince of Domestic Destructives," as he richly deserved to be called, W., our Buttons. He grew so tired at last of coming with the oft-told tale, "It slipped through my fingers," that at last he sallied out into the town to match the tumbler, which had been his latest victim. On his return, he went into the kitchen, and said to the cook, "Alice, will this do? but I broke it as I came along."

Our list of worthies is becoming exhausted; one alone—most worthy—remains. Any town might be proud to contain within it the spirit which animated the fragile body of old Miss T. A howling mob, disappointed at the result of a contested election, came booing in front of her house, and presently a stone came crashing through the window. Deaf to the entreaties of a faithful attendant, the plucky old lady drew back the curtains, raised the window-sash, and addressed the rioters. "You cowards!" And then, recognising in the throng men whose families had been the recipients of her bounty, she upbraided them for their base ingratitude, until the crowd slunk away, like curs with their tails between their legs, worsted by one courageous woman.

Such are memories of Stamfordians of the past. The great majority of them have departed this life: all of them have departed Stamford life. Their stories, with very few exceptions, have been traditional in the writer's family for many years. To crystallize tradition is the part of the historian: it is no unworthy aspiration to amuse generations yet unborn, to paint for them pictures, the originals of which *they* will never see. And what are the pictures destined for their eyes? Motors at accelerated pace, with a speed limit, but one that takes effect at the other end of the scale, necessitating benches of magistrates sitting to fine chauffeurs who are found 'crawling' *below* twenty miles an hour. Balloons will be hurtling the sky, grabbing off roof tiles, smashing windows, and blinding the unwary with the sand from their ballast-bags. Aeroplanes are almost ready to burst upon us. What further engines of destruction the future has in store, who can say? One thing at least is certain, and that is, that the Stamford of the future will not be the Stamford of the past, not only as regards its outward appearance, but also in respect of its inhabitants; and the next Centenarian will often be found weeping, weeping for the glories that are gone; and, as he slowly shakes his grey head, this "laudator temporis acti" will be heard feebly murmuring in faltering accents\*,—

"It was a town, take it for all in all,  
I shall not look upon its like again."

T. K. B. NEVINSON.

\* Hamlet. Act 1, Sc. ii.

## ISAAC JOHNSON: A MEMOIR.



**I**T is hardly possible to dwell for any length of time in Rutland without becoming conscious of the impress which Robert Johnson made upon its destinies during the time he lived in this county. Born in 1540 at Stamford he became Rector of North Luffenham in 1574 and Archdeacon of Leicester in 1591, holding both offices until his death in 1625, besides several prebends at various periods of his life. He had the fortune to marry three wives in succession, each of them well dowered: added to this he seems to have trafficked extensively in the flotsam and jetsam of church property, appropriated by Elizabeth to the lasting disgrace of her government, so that on the whole, never at any period of his career did he lose sight of the main chance. He was puritan and narrow minded even as many of his contemporaries, yet strenuous and tenacious of purpose to an extent which should shame many who have come after him. No wonder that he left behind him an estate worth at least about £20,000 in our money and yet managed during his lifetime to found or re-establish two important Schools, and three Bedehouses, besides Exhibitions for University students and other benefactions to keep his name in remembrance, most of which still serve the same good and useful purposes as when they were originated. Robert Johnson had but one child, Abraham (by his second wife, Mary Hird), who was born at North Luffenham in 1577: at the age of 13 years Abraham was entered at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he remained four years and was then moved on to Lincoln's Inn, but for some unexplained reason he does not appear to have got on well with his father, although it is recorded that he selected the two wives, whom in succession he married, by his father's advice; the former of these, Anna, elder daughter of Robert Meadowes, mercer, and thrice Alderman or Chief Magistrate of Stamford, he married on 19th October, 1600, but she died the following year before reaching her twentieth year, a few days after giving birth to a son who was named Isaac at his baptism on 1st July, 1601, in St. John's Church, Stamford—a family tradition states that Isaac was born at Clipsham. Two years before the birth of Isaac, the grandfather Robert had taken Margaret Wheler, a widow, as his third wife, and doubtless the grandson being deprived of his natural mother became an object of solicitude to the Rector and his new helpmate: this was perhaps rendered the more necessary by the fact that Abraham himself married again in 1604, this time Elizabeth, daughter of Laurence Chaderton the first Master of Emmanuel College. There is reason to suppose that Isaac was brought up by his grandfather for Abraham tells us that he did not mix with his own family and this can

only have resulted from his having had very little to do with them during his early years, and it is also certain that he was on the best of terms with his grandfather Robert, who made him his residuary legatee: he is moreover closely connected with the affairs of North Luffenham during the later part of Archdeacon Johnson's incumbency.

Isaac Johnson was entered at Emmanuel College and graduated B.A. in 1617 and M.A. in 1621: his name occurs as 12. JOHNSON stamped on the largest bell, now cracked and disused, in the North Luffenham Church Tower, with the date 1619; Abraham Johnson had by this time bought a farm and house at South Luffenham, for which he paid £1000 in 1618, where he lived for 21 years. A record exists in the Diocesan Registry at Peterborough of a license issued on 22nd June 1620 to enable Isaac Johnson of South Luffenham to marry Anna Isham of Braunston, single woman, the marriage to take place at Braunston: Richard Taylor of North Luffenham giving the usual bond. This Braunston lies near Rugby, and Isaac Johnson as is shewn by his will had acquired property and presumably manorial rights in this parish but his connection with it still needs some elucidation: at any rate the projected match never came off, for Anna Isham, daughter of John Isham and Anna his wife, who was then 16 years of age was married to a certain William Lane of Horton near Northampton. It must have been upon this broken engagement that a tradition of the Johnson family rests which relates that Isaac was twice married. On 1st March, 1630, Edward Reynold, A.M., was instituted to the Rectory of Braunston *virtute literarum regiarum* on the presentation of Isaac Johnson, Esq., but the right to the advowson being in dispute with William Lane and Anna his wife mentioned above, and the patron having died nearly six months before the first institution, a second institution of the same clerk was deemed necessary on 11th August, 1631, on the presentation of John Reading, Esq., executor of the testament or last will of Isaac Johnson, Esq. It is interesting to notice that this Rector who afterwards held the See of Norwich from 1660 to 1676, and is remembered as a Puritan who conformed at the Restoration, was recommended for his first preferment in the Church by the subject of this memoir.

Before the death of the grandfather, Isaac Johnson and Henry Mackworth of Normanton, along with several others unnamed, were enfeoffed by Robert Johnson with certain lands supposed to carry with them the right of presentation to the Rectory of North Luffenham: when the aged Rector actually died these two trustees lost no time in presenting their clerk, Jonathan Tooquè, the Curate, who was forthwith instituted and inducted on 23rd July, 1625, whereas the funeral of Robert Johnson did not take place until the day following. By this prompt action the Society of Emmanuel

to whom the advowson had been conveyed in 1591 lost their first turn of patronage, though their right came to be recognised at subsequent vacancies. As, however, the new Rector was an Emmanuel graduate and seemed in other respects eligible, the College made no attempt by legal process to recover the presentation thus lost.

It has already been stated that Isaac Johnson became heir to his grandfather Robert; Abraham the father relates that this was brought about by the influence of a certain Richard Butcher of Stamford: we learn from the same source that Isaac, during the seven years preceding 1630, resided at four places in succession: *Clipsham*, a manor purchased by the grandfather Robert from John Lord Harrington, and worth at that time about £500 a year; a certain James Fflysher, A.M., was instituted to the Rectory of Clipsham on the presentation of Isaac Johnson, 20th Feb, 1628, but no other record of his connection with this village seems to have been preserved: *Boston*, where the vicar John Cotton came to have a great influence over Isaac: *Sempingham*, a house belonging to Theophilus Clinton *alias* Fiennes, fourth earl of Lincoln, whose sister the lady Arbella Isaac married, some said clandestinely (a portrait stated to be that of the lady Arbella Johnson is in the possession of the present Head of the Johnson family): and lastly, *Tattershall*, near Lincoln, another of the earl of Lincoln's houses. But the thoughts of Isaac were soon occupied with a wider ambition than the humdrum incidents of English country life could afford.

The dissentients of this period in religious matters may fairly be divided into three classes: the Brownish or Rigid Separatists who were followers of Robert Browne, a native of Rutland, and for many years (1591—1632) Rector of Achurch, near Oundle; the Robinsonians, or semi-Separatists who while preserving their own ordinances and refusing the Discipline and Sacraments of the Church, yet declined not to join in the ordinary public prayers; and the Puritans, who being in full communion with the Church disparaged portions of the services and ceremonies in common use and were often guilty of nonconformity. It is needful to bear in mind that Isaac Johnson and those who thought with him belonged to the third group in this category, and that however much they may have lacked the essential spirit of churchmanship, they were in no sense separatists, but were technically church people ministered to by clergy who had duly received Holy Orders according to ancient usage. Just at this time men of the Puritan school were for various reasons turning their attention to projects for colonising North America; the particular part of this continent which attracted them had a sea board lying between Fundy Bay to the North and Delaware Bay to the south and was first discovered by the French who called it *Nova Francia*,



although this nation never made any serious attempt to form settlements there. In 1603 Henri Quatre granted the whole district by letters-patent to a certain M. de Mont and three unsuccessful attempts were made to discover Massachusetts Bay, until at last an old Frenchman, a Huguenot, while on a fishing expedition was cast away, and escaping to the shore of this bay lived amongst the natives there for about two years trying in vain to convert them the while to his religious views, at length exasperated by failure he prophesied that God would destroy them for their hardness of heart and, as it turned out, the following year they were visited by a plague which continued for three years in succession and swept off all who dwelt for about 60 miles along the coast: in this way an opening was provided for new comers; so that in 1623 about 120 emigrants started for Delaware Bay, but cross winds caused them to land 25 miles to the south of Massachusetts Bay where they established a colony which seven years later numbered 500 people. The organised settlement of this district, which came to be known as New England, originated in our own country, and seven distinct emigrations are usually reckoned of which the latest is dated 22nd Oct., 1640, the day of the month denoting when the landing was effected. The earliest of these settlements, connected with the first voyage of the Mayflower, was essentially of a Separatist character, and took place on 31st Dec., 1620. Following upon this came the idea of a Puritan colony, which was thought out and organised by certain 'undertakers' of whom Isaac Johnson is said to have possessed the largest estate, situated in Rutland, Northamptonshire and Leicestershire, indeed his father Abraham complains that all his grandfather Robert's books and papers found their way to New England, and that Isaac spent £5000 or £6000 on this expedition. The first practical step taken by these undertakers was to obtain a charter from King Charles 1.; this was issued on 4th March, 1628, and a corporation was thereby created, styled the 'Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England.' This Company, to which perpetual succession was granted, consisted at first of twenty-six members and on 13th May, 1629, Matthew Cradock was chosen Governor, Thomas Goff deputy Governor and 18 others Assistants, Isaac Johnson being one of these. Arrangements were soon made for sending over some pioneer colonists, whose duty it should be to prepare for the reception of the main body and in this way 60 women and maids, 21 children and 300 men were embarked on three ships and started early in 1629, being placed under the care of Mr. Endicott as Governor and a Council of ten, of whom seven were nominated from England, two more to be elected on arrival, and one other to be chosen as Deputy Governor and Secretary by the whole body: care was taken to send four Ministers with these,

men who although Puritan and Nonconformist were not Separatists from the Church. These ships arrived in Massachusetts Bay on 24th June and the landing place of their passengers came to be called Salem, in allusion to Psalm lxxvi, 2. A month later three more ships started each with its complement of colonists, and on 29th August the Company decided to transfer the Government of the Colony from London to New England. On 29th September a Court held in London desired the Governor to buy the ship *Eagle*, of about 350 tons burden, for the benefit of the plantation, and on 15th October it was decided that half of the cost of the Ministers should be born by the Company and half by the planters: at this Meeting the name of Mr. John Winthrop, of Groton, Suffolk, is mentioned for the first time in the Company's proceedings, and five days later, on 20th October, he was chosen Governor for one year, Mr. Isaac Johnson, who had been one of four candidates for the Governorship when Mr. Winthrop was chosen, again appearing as one of the Assistants, and the whole Company was transferred to New England. By 1st December it had been decided that ten undertakers were to be chosen for seven years who should provide ships for passengers, at the rate of £5 a person and £4 a ton for goods, children to be charged for at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  fare when under 12 years of age,  $\frac{1}{3}$  fare when under 8 years,  $\frac{1}{4}$  fare under 4 years and sucking children free; 120 passengers being allowed for a ship of 200 tons burthen. Other rates were fixed for carrying furs and other produce of their new homes back to England. There were, however, to be no dealings with interlopers. A resolution was passed that the first ship should be ready to start by 1st March, but arrangements were so forward that a ship left Bristol in February, another left Plymouth in March, four started in April, eight in May, one in June, and one in August, making sixteen sent out by the Company besides one private ship. Let us follow the fortunes of the party with whom Isaac Johnson travelled; these voyaged in the four ships which left Southampton in April. Before starting several business meetings of the Company took place, the last recorded as being held in England assembling 23rd March, 1629, on board the *Arbella*, as the *Eagle* was now named in honour of the lady *Arbella* Johnson: the four vessels now ready to start were the *Arbella*, as Admiral of the fleet, carrying 28 guns and 52 seamen; the *Talbot* as vice-Admiral, the *Ambrose* as rear-Admiral, and the *Jewel* as Captain, seven others still lay at Southampton not yet ready for departure: accordingly on 29th March, 1630, these four ships weighed anchor, but being wind bogt got no further than Yarmouth in the Isle-of-Wight. The chief passengers on board the *Arbella* were John Winthrop, Governor of the Company, and his three sons; Isaac Johnson; Charles Ffiennes, his brother-

in-law; Mr. George Phillips, as chaplain, and others. While they were detained at Yarmouth they signed an humble request of His Majesty's loyal subjects, the Governor and Company late gone to New England, to the rest of their brethren in and of the Church of England, to obtain their prayers and to remove suspicions and misconstructions of their intentions: this was drawn up by Mr. White, of Dorchester, and printed in London in 1630 for general information. Fortunately, Governor Winthrop kept a very accurate diary of the doings on board the Arbella during the voyage, so that it is possible to form a fair idea of the way Isaac Johnson and his lady spent their time while at sea. Just as they were starting Henry Winthrop, second son of the Governor, went on shore to fetch an ox and ten wethers, but did not return. He came on, however, by another ship, and of him presently. Southampton then was left at 10 a.m. on 29th March, 1630, being Easter Monday, but the Arbella only voyaged as far as Yarmouth, the Talbot being close by. The next day they lay at Yarmouth, and spent the 31st March in fetching wood and provisions from the shore. But let the narrative of the chief incidents of the voyage be continued day by day:—

2nd April: A Fast was observed, during which two landmen pierced a ruudlet of strong water for which they were laid in bolts all night, and after the principal thief had been openly whipped the next morning, they were fed on bread and water all day.

4th April: The Talbot returned to Cowes.

5th April, Monday: A maidservant of Sir Richard Saltonstall, one of the company, fell down a grating in the cook room, but the carpenter's man, who caused her fall, caught hold of her with incredible nimbleness, and saved her from falling into the hold.

6th April: The lady Arbella, the gentlewomen, Mr. Johnson, and some others went on shore to refresh themselves.

8th April: Ten ships were reported to be approaching from the east which, it was stated, were Spanish vessels from Dunkerk, of which the least carried 30 guns and were likely to give trouble. So the cabins in the way of the ordnance were taken down, and out of every ship were thrown such bed mattresses as were likely to take fire, the long boats were hauled up, our waste cloths were put up and our men, armed with muskets and other weapons for fire work, were drawn up. For an experiment the captain shot a ball of wild fire, fastened to an arrow, out of a cross bow, which burnt in the water a good time. The lady Arbella and the other women and children were removed to the lower deck that they might be out of danger. Then we said prayers, but none shewed fear. By 1 p.m. the strange ships were some three miles off and turned out to be friends, as they were our own vessels, the rest of our fleet. So we bought fish for each of our four ships from two fishing boats which came up, and started as soon as the wind was favourable. The Arbella went first and the rest followed, but the voyage was hindered by contrary winds, mists and tempests, so that they did not arrive at their destination together.

10th April: We passed Plymouth at 7 a.m. and the Lizard at mid-day. Two young men had a fight, they were made to walk on deck till night-fall with their hands bound behind them:

another man speaking contemptuously in the presence of the Governor was laid in bolts till he confessed.

11th April: We passed Scilly. Both the Minister, Mr. Phillips, and the people were too sick to have sermons: the voyage became very rough.

17th April: They were 270 miles from Scilly, when a swallow came and lighted on the ship.

23rd April: The lady Arbella and gentlewomen dined in the great cabin: the Governor and gentlemen in the round house with guests from two other ships.

3rd May: Two fighters were set in the bolts till night with their hands tied behind them. A maid servant being stomach sick drank so much strong water that she was senseless and had near killed herself. It was observed as a common fault among young people that they gave themselves to drink hot waters very immoderately.

6th May: Fowls were seen flying and swimming when no land was nearer than 200 leagues.

8th May: A whale was observed at 4 p.m. just in the ships way with the hunch of its back just above water: he would not shun us, so we passed within a stones cast of him as he lay spouting up water.

11th May: An under officer injured a landsman: the captain ordered him to be tied up by the hands and a weight to be hung about his neck, but the Governor got the punishment remitted.

17th May: We saw a fir log which had been many years in the water for it was overgrown with barnacles and other trash. We also saw two whales.

21st May: A servant had bargained with a child to sell him a box worth 3d. for 3 biscuits a day all the voyage and had received about 40, and had sold them and many more to some other servants: his hands were tied up to a bar and a basket with stones hung about his neck for 2 hours.

24th May: We spoke with the Jewel and the Vice-Admiral (the Talbot) and heard that two passengers had died in the Ambrose (these were Mr. Cradock's servants who ought to have been left behind at Cowes, but no one would have them) and one other servant. All well in the Jewel.

27th May: A seaman died on the Jewel, a most profane fellow.

28th May: About this day a child was born on the Jewel.

7th June: In less than 2 hours with a few hooks we caught 67 cod fish, most very great, being  $1\frac{1}{2}$  yards long and 1 yard round. Seasonable, as all our fish was gone, and this was a fish day. A child still-born.

8th June: Sighted land: Mount Mansell, now called Mount Desert. The smell of the shore was like the smell of a garden. Saw a wild pigeon and another small land bird.

11th June: Took many mackarels.

12th June: Neared port. The Arbella arrived at 2 a.m., and on finding herself so near land shot off two pieces of ordnance, then observing the ship Lion which had arrived three weeks before she sent her skiff aboard, and stood in for the harbour; then some shallows coming, by their help she passed through the narrow strait between Baker's Island and another islet, and came to an anchor hard by. Some friends from the shore, amongst whom Masconoms the sagamore or proprietor of the land near Cape Ann, came aboard along with Mr. Endicott, the acting Governor, to welcome the new comers; and so at 2 p.m. the Governor Winthrop, his Assistant, and all the gentlemen and gentlewomen who had just arrived went ashore to their friends at Salem. Many others who landed on the eastern side of the harbour regaled themselves with strawberries, which grew plentifully everywhere

in the woods at Cape Ann.

14th June: The Arbella again weighed anchor and was warped into the inner harbour, where the rest of the passengers went on shore.

When the affairs of the new colony came to be surveyed a great disappointment presented itself: their foresight in sending servants and others to prepare for their coming had not produced the desired result; whether through idleness or sickness little had been done in the way either of building houses or of planting corn, more than 80 colonists had died in the preceding winter and many others were sick and weakly. Moreover, they had only corn enough to last another fortnight, so that instead of the new comers finding comfort and plenty on their arrival, they were themselves asked to feed those already settled in the land, which they were the less able to do, because the men trusted to ship their provisions had set sail from England without taking them on board. On 1st July the Talbot arrived having on board Mr. Henry Winthrop, second son of the Governor, who had been left behind at Southampton: the small-pox had broken out in this vessel while at sea with the result that 14 had died; the next day Mr. Henry Winthrop was accidentally drowned in a small creek. By 8th July all the vessels had safely reached the Bay, and, therefore, a solemn Thanksgiving Service was held on this day. Meanwhile, great anxiety was felt on account of the water supply as many people began to fall sick of fever and scurvy, and so two of the party travelled inland to seek for springs which they discovered at 'Watertown.' Meanwhile a Mr. Blackstone, a minister already settled at Shawmut, which lay to the south of the river Charles as it flowed into the Massachusetts Bay, came over to Charleston on its northern side, where Governor Winthrop had taken up his abode, and mentioned an excellent spring of water which was to be found there, whereupon Mr. Johnson and several others accepted his invitation to settle on this spot. Meanwhile the mortality increased, four of the matrons died, and about 100 colonists went away to find a more healthy settlement. On 23rd August the Company held its first Court on board the Arbella, and on about 27th August the lady Arbella, wife of Isaac Johnson, who had been ailing since her first arrival, died at Salem. She had come from a paradise of plenty and pleasure in the family of a noble earl into a wilderness of want; and although celebrated for her many virtues, yet was not able to encounter the adversity she was surrounded with, and now left 'her wothy consort overwhelmed in grief and tears.' The second Court of the Company was held at Charleston, 7th September, whereat it was found necessary to order that Thomas Morton, of Mount Wollaston, who had proved a troublesome colonist, be sent back to England as a prisoner, his goods seized to pay his debts, and, in satisfaction of a canoe stolen from the Indians, his house was burnt

in their sight. No one was in future to be allowed to plant without the Governor's leave. The future names of certain settlements were decided on and among others Shawmut, which had come to be called Trimountain on account of three contiguous hills which appeared to be in a range when viewed from Charleston, had the name of Boston given to it at the suggestion of Isaac Johnson, who had determined to call the place of his own settlement by this name in honour of his friend, Mr. Cotton, the Vicar of Boston, in Lincolnshire. A third Court was held on 28th September, but Mr. Johnson was too ill to attend its proceedings, and on Thursday, 30th September, this 'Idol of the people' died at 2 a.m. Most likely he had gone to Charleston for the Meeting, had died there, and was buried with his wife at Salem. But so much romance has been woven round the original foundation of Boston, that it is now very hard to ascertain the actual facts: yet, it appears certain that Isaac Johnson, however he may have visited the place and suggested its name, never actually dwelt there, and most certainly did not die nor was buried there. The illness from which he suffered, as indeed that which carried off 200 settlers between April and December, was caused from ill diet at sea, and proved infectious after they had landed: some of the party, to the number of 100, in despair returned to England in the same ships which had brought them over.

Governor Winthrop speaks of Isaac Johnson as a holy man and wise, and died in sweet peace, leaving some part of his 'substance to the colony'; and another of his friends, Thomas Dudley, says of him: 'This gentleman was a prime man amongst us, having the best estate of any, zealous for religion, and the greatest furtherer of this plantation. He made a most godly end, dying willingly, professing his life better spent in promoting this plantation than it could have been any other way.'

Before leaving England, Isaac Johnson executed a will on 8th March, 1629, 'being by the grace of God forthwith to undertake a voyage into New England in America.' He recites, that he has already transferred all his property in the enclosed lands in Brandeston commonly called the Bury Field to the use of six trustees, who are to hold the property for 21 years from the day of his death. These are to pay all his debts, to give one-third of the residue to his father, Mr. Abraham Johnson, one-third to his brothers and sister if they survive him, and one-third to the rest of his kindred whom his executors may deem necessitous. The rest of his estate in England to be divided in like manner. His estate in New England or outside England, after all debts are paid, to be divided into three equal parts of which the right honourable the lady Arbella, his wife, is to have one part; the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England another 'for the benefit of their

plantacons there,' and the third share to be divided between his brothers and sister as before. The executors were the famous John Hampden, of Hampden, Co. Bucks, Esq.; John Winthrop; and three friends dwelling at Clipsham. A bequest of £3 is made to John Hampden 'to make him a ringe of,' three of the other executors £5 a peece, and the fifth, John Reading, £10. This will was proved in London (P.C.C.) on 1st July, 1631.

We find an account of a will said to remain on the Files of Massachusetts and dated 28th April, 5 Car. *i.e.* 1629, where Isaac Johnson is described as of Clipsham: here again a threefold disposition of the property is made, 1<sup>o</sup> to his lady, 2<sup>o</sup> to friends and for pious and charitable uses, 3<sup>o</sup> to his father, brothers, and sister; with a bequest to Mrs. Cotton, from whom he has received much help and comfort in his spiritual estate, £30 and a cloth gown: to Mrs. Collen and Mrs. Dudley, the advowson of the Rectory of Clipsham: and a direction that his funeral expenses are not to exceed £25. The executors are exhorted to carry on his share of the New England project on which his heart was so much set while living. Whether such a will ever existed as a document independent of that which was actually proved seems doubtful, it should be noticed that its assigned date is earlier than that of the deed avowedly genuine: this matter only deserves notice because of the family tradition connected therewith and contained in private papers belonging to the Johnson family.

Thus did Isaac Johnson spend the few years of his life; like many another child of Mother Earth, he failed to attain the object of his desire just when it seemed within his grasp, but we may trust that he gained a higher reward;

QUÆRENS HESPERIAM DEVENIT AMÆNA PIORUM.

E. A. IRONS.

**LOCAL WILL.**—I, Thomas Walker, of Marketoverton, co. Rutland, Yeoman, 4 Oct., 1546, pr. in P.C.C. 22 Feb., 1547-8 (Reg. Populwell 4) Body to be buried in the chancel of the parish church. Names wife Isabel who is with child. House and shop at Mylton (? Melton), lease of farms at Market Overton, sons Seath and William and daughter Elizabeth W. Appoints as executors Willm. Jenkinson, my wife Isabel, Sir John Thewe, parson of Market Overton, and John Tylar, they to find a priest to sing for my soul, father, mother and all christian souls for the space of five years after my decease in the parish church of Market Overton, and to be paid 5*l.* p.a. Mr. Edw. Sapcote (probably of Burley near Oakham) and my son Willm. W. supervisors.

## IN MEMORIAM.



THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE HENRY FINCH,

*Member of Parliament for Rutland.*

*Born February 20th, 1835.*

*Died May 22nd, 1907.*

THE death of the Right Hon. G. H. Finch, Father of the House of Commons, removed from our midst one who served his county and country silently and faithfully for the long period of thirty-nine years. He sat in the House of Commons without a break from 1867 to his death, voting steadily and loyally with the Conservative party, and so firm was his hold upon the electors of Rutland that during the last twenty-two years his seat was only twice challenged—in 1885 by Mr. Montague Buszard, Q.C., and at the General Election in 1906 by Mr. Harold Pearson.

In these days of self-advertisement it is worth while recording that the silent member, who never made a speech in the House during the whole of the thirty-nine years he sat in it, was returned at the last General Election by the substantial majority of 483, while all around the seats held by the Conservative party were being swept away by the wave of Radicalism then overflowing the land. This fact, we think, is the best testimony of the respect and regard in which Mr. Finch was held by those among whom he lived and discharged the duties of a great landed proprietor, to his neighbours, his tenants and his dependants without fuss or favour.

He was twice married and it was during his widowhood that he entered Parliament and then in a most remarkable manner. He was elected just after he had met with a terrible accident in the hunting field. He could not appear on the hustings as he was laying in a comatose state and was not expected to recover. In 1902 he received the honour of being called to the Privy Council, the only honour which in all his long life of public service he cared to accept.

He was a pattern country gentleman, just and conscientious in all he did, kindly and courteous to all around him; a considerate landlord, an able and hard working administrator of local affairs and beloved by all who knew him. He was of those who recognise that the ownership of large estates call for the active discharge of duties on which the welfare and happiness of others depend. He was of a type which is, unfortunately, becoming rare and which can be ill spared—a type which lends sanction to the ownership of property as a trust, imposing obligations to work for the public welfare, and to enter sympathetically into the lives of those around, high and humble alike. Such is the simple record of one "who worked his work and held his peace."



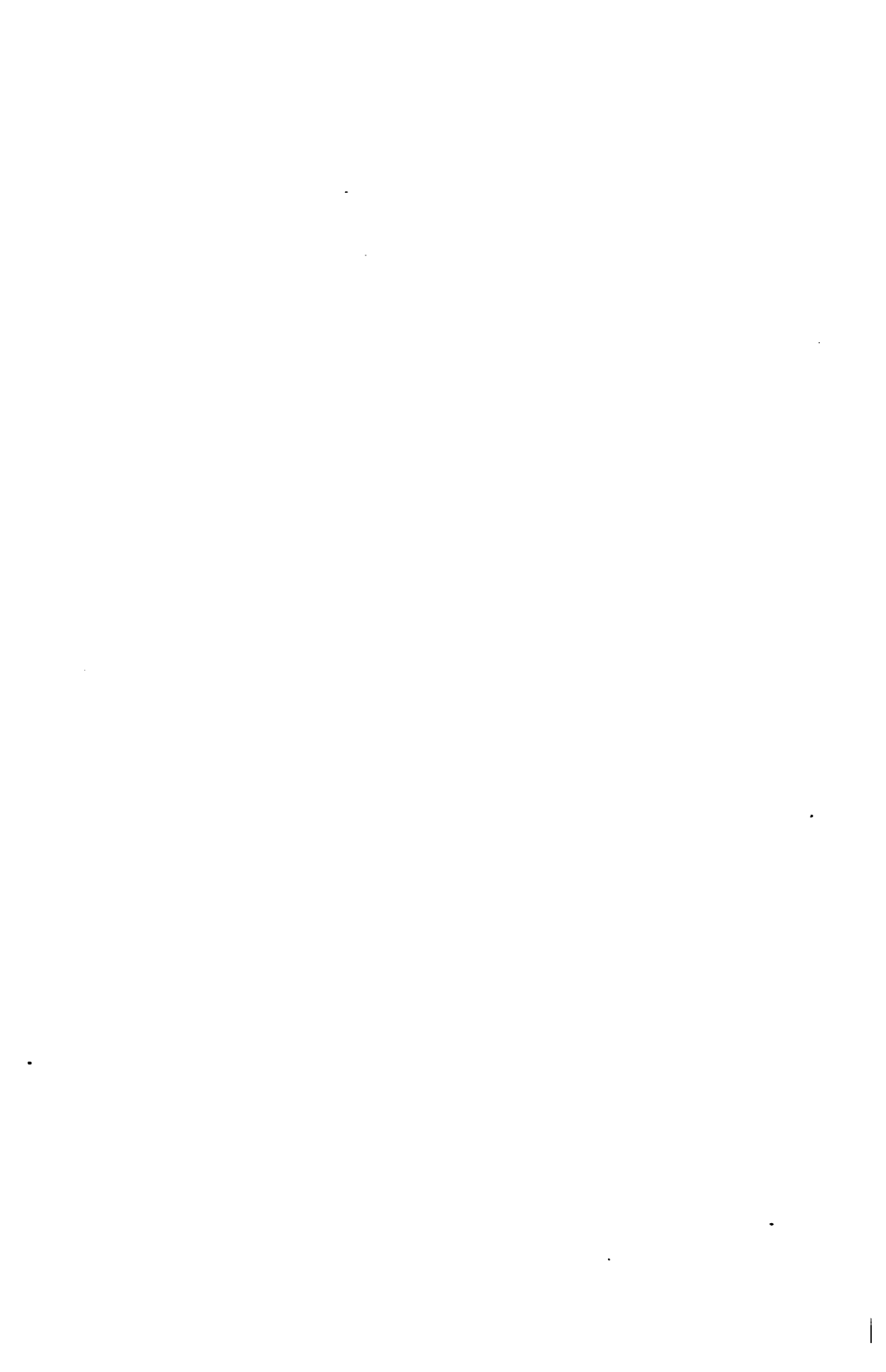


*Photo by*

*[W. J. W. Stocks, Uppingham.*

**THE LATE RT. HON. G. H. FINCH, M.P.**







**THE LATE MR. J. C. TRAYLEN, A.R.I.B.A.**

## In Memoriam.



MR. J. C. TRAYLEN, A.R.I.B.A.

*Born February 27th, 1845.*

*Died June 11th, 1907.*

**WE** have to announce with feelings of deep regret the death of an old and valued Member of the Rutland Archæological and Natural History Society, Mr. J. C. Traylen, Architect, of Stamford. Educated at Oundle and Northampton Schools he gained a scholarship and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. Having passed through the school he became an articled pupil with Mr. W. Millican of Leicester, and afterwards spent some years as assistant to various Architects in London, among them being Mr. John Johnson, whom he assisted in designing the Alexandra Palace and after that was burnt down the one now standing on the site.

Early in his career he turned his attention to ecclesiastical work and one of the first churches entrusted to his care was Weston Favel. In 1877 he was appointed surveyor for the Archdeaconry of Oakham, a post which he held for seventeen years. Numerous churches in the neighbouring counties were restored under his care and bear evidence of his skill and the affection for the past which was one of his greatest characteristics.

For fifteen years he held the post of surveyor to the Archdeaconry of Lincoln and that county now contains many churches restored by him. In 1884 Mr. Traylen purchased the practice of Mr. Edward Browning, Architect, of Stamford, and continued actively engaged in work there until, being attacked with dropsy, he succumbed to its effects at the age of 62.

Many churches, including Empingham, Corby, Wansford, Bourne, Lyddington, Exton, Caldecott, and every church in the town of Stamford, together with the School of Art and other works of a domestic nature, will remain as evidences of his never failing love for artistic and ecclesiastical work.

It was a rare treat to hear him describe in picturesque and graphic language the various beauties of the churches in the neighbourhood, to the members of Archæological Societies who constantly visited the town and to whom the services of Mr. Traylen, as conductor, were always willingly and ungrudgingly given. His veneration for the beautiful in architecture and art was among the most charming of his many delightful qualities. And this always came to the front when he was describing the architectural features of some sacred edifice and pointing out the various changes through which it had passed.

A man of singular ability and enthusiasm in the profession which he adorned, he has left the mark of his genius on the architecture of the whole neighbourhood and in various parts of England and the Continent. It may, therefore, be truly said that "his works follow him," and lift those who knew him to a higher appreciation of all that is best in life.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF THOMAS BARKER, OF LYNDON—(concluded).



- 1769.
- Apr. 10. First swallow.  
24. First Martin; but not common for some time.  
30. Cuckow heard. S. Some said sooner.  
Nightingale—some said sooner.
- May 3. First Wasp observed.  
First Swifts at Uppingham.  
6. Lyndon.
- Aug. 5. Last Swifts.
- Oct. 12. Last Swallows and Martins.  
N.B. Woodcocks in the country at the same time with Swallows.
- Nov. 4. Fieldfares.
- 1770.
- Feb. beg. Thrush sung, but did not do it constantly.
- Apr. 17. Wheatears.  
28. First Swallows.
- May 1. Cuckow heard. T.  
Cuckow heard. S.  
Nightingale sang.  
Martin at Weston.  
10. at Lyndon.
- July 11. First swifts.  
15. Cuckow heard till this time.
- 1771.
- Apr. 20. Wheatears.  
23. First Swallow (first at Selbourn, 14th).  
28. First Swift.
- May 1. Nightingale sang.  
3. Cuckow heard.  
First Martin.
- Aug. 22. Last Swift seen.  
Qu. whether one seen Sep. 1. T.
- Oct. 10. Swallows mostly went, but many still continued, chiefly about waters, for 10 or 12 days more.
- Dec. 20. First Wild geese.  
— Qu. whether Fieldfares seen.
- 1772.
- Apr. 3. First frogs' spawn.  
4. Butterflies and humble bees.  
5. First Swallow. } They did not get plentiful of  
6. First Martin. } above a fortnight.  
13. Wheatears.
- May 27. Swifts at Stamford.  
1. Cuckow heard. S. and perhaps a week before. T.  
4. Nightingale sang.
- Aug. 14. Swifts at Lyndon.  
5. Swifts in general went away.  
17. Perhaps saw one.
- Oct. 6. Swallows went away.
- Dec. 4. Fieldfares I do not know I have seen any before but wild geese I have several times.
- 1773.
- Apr. 19. First Swallow.  
20. First Martin.

- 21. Nightingale sung.
- 26. First swifts. T. They did not become plentiful till May 8.
- 27. First wheatears observed.
- May 2. Cuckow heard. T.
- Aug. 14. Last Swifts. N.B. They were plentiful till the end of July.
- Sept. 28. Swallows and Martins gone.
- Oct. 14. The last.

1774.

- Feb. 13. Thrush began to sing.
- Mar. 30. Blackbird sang.
- Apr. 13. Swallow at N. Luffenham.
- 20. At Wing and Lyndon.
- 23. At Oakham.
- Nightingale sang at Lyndon steadily.
- 27. Swallow.
- 27. First Martins.
- 31. Cuckow heard perhaps Swift.
- Aug. 6. Swifts went away.
- Oct. 6. Last swallows.
- Nov. 3 or 5. First fieldfares.
- 7. Wildgeese.

1775.

- Jan. at times.
- Feb. beg. More certain. } Thrush sang.
- 27. (Perhaps before). Blackbird sang.
- Mar. 10. Humble bee.
- Apr. 14. First swallow, only one till 20th.
- 23. Nightingale sung.
- 25. Cuckow heard.
- 27. Fieldfares not yet gone.
- 29. First Swift.
- May. 6. Martin at Ketton.
- 7. At Lyndon. Qu. whether any seen before, but only odd ones till 14th this seems strange in so uncommonly fine a season.
- 28. Drones seen.
- Oct. 10. Last swallows except some travellers for a while the 15th.

1776.

- Mar. 15. Cuckow heard. T. This is unusually early, the weather was fine but I do not think they continued singing.
- Apr. 16. First swallows.
- 17. Nightingale sang.
- May 6. Swifts at Wing.
- 7. Drones came abroad.
- 16 or perhaps 15. First Martins.
- Aug. 22. Swifts went away.
- Oct. 14. Last Swallows and Martins. N.B. For near the last week there have been none but travellers.

1777.

- Apr. 11. First swallow, odd ones were said to have been seen some days ago.
- 21. Nightingale sang.
- 22. Cuckow heard.
- 30. Martins at Uppingham several days ago.

May	1.	At Hambleton.
	—	Swifts at Weston.
Aug.	20.	Swallows diminish'd.
	—	Martins perhaps went away, except a few Oct. 3
Oct.	10.	Last swallows.

1778.

Apr.	18.	First Swallows (possibly seen some days ago).
	27.	Cuckow heard.
	28.	Nightingale sung.
May	4.	First Martins and Swifts.
Aug.	5.	Last Swifts.
Oct.	12.	Last Swallows, the Martins have been nearly gone above 10 days.
	17.	First fieldfares.

1779.

Feb.	26.	Wasp came out of its hiding place but not abroad.
	28.	Butterflies and Humble bees.
Apr.	16.	Nightingale sung.
	12 or 13.	First Swallows.
	19.	Cuckow heard.
	24.	Martin at Stamford, some time before they were plentiful.
May	1.	Swift at Stamford.
	2.	At Lyndon.
Aug.	1.	Swifts diminish'd.
	11.	Last seen.
Oct.	12.	Last Swallows, perhaps the Martins gone a week before.
Nov.	10.	First Fieldfares.
	12.	Last Wasps.

1780.

Feb.	end.	Birds began to sing.
Mar.	1.	Thrush and blackbird.
Apr.	14.	Wheatears.
	24.	First Swallows.
	—	Cuckow heard.
	28.	First Martins.
	—	First swift.
	28.	Nightingale sung.
May	4.	First wasp.
Aug.	8.	Last Swifts.
Oct.	16.	Last Swallows, Martins about the same.

1781.

Jan.		Thrush sang.
Feb.	27.	Blackbird sang.
Mar.	10.	Humble bees.
	12.	Butterflies.
Apr.	10.	Swallows at Burleigh.
	13.	Wheatears.
	13.	Nightingale sang.
	18.	Swallow at Lyndon.
	—	Cuckow heard.
May	3.	First Swifts.
	6.	First Martins, perhaps a day or two sooner.
	13.	Drones seen.
July	beg.	Swifts went away.
Oct.	13.	Last Swallows and Martins.
	20.	First Fieldfares.



1782.

- Feb. 25. Blackbirds sang.  
 Apr. 9. Wheatears.  
 22. Swallows at Uppingham.  
 23. At Lyndon.  
 24. Cuckow heard.  
 May 6. First Swift.  
 10. First Martins.  
 12. Nightingale sung.  
 June 16. First swarm. N.B. Drones in it but in none  
 of the hives.  
 Aug. 22 & 29. Last Swifts, one Sep. 3.  
 Oct. 3. Snipe.  
 4. Swallows and Martins went away, a few odd  
 ones occasionally seen after.

1783.

- Mar. 15. Frogs' spawn.  
 20. Blackbird sang.  
 Apr. 5. Wheatears.  
 7 or 9. First swallow.  
 8. Humble bees.  
 10. First wasp.  
 18. First Martins.  
 28. Cuckow heard.  
 — Nightingale sang.  
 May 10. First Swift.  
 Aug. 4. Swifts not yet gone.  
 Oct. 7. Last Swallow seen.  
 Nov. 6. Fieldfares, perhaps some before.

1784.

- Apr. 7. A very frosty and backward season—frogs'  
 spawn.  
 17. First Swallows.  
 22. Nightingale sang.  
 27. Cuckow heard.  
 First Swift.  
 20. First Martin. Wheatears.  
 May 5. First wasps.  
 23. First drones seen.  
 The Stone diggers at *Harleston* say the bank  
 Martins come there about St. George, but  
 this year they came a fortnight sooner than  
 usual.  
 Aug. 7. Last Swifts.  
 Sep. 25. Most of the Swallows gone.  
 Oct. 10. Last swallows.

1785.

- Mar. 17. Blackbird sang.  
 Apr. 5. Wheatears.  
 9. Butterflies and humble bees.  
 14. First Swallow.  
 16. First Martin.  
 — First wasp.  
 18. Cuckow.  
 19. Nightingale sang.  
 May 4. Swifts at Uppingham.  
 5. First at Lyndon.  
 10. Small black May flies.  
 22. Drones abroad.  
 June 11. First swarms.  
 July 29. Most Swifts went away.

Aug.	7.	Last Swift.	
Sep.	25.	Most of the Swallows and Martins gone.	
Oct.	12.	Last Swallows and Martins.	
	19.	First Fieldfare.	
		1786.	
Apr.	16.	Perhaps a travelling swallow.	
	20.	First settled one.	
	29.	Cuckow heard (perhaps some days ago).	
	30.	First Swift.	
May	2.	First Martin.	
	17.	Black May flies and perhaps before.	
	—	Drones.	
	24.	First swarm.	
Aug.	7.	Last Swifts.	
Oct.	6.	Swallows and Martins went away.	
	13.	A few seen.	
Nov.	5.	Wild geese.	
		1787.	
Feb.	mid.	Blackbird sang.	
	19.	Butterfly seen abroad.	
Mar.	2.	Frogs' spawn.	
	15.	Humble bee.	
	18.	Wasp.	
Apr.	5.	Swallows in Leicestershire,	} not for a continu- ance, probably re- tired to great waters
	—	At Lyndon.	
	12.	Drones seen.	
	mid.	Nightingale sang.	
May	3.	Black May flies.	
		Cuckow heard.	
	7.	First swifts.	
	12.	Martins. Qu. whether before.	
Aug.	4.	Ant flies.	
	7.	Swifts went away.	
Oct.	12.	Last swallows except travellers the 22.	
	16.	Last Martins except travellers the 26.	
Nov.	1.	Fieldfares.	
		1788.	
Mar.	21.	A wasp came out of its hiding place.	
Apr.	11.	First Swallow.	
	—	Cuckow heard.	
Apr.	21.	Nightingale sang.	
	28.	Swallows plentiful.	
	—	Black May flies.	
	—	Wheatears.	
	—	First Swifts.	
	—	First Martins.	
May	6.	Swarm of bees at Whitwell.	
	8.	Drones seen here.	
July	29.	Swifts went away.	
Sep.	mid.	Martins most gone.	
	—	Swallows much diminish'd.	
Oct. 4 & 9.		Last Martins and Swallows.	
	27.	First Fieldfares.	
		1789.	
Apr.	23.	First Martins.	
	24.	First Swallows.	
	—	Nightingale sang.	
	29.	First Swifts.	

Aug.	2.	Last Swifts here, at Stamford to about 15th.
Oct.	11.	Last Swallows.
1790.		
Feb.	14.	Blackbird sang.
Mar.	3.	Bees began to carry on their legs.
	2.	Said to be a swarm of bees at Tixover (but from poverty).
	5.	Partridges hatch'd some days at Oakham.
Apr.	9.	Swallows at Burley ponds.
	20.	at Lyndon.
	"	Nightingale sung.
	24.	Cuckow heard.
May	4.	First martins.
	11.	Swifts.
July	end.	Most of the swifts went away, not all.
Sep.	12.	Last seen which is very late.
Oct.	17 or after.	Last Martins, perhaps the Swallows gone before.
1791.		
Apr.	9.	First Swallows at Stamford and Ketton.
	15.	Nightingale sang.
	16.	Cuckow heard.
	17.	Remarkably fine spring yet swallows not earlier than usual.
	21.	First Martin for one day.
	25.	First Swallow but not constant.
	28.	First Swifts at Stamford and plenty.
May		Swallows and Martins not plentiful till May 10 or 12.
	13 or 14.	First Swifts here.
Aug.	8.	Last Swifts.
Oct.	1.	Last Swallows.
1792.		
Apr.	14.	Nightingale sang.
	16.	First Swallow and Martin.
	22.	Cuckow.
	29.	Swifts at Stamford.
May	13.	Swifts at Lyndon.
Aug.	6.	Swifts went away.
Oct.	8.	Swallows went away.
	24.	N.B. Scarce any wasps this year, so that netted currants hung unhurt.
1793.		
Apr.	16.	First Swallow seen, perhaps not constant.
	22.	Swallows for a continuance.
	25.	Nightingale sung.
	26.	Cuckow.
May	6.	First Swifts.
	10.	Black May fly.
End of July }		Swifts went away.
Beg. of Aug. }		Swallows and Martins went away.
Beg. Oct.		
1794.		
Apr.	8.	First Swallow, no more till 21.
	21.	Nightingale sang.
May	1.	Swifts.
	8.	Martin.
July	end.	Swifts went away.
Oct.	18.	Last martins.

1795.		
Apr.	1.	Cuckow heard.
	14.	Wild geese went northward.
	17.	Nightingale.
	18.	Swallows at Burley ponds.
	19.	At Lyndon.
May	1.	First Martin.
	4.	First Swift.
Aug.	10.	Swifts went away.
Oct.	12.	Swallows and Martins went away.
1796.		
Apr. 20 or 21.		First Martins.
	22.	First swallow.
	—	Cuckow heard.
	28.	Nightingale sang.
May	8.	First Swifts.
Aug. beg.		Swifts went away.
Oct.	2.	Most of the Swallows and Martins.
	11.	The last.
1797.		
Apr.	18.	First Swallows.
	26.	First Martins.
May	2.	First Swifts.
1798.		
Apr.	6.	First Swallow.
	16.	First Nightingale.
	28.	First Cuckow.
May	2.	First Martins.
July	mid.	Swifts went away.
1799.		
Apr.	18.	First Swallows.
May	7.	Cuckow sang ; some heard it sooner.
May before 8.		Swifts at Stamford.
	15.	at Lyndon.
	19.	Martins at Stamford.
	27.	At Lyndon.
1800.		
Apr.	16.	First Swallow.
	21.	Nightingale sang.
	—	Cuckow heard.
May	4.	First Martins.
July	end.	Swifts, at least most of them, went away.
Sep.	23.	Martins, at least most of them, went away.
Oct.	13.	Swallows went away.
1801.		
Apr.	19.	First Swallows.
	26.	Nightingale heard.
		Cuckow heard.
May	1.	Martins but very few.
	12.	Swifts.
Aug. beg.		Swifts went away.
Oct.	4.	Swallows went away, the Martins have been gone some time.

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*[For want of space the Report of the Rutland Archæological and Natural History Society is held over until the next issue.]*





EASTON PARK, the seat of the late Sir John Lubbock, Bart. (now Lord Althorpe), in the County of Lincoln, England. — *From a drawing by J. Lubbock, Esq.*



THE  
RUTLAND MAGAZINE  
AND  
COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

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EXTON.

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**T**HE village of Exton, or as it was called at the Norman Survey, Exentune, lies five miles east-north-east from Oakham, eight miles north-west from Stamford, and is in the Alstoe Hundred of the County. This Hundred is the most extensive division in the County, containing 27,091 acres, and includes Ashwell, Barrow, Burley, Cottesmore, Exton, Greetham, Horn, Market Overton, Stretton, Teigh, Thistleton, Whissendine and Whitwell. The parish of Exton contains 4,064 acres of land and 68 acres of water. The soil is mostly a strong loam. The population in 1901 was 642.

The fee of the Hundred of Alstoe was, as early as the reign of Edward I., in the possession of Edward, Earl of Cornwall, son of Richard, a younger son of King John, and elected King of the Romans, from whom it came afterwards to the crown.

**THE MANOR:** The Manor of Exton, at the earliest period of which we have any account, was the property of the Earls of Huntingdon. The earldom formerly belonged to Tosti, a Dane, and it was conferred by King Edward the Confessor on Siward, the son Berne, also a Dane, who had left his native country in pursuit of better fortune in England, and slew Tosti in a private quarrel. King Edward also, in the year 1042, conferred upon Siward the Earldom of Northumberland, which included also Cumberland and Westmorland, for the better defence of the country against the Danes who, by their piratical invasions, kept the English in continual alarm.

In the year 1051 he marched his forces to the King at Gloucester to oppose the insurrection of Godwin, Earl of Kent. His son, Osberne Bulax, whom he had sent on a plundering expedition into Scotland, being killed, Siward, in revenge, marched an army into that country in 1054, vanquished Macbeth in battle and placed Malcolm III., son of the King of Cumbria, on the throne. In the following year Siward the Strong, as he was called, died of dysentery. Of him is told the well known story that when he found his death drawing nigh, he said :—

"What a shame it is that I, who could not find my death in so many battles, should now be reserved for an inglorious death like that of a cow. At least arm me with coat of mail, sword and helmet; place my shield on my left arm, my gilded battle-axe in my right hand, that I, who was the strongest among soldiers, may die a soldier's death."

His command was obeyed, and thus, honourably clad in armour, he breathed out his soul at York in 1055 and was buried in the cloister of the Monastery of Galmanhð (St. Mary in the Suburbs) which he had founded. Earl Siward had two wives. By the first, Alflæda, daughter of Aldred, Earl of Northumberland, he had a son, Waltheof. His second wife was Godgiva who gave the lordships of Ryhall and Belmishope to the Abbey of Peterborough.

Earl Waltheof succeeded to the Manor of Exton and also to the Earldom of Huntingdon by favour of Edward the Confessor. In Domesday Book it is stated that :—

"In Exton Earl Waltheof had two carucates of land rateable to gelt; the land is twelve carucates. The Countess Judith has there three carucates [in demesne], and thirty-seven villeins with eight carucates, and two mills worth 13/- yearly, and a meadow six furlongs in length, and a wood containing pasturage in places five furlongs in length and five furlongs in breadth. The annual value in King Edward's time was £8; it is now £10."

Waltheof who, in addition to the Earldom of Huntingdon, was also Earl of Northumberland and Northamptonshires joined the Danes in the defence of York, in 1069, against the Normans. He displayed great personal courage, killing many of the Norman soldiers with his own hand. When, for want of provisions, Waltheof was obliged to capitulate, William the Conqueror not only granted him honourable terms but gave him his niece, Judith, daughter of Count Lambert de Lens, in marriage, probably for no other reason than a desire to attach so brave and skilful a soldier to his person and government.

During the early part of William the Conqueror's reign it was the ill fortune of Waltheof to be drawn into one of those conspiracies to dethrone the King which were frequently on foot. A marriage was arranged between the son of the Earl of Suffolk and a daughter of the Earl of Hereford which, for some reason, the King prevented. On the departure of William for Normandy in 1074 it was resolved that the



marriage should take place, and the invited guests (among them being Earl Waltheof) not expecting to escape the wrath of the King, formed a design to depose him. This design was gradually unfolded as the guests were found disposed to listen. It resulted in a resolve to take up arms to dethrone William. Waltheof, probably half drunk, gave his assent and promised his assistance. Next day, being sober, he came to the conclusion that he was guilty of treason and ingratitude. He applied, in this repentant condition, to Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, for advice and Lanfranc advised him to go at once to Normandy and ask the King's pardon. William received him graciously and pardoned his imprudence. The King returned to England but the conspiracy had already been suppressed by the vigilance of the regent, the bishop of Bayeux. Finding, however, some remains of it in the west William determined to take revenge on all who were suspected. The frequent conspiracies formed against him rankled in his mind. Being naturally fierce he now grew savage, and determined to leave none alive who had offended him. The pardon granted to Earl Waltheof went for nothing. The Earl was arrested, carried to Winchester, publicly beheaded on May 31, 1075, and buried under the scaffold. His remains were removed to Crowland Abbey. He was regarded by the English as a martyr and miracles were reported to have been wrought at his tomb.

This ignominious end of a man of such distinguished ability and power has caused many conjectures as to the real motive of William. William of Malmesbury says, that "his great possessions were his greatest enemies" and were the temptation; other chroniclers blame his wife, Judith, who, they say, did all in her power to exasperate the King against him; but there seems to be sufficient reason in the King's natural fury at the time, which was quite likely to involve in its effects a man who had, once before, been pardoned when in arms against him.

The monks of Crowland having obtained the body must needs prove him to be a true martyr. Accordingly it was said that miracles were wrought at his tomb. His wife, Judith, hearing of them, "came and offered a silken pall (so says the history of Crowland) in presence of the whole convent *who beheld it pushed off as if by hands.*" This seems to have been taken as the chief evidence of her guilt.

After the death of Waltheof, the Conqueror is said to have recommended Simon de St. Liz, a Norman, to the Countess Judith for a husband. He had, however, a lame leg and she, having no taste for that unfortunate deformity, rejected him to the great displeasure of her uncle. To escape his vengeance she took flight with her daughters, secured herself by concealment, and resolved to continue a widow in contrition for having promoted the death of her husband.

Whether or not this story is true it is evident that the Conqueror's wrath was appeased by some means for we find that at the Norman Survey the Countess Judith possessed ten manors in Bucks, two in Oxon, the two great manors of Chertelinge and Witelesford, including fifteen villages in Cambridgeshire, eight manors and villages in Hunts, seven manors and twenty-eight villages in Beds, seventy-five villages or manors in Northants, in which Ryhall, Belmistorpe, Bisbrooke, Tickencote, Horne, Glaston, with lands in Luffenham, Seyton and Thorpe in Rutland were included, as well as forty-one manors in Leicestershire and eight in Lincolnshire.

Matilda, one of the daughters of Earl Waltheof, having married David, King of Scotland, the estates at Exton descended to him as also did the title of Earl of Huntingdon, in right of his wife. Before her death she built the Nunnery of Elstowe in Bedfordshire which was dedicated to Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. It was an Abbey of Benedictine nuns and at the Dissolution its revenues were valued at £284 12s. 11½d. King David I. became an English Baron on his marriage with Matilda. He introduced the feudal organisation into Cumbria, on becoming its Prince in 1107, and became King of Scotland in 1124. He declared for the Empress Matilda against Stephen, but was defeated at the Battle of the Standard. This battle was fought early in the day on August 22nd, 1138, near Northallerton. The English were drawn up in a dense mass round their standard, all on foot, with a line of the best armed men on the outside, standing "shield to shield and shoulder to shoulder," locked together in a solid ring, and behind them the archers and parish levies. Against this "wedge" King David would have sent his men-at-arms, but the half naked men of Galloway demanded their right to lead the attack. "No one of these in armour will go further to-day than I will" cried the chieftain of the Highlands, and the King yielded. But their fierce attack was in vain against the "iron wall," they only shattered themselves. David's son, Henry, made a gallant though badly executed attempt to turn the fortunes of the day, but this failed also, and the Scottish army was obliged to withdraw defeated to Carlisle. Here David concluded an advantageous peace but subsequently, in 1140, joined Matilda in her fight at Winchester. He founded the sees of Brechia, Dunblane, Caithness, Ross and Aberdeen, and introduced into Scotland the new regular orders of the monastic clergy, especially favouring the Cistercians. He founded the burghs of Edinburgh. Berwick, Roxburgh, Stirling, and perhaps Perth; made Norman feudal law the law of Scotland, organised a feudal court, and established the office of chancellor for the administration of the laws and the publishing of the royal charters.





ST. WILLIAM KING OF SCOTS,

Surnamed the LYON.

*The first Founder of the Trinitie-Friers at  
Aberdeen, where he had his Chapel, the chief*

*Place of Retirement.*

*Went into the Air about July 2. 1794.*

The issue of the marriage was an only son, Henry, Prince of Scotland. He was one of the witnesses to King Stephen's Charter of Liberties in 1136, and married Adeline de Warenne, daughter of William, 2nd Earl of Surrey and Warenne, in 1139. He died June 12, 1152, before his father, leaving issue Malcolm, who succeeded his grandfather on the throne of Scotland in 1153. Malcolm died unmarried and was succeeded by his brother, William the Lion, who succeeded as King of Scotland in Dec. 9, 1165. He received the Earldom of Huntingdom from King Henry II. in 1185 but immediately bestowed it upon David of Scotland, brother of William, who became the next owner of Exton. David was bearer of the second sword at the coronation of Richard I., went to the Crusades about 1190 and was made commander of the forces of the King in 1194. He was steward of Galloway's lands in Whissendine, Co. Rutland, in 1219, a patron of Saltrey Abbey and founder of Lindores Abbey, Fife. He married (Aug. 19, 1190) Maud, eldest daughter of Hugh de Kyvelioc, Earl of Chester. From this marriage issued one son and four daughters, the second of whom, Isabel, married Robert de Brus and was mother of the Robert de Brus or Bruce, called the Competitor, from his claim to the crown of Scotland. He based his claim on descent, through the female line, from William the Lion. There were a number of claimants and King Edward I. undertook the examination of the suit. The Commission consisted of eighty Scotsmen, nominated in equal numbers by Bruce and another claimant named Balliol, and twenty-four Englishmen who were the King's wisest councillors. The judges were instructed, in the first instance, to settle the relative claims of Bruce and Balliol and also to decide by what law they should be determined. They rejected Bruce's plea that the decision should follow the "natural law by which Kings rule" and accepted Balliol's contention that they should follow the laws of England and Scotland. They further laid down that the law of succession to the throne was that of other earldoms and dignities and pronounced in favour of primogeniture as against proximity of blood. These decisions practically settled the case, but another claimant, John of Hastings, came on the scene with the contention that the monarchy should be divided among the representatives of Earl David's daughters. Bruce associated himself with Hastings's demand. The final scene took place in the hall of Berwick Castle. The King was there in full Parliament. Nine of the claimants were told that they would obtain nothing by their petitions. Bruce was informed that his claim to the whole was incompatible with his present claim for a third, and it was laid down that the kingdom of Scotland was indivisible, and that the right of Balliol had been established.

Bernard Bruce, second son of Robert, mentioned above, was ancestor of the Bruces who were Lords of Exton for the next half century. He married Constantia de Merton. The manor of Exton as well as the manor of Conington in Huntingdonshire was given to him by Isabel, mentioned above, who by her charter (without date) reserved to herself and heirs the service of one eighth part of a knight's fee. The manor then passed to Bernard de Brus, son of the above who married Agatha, who held the manor in joint tenancy with her husband in fee simple of the feoffment of Constantia de Merton as is set forth in the following inquisition.

"By an inquisition taken 10 May Ed. II. (1318) it was found that Bernard de Brus the elder and his wife Agatha held jointly the manor of Exton on the day of the death of Bernard the elder of the gift and feoffment of Constance de Merteyn to hold to Bernard and Agatha their heirs and assigns, which Agatha survived Bernard and held the manor in her demesne as of fee for days and years after the death of Bernard (her husband) until the time of Robert de Bruys father of Robert de Bruys then living of whom the manor was at that time held by Knights service. She enfeoffed Bernard de Bruys son and heir of the said Bernard and Agatha of the manor to hold to him and his heirs by virtue of which Bernard the son had seisin and had continued peaceably possessed to the time of the inquisition and then held the same of the King in capite by the service of the eighth part of a Knights fee and it was worth yearly thirty pounds."

The following is interesting as showing where the Exton tithes were bestowed.

"On the Wednesday next before the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, in the 11 Ed. I. (1282) Bernard de Brus released to God and the Church of S. Andrew, Northampton and the monks there, the Church of Exton with the tithes of his lands and all the liberties of the said Church belonging within or without the town of Exton and all the tythes of hay which in his Park of Bernarddys hill or elsewhere they had been accustomed to receive as also the pasture of eight cattle which they had of the alms of Isabel his grandmother and granted that the Monks and their men in the town of Exton should be free and quit of all suit of court and other secular demands and exactions whatsoever."

Bernard de Brus married, firstly, Isabel, daughter of Ralph Falkney. The issue of this marriage was John de Brus who married Isabel, daughter of Ranulph Dakre, mentioned in the following agreement.

"On the day of St. Hilary 13 Ed. I. (1284) Bernard Brus agreed with Sir Ralph de Dakre that John, eldest son of Bernard, should take to wife Isabel the daughter of Ranulph, if holy church would permit and that Bernard should give to John and Isabel ten pounds land rent and meadow with the appurtenances in the village of Exton, viz.: two demesnes in a place called Aldstocking, 117 acres of land, in Sullecroft 7 acres, Hallowre 9½ acres, in Herthwyk 35½ acres, in Null Fields 22½ acres, in Little Wode-dale and at the new mill 60 acres, and six acres of meadow, viz., 2 acres at Bernard's Brook, 2 acres in the Park of Bernard's Hill, near the west wall, and 2 acres in a place called the Furlanges, near the better part and in the villenage of Hugh Goldcorn and Hugh Attelane, with two messuages and crofts and with two virgates of land in the fields of Exton, with the appur-

tenences, chattels, suits, services and customs of the said two villains, and with that piece of land which lay in the croft of Hugh Goldcorn and which lately was taken therefrom. And that John and Isabel and their keepers should grind all the corn of their aforesaid demesnes at the mills of Bernard in Exton free of mulcture and toll except the two virgates and that all the aforesaid land, rent and meadow should be delivered to Ranulph to keep and sustain John and Isabel until their lawful age. If it should happen that John should die in the lifetime of Bernard the estate settled should remain to Isabel for her life in the name of dower only so that Isabel should challenge nothing in the name of dower in the other lands of Bernard. If Isabel should die in the lifetime of Bernard without issue by John lawfully begotten, then Ranulph or his assigns should hold the said land, rent and meadow thenceforth for the term of ten years to levy and receive therefrom £100 which he had given to Bernard for this convention and then the estate was to revert to Bernard and his heirs. This agreement was made in the Church of St. Thomas in West Cheap in London."

The issue of the marriage, as per the above agreement, was Bernard de Brus who married Christiana, widow of William de la Zouch, of Harringworth, who on his death married William Cressy. By the first marriage issued a son, Edmund de Brus. He appears to have been a Knight and possessed of lands in Cottesmore in 18 Ed. III. and probably died in the following year (1344) and with him ended the connection of this branch of the family with Exton. The lands which were settled on John de Brus and Isabel, daughter of Randolph Dakre, and which were held by that branch of the family reverted, subsequently, to the Brus—Agatha branch.

Returning now to the succession of the possessors of the manor. After the death of Isabel, daughter of Ralph Falkner, his first wife, Bernard de Brus married Agatha. (We cannot find her father's name). He (Bernard) died 29 Ed. I. (1300). The issue of the marriage was Bernard de Brus who succeeded to the estates, being enfeoffed by the widow, Agatha, as the inquisition quoted above sets forth. This Bernard de Brus was one of the representatives in Parliament for Rutland 36 Ed. I. (1306). He married Agnes, daughter of John de Hardreshull of Hardreshull, Co. Warwick. The issue of this marriage was Bernard de Brus, who married Matilda, and John de Brus, who married Margaret de Beauchamp. Bernard died without issue 24 Ed. III. (1349-50) and his widow married Benedict de Fulsham, who died 41 Ed. III. (1366-7). Through the death of Bernard, without issue, John succeeded as Lord of Exton. The issue of his marriage was one son and three daughters. Bernard de Brus, Elizabeth and Helen who became nuns at Boluyte, Agnes who married Hugh Wesenham and afterwards Robert Lovetot, and Johanna (who was co-heir of Bernard her brother) who married Nicholas Greene and on the death of Bernard, who never married, she and her sister Agnes became sole heirs to the estate.

The above may be gathered from the following inquisitions :—

"By an inquisition taken on 6th March 24 Ed. III. (1349-50) it was found that Matilda, wife of Benedict de Fulsham, held on the day she died the manor of Exton with the appurtenances for the term of her life as of the inheritance of Agnes and Johanna sister and heirs of Bernard de Bruys of Conyngton for that John de Hotham late Bishop of Ely gave the said Bernard the son of Bernard de Bruys and the said Matilda his wife, and the heirs of the said Bernard, and because Bernard the son of Bernard died without heirs of his body the right descended to John de Bruys brother and heir of Bernard and after the decease of John to Bernard his son and heir to Agnes and Johanna the sisters of Bernard son of John; that the manor was held of the King in Capite and the Honour of Huntingdon by the service of a Knights' fee and was worth yearly eight pounds; and that Matilda died on Tuesday after the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, but who was her next heir the jurors were ignorant; and that Agnes was of the age of ten years and Johanna was of the age of nine years."

"On the 12th April 33 Ed. III. (1358-9) William de Filiolde, then the King's Escheator in the County of Rutland made partition of the manor of Exton between Hugh de Wesenham Knight and Agnes his wife and Nicholas Greene and Johanna his wife who were the sisters and co-heirs of Bernard son of John de Bruys."

But Agnes, sister and co-heir of Bernard de Brus married as her second husband Robert Lovetot, as mentioned above, and on the Sunday next after the Feast of the translation of St. Thomas of Canterbury in the 38 Ed. III. (1363-4) there was an agreement entered into at London between Robert Lovetot and Agnes his wife on the one part and Nicholas Greene and Johanna his wife on the other part, whereby Robert Lovetot and Agnes agreed to grant and render by fine a moiety of the manor of Exton to William Lovetot and William de Sadyngton, Chaplains, and the heirs of William de Sadyngton. And after the fine was levied and seisin had ensued the grantees were to grant to Robert and Agnes a rent charge of £40 per annum, with clause of distress, and to give a statute merchant in £1000 to Robert and Agnes for securing to them and the heirs of Agnes the quiet enjoyment of the manor of Conyngton. And after the grant of the rent charge and the delivery of the statute the feoffees were to grant the moiety of the manor of Exton to Nicholas Greene and Johanna his wife and the heirs of Nicholas, and Robert and Agnes were to discharge Nicholas and Johanna and their heirs of all demands of the King from the moiety of the manor of Exton in the time of Sir Hugh de Wetenham and Agnes his wife. And on the day of S. Valentine 39 Ed. III. (1364-5) William Lovetot and William Sadyngton granted to Robert Lovetot and Agnes his wife and the heirs of Agnes, a rent charge of £40 out of the moiety of the manor of Exton, which they had by fine from Robert and Agnes on condition that if Robert and Agnes should quietly enjoy the moiety of the manor of Conyngton of which they were enfeoffed by



Nicholas Rose and John Godynch, chaplains, without any recovery by judgment by Nicholas Greene or their heirs.

To this deed are appended the seal of Agnes the wife of Robert de Lovetot, viz., a saltire and chief, *Brus*, her paternal arms impaling a fesse dancetté between three mullets, *Wesensham*, the arms of her first husband Sir Hugh de Wesensham, Knight, circumscribed "*Agnetis Wesensham*" and the seal of Robert de Lovetot, a lion rampant circumscribed "*Sigillum Roberti Lovetot.*"

By another deed dated the Monday next after the Feast of the Epiphany in the 43 Ed. III. (1368-9) Alan, son of Bernard Brus of Thrapston, released to Nicholas Greene and Johanna his wife and their heirs all his right and claim in the manor of Exton and Conyngton and in all the lands and tenements which Nicholas and Johanna had and held therein and in Cottesmore and Greetham and elsewhere with the advowsons of churches and chapels, services, customs, reversions, parks and woods, which release was enrolled in Chancery in the month of February 42 Ed. III. (1367-8.)

Nicholas Greene, who thus acquired the manor of Exton, partly by marriage and partly by purchase, was a younger brother of the half blood of Sir Henry Greene of Norton Davy in Northamptonshire, sometime a Justice of the Common Pleas and afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in the reign of King Edward III. Sir Nicholas represented the County of Rutland in Parliament in 46 and 51 Ed. III. (1371 and 1376). On Wednesday, the eve of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (7 Sep., 1372) he entered into a contract for the marriage of Elizabeth, his daughter, with John de Holland of Thorpe Waterville in Northamptonshire, and agreed to give him with her a portion of one hundred marks upon her marriage, and Nicholas and Johanna his wife were to grant the manor of Exton to Thomas Hokekyn and John Wryght, Chaplain, in fee that the same might be settled on Nicholas and Johanna and the heirs male of their bodies by fine after the marriage, remainder to Elizabeth the daughter of Nicholas and Johanna and the heirs of the bodies of John and Elizabeth. And in case there should be issue male of Nicholas and Johannah who should inherit the manor of Exton under that entail Nicholas agreed to pay to John de Holland a further portion of 300 marks. And Nicholas agreed to find his daughter with food and raiment for two years after marriage and with food for the third year, should he live so long, and if not his heirs and executors were to allow her twenty pounds a year. It was also agreed that John de Holland might come to the house of Nicholas the first year after the marriage, without any charge for his expenses. For the performance of the agreement Nicholas granted him an annual rent of £40 out of the moiety of the manor of Exton and became bound to him in

the sum of £500. And John de Holand granted for himself, his heirs and executors, that if Nicholas should perform the covenants the annuity should be of no effect and if the covenants should be kept so that John and Elizabeth held the manor quietly according to the fine then the bond was to be void. John and Elizabeth were not to claim anything against the other heirs of Nicholas in right of Elizabeth in the other lands saving the right to the annuity and the covenants. In case John de Holand engaged to grant to Nicholas and his heirs for the life of Elizabeth for her use an annual rent of £50 out of his lands and tenements in the County of Northampton, at the feast of Easter and Michaelmas equally with power of distress, and if John and Elizabeth should have the manor of Exton in the manner above mentioned and any lands or tenements should come to John by purchase or descent he would enfeoffe Elizabeth thereof for life and he bound himself in £500 to Nicholas for the faithful performance of the agreement.

John de Holand on whose marriage with Elizabeth, the daughter of Nicholas Greene, this settlement was made was a younger son of Robert de Holand, Baron Holand, whose eldest son Robert, dying in his lifetime and having issue an only daughter, Robert, the father, settled several estates on the above-named John in 38 Ed. III (1363-4) who at the death of Robert, his father, in 47 Ed. III. (1372-3) was found to be heir male and 26 years of age.

There was no issue of the marriage of John de Holand and Elizabeth Greene, and Johanna the wife of Nicholas Greene, and mother of Elizabeth, having survived both her husband and daughter had a release to her and her heirs from Auketil Mallory, Kt., John Marcham and James de Keneton, Clerk (who were doubtless feoffees in trust) on Monday after the Feast of S. Peter 11 Ric. II. (1378) of all right and claim in the manor of Exton. This is probably the year in which Nicholas Greene, her husband, died. He lived to the age of 50 years and is buried on the north side of the chancel of Exton Church, where the tomb still remains.

*(To be continued).*

**TICKENCOTE CHURCH**, according to Dr. Stukeley, is supposed to be the oldest church remaining in England. He says it was built by Peada, son of Penda, the King of Mercia, in the year 746.

The church was pulled down in 1794 and re-built by Mrs. Elizabeth Wingfield (of the family of the Wingfields, lords of the manor), the chancel alone being preserved in its original state.

## A GHOST AT LANGHAM.



IT was a hot Summer's day in the Sixties. We had gone for a walk to the top of Langham pasture. There on, the hill, is generally a breeze as also a good view of the surrounding landscape. My companions were a lady on the advanced side of fifty and a youth of seventeen. Somehow the conversation turned to the subject of ghosts—a very safe topic for discussion at noonday as it now was, whilst we stopped to rest; but not pleasant to talk about near midnight. Not that I believed in ghosts, and I expressed my opinion rather decidedly. The lady said she did believe; for that she had seen one. "You have seen a ghost," I said. "Why, when and where?" "At the very place where we are now staying," she answered. We were staying at Langham House. And I noticed a look of alarm on the face of our young companion, for he had to sleep there again that night. The subject now became very interesting. Here was one who had seen a ghost, and I was anxious to hear all about it.

The lady began the story. Some twenty-five years before, she was visiting at Langham, at a house somewhere along the front of the village towards the Burley Road. I do not remember where. And she had some acquaintance with an old lady, who was then staying at Langham House. This old lady was very ill and, late one night, it was feared she would not survive until the morning. Langham House did not belong to the old lady, but to one, whom I will call Mr. W., lest I should give anyone offence. When the sick lady seemed to be in extremis Mr. X. was commissioned to fetch my informant. It was on the return of these two that the ghost appeared.

Now any old inhabitant of Langham will remember, that in former days, before Langham House was re-built, it was approached from the Melton Road by a long, straight drive, on either side of which were grassy slopes, with flower beds and here and there a shrub such as the arbor vitae, and at the back a laurel hedge. Behind the laurels on the left hand was a path leading from the front gate down to the kitchen door for the use of tradesmen and servants. On the right the laurel hedge was set back against a high wall, which separated the property from the garden of the next door and this hedge reached nearly, but not quite down to the house, and it was impossible for anyone to pass behind it. At the bottom of the drive was a large round grassy plot, with a flower bed in the middle. Around this visitors had to drive who came to the house. But the front door was rather to the left of the flower bed and any one approaching the house invariably kept to that side.

Well, it happened that as Mr. X. returned with his younger companion, and were reaching the bottom of the drive, that both became suddenly conscious of a ghostly figure standing to the right of the flower bed. They were both terribly alarmed, and with shame be it said, the gentleman, instead of making a dash for the ghost to see what it was made of, rushed with his companion to the front door, which being unlocked, they hurriedly opened and passed into the house.

Their nerves evidently were sadly unstrung and when presently they went up into the sick room, they were not in a fit state to encounter another strange scene which there presented itself. The lady lay a dying and her bedroom window was almost immediately over the spot, where they had seen the ghost. The dying lady had a fancy that a spiritual being was standing by the foot of her bed and that he had come to take her away. And in her delirium she was addressing him and saying "You shan't have me." "You shan't have me." And then she ejaculated, "Oh, that I may just creep into heaven."

From inquiries made, I should say that the dying lady was no worse than her neighbours and perhaps better than many. She was not badly spoken of. She had been a strong minded woman and able to ride to hounds. But perhaps she had not been what we should now call, religious. And apparently in those days, there were many places in the country where there was but little religion. Langham had been in this respect, unfortunate. For considerable intervals there was no resident clergyman and service only once in the grand old Church on a Sunday, when some clergyman came up from Oakham. When a visitor at Langham in my early days, I found it was so. And it was probably so at the time the ghost appeared. Anyway, no Curate or spiritual advisor seems to have been resorted to to help and comfort the dying lady.

At an earlier period there was a resident Curate, who afterwards became a man of note, viz., Dr. Buckland, the Dean of Westminster and father of Mr. Frank Buckland, the famous naturalist. Dr. Buckland when at Langham had also a companion, a pupil, who rose to eminence, Dr. Philpotts, Bishop of Exeter, sometime contemporary with Dr. Philpot, Bishop of Worcester, whom he was wont to describe his "singular" brother. The signature of Dr. Buckland will, no doubt, be found in the parish registers of Langham.

But to return to the lady who lay a dying. Her spiritual struggle was not so uncommon. The like one has read of, and even known in one's pastoral experience. And it is better to have a share of unfitness for the Kingdom above, than to be like the Pharisee, selfsatisfied and selfrighteous and to be too certain of admittance thereto. It was singular

and yet but a coincidence, that the lady was afterwards buried just inside the Church door. Let us take it as an omen, that she did get into heaven, from which place none are debarred who humbly seek admittance.

I see no connection between the scene in the sick room and the ghost in the garden, although my lady informant appeared to think there was. And the events of that night had made on her a deep impression. To my thinking they were mere coincidence. And from subsequent information, I gathered that Mr. X. had been in some way making himself unpopular with some of poaching propensities, and it is possible that his going out to fetch the lady had been noticed by some of them, especially as he had to pass a corner where men of the village were wont to congregate. Perhaps the purpose of his errand was guessed and an opportunity to pay off an old score was taken advantage of. There might have been time for a man to dress up and to run into the garden and to hide behind a shrub. But the position chosen was not one for an easy escape, if a bold and resolute man had been present to make a rush for the ghost, a character which Mr. X. did not seem to possess. This was my explanation of the incident ; but it did not seem to satisfy my friend.

Now, lest any at Langham should be superstitious, it may be well to point out, that in recent years Langham House has been re-built, every tree and shrub in the original garden has been uprooted, and the wall which separated the property from the next on the right has been pulled down and the two properties made into one. The ghost surely has been laid.

Besides, one cannot imagine that any ghost at Langham would molest any present occupant of Langham House, the owner of which has done so much for the Church and Churchyard of the parish, so that one thinks every ghost must there be now at rest. And yet there are ghosts, the ghosts of the departed, good ghosts of whom it is said in the Holy Book, that those who have rendered kind deeds by means of their earthly riches, shall be received by them into the everlasting habitations. And this story would not have been written concerning a known house, without the permission first received of him who owns it.

M. RUDKIN.

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**WAGES IN RUTLAND.**—The rate of wages for all kinds of servants, and even workmen, were assessed by the Justices at Oakham, in 1610. By these regulations a man-servant, who could make a rick, and kill a hog, had fifty shillings per annum ; but if he could not make a rick or kill a hog, he had only forty. A "chief woman servant to cooke, bake, brew, and make malt, and oversee the other servants," had twenty-six shillings and eightpence a year ; but if she could not oversee the servants, only twenty-three and fourpence. The wages of mowers in harvest were fivepence per day with victuals, and tenpence without.

## THE LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS OF STAMFORD.



GOOD wine may still need no bush; notwithstanding, the present writer believes that there are among the many readers of the pages of the *Rutland Magazine*, some whose pleasure it will be to make—or it may be to renew—acquaintance with the literary side of Stamford's history. He feels bound to confess, however, that he is not aware that the place in question is associated in the public mind with any, or many such attractions, that is, apart from the unusually numerous, not to say monumental records of the various local historians. Nevertheless such associations are many, and though possessing a considerable degree of interest and importance, they appear to be well-nigh forgotten, or at least overlooked in the hurly-burly of the present day.

If one were possessed of double the number of fingers it would hardly be difficult then to allot to each member a name more or less famous in the world of letters that would be found to have some connection with this blest King's borough of Stamford. The first name is that of Shakespeare in whose *Henry IV.*, Mr. Justice Shallow enquires of his cousin Silence,

"How a good yoke of bullocks at Stamford Fair?"

that is, how much were they selling for? It may be remembered that Silence was not able to answer the question, he not having attended the fair, which is still held annually at the present day. It is interesting to observe that, as the Right Honourable Augustine Birrell, M.P., points out in his essay on Falstaff (*Obiter Dicta: First Series*), there is in *Domesday* mention of a certain Fastolf who "held from the King a Church at Stamford." There is no reason to doubt that this personage was of the same family from which afterwards came the Sir John Falstaff (if Falstaff really had an original) immortalised by our premier dramatist, and the finest comic character ever drawn. But it is curious and worthy of note that Shakespeare's apparently incidental reference to Stamford, and the personality of the famous fat knight, the immortal destroyer of buckram men, whose name, whether rightly or wrongly, is associated with a family who possessed formerly an interest at that place, should both appear in the same play.

With a certain degree of fitness the first name to be chosen for our present purpose might have been that of an eminent English poet. Matthew Prior was much at Burghley, the "Burleigh House by Stamford Town" of Tennyson's well-known ballad, "The Lord of Burleigh." It was Prior who wrote of Wissing, the famous Dutch painter,

"Wissing and nature held a long contest,  
If she created or he painted best."

We mention this because Wissing sleeps at Stamford, having died there with some suddenness, September 10th, 1687, being in his thirty-second year.

Horace Walpole, "the best letter-writer in the English language," has remarked that Prior has added much celebrity to Burghley by his pleasing verses. The following is interesting for our immediate purpose. In his Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard, Esq., his friend and patron, written at "Burleigh, May 14th, 1689," Prior writes:—

"Sometimes I climb my mare and kick her  
To bottled ale and neighbouring vicar;  
Sometimes at Stamford take a quart;  
Squire Shephard's health—with all my heart."

For people who like this sort of thing no doubt this is the sort of thing they will like. The lines appear to us to be reminiscent of the style of writing to be found adorning the pages of the well-known *Drunken Barnabee's Journal*, an old Seventeenth century narrative, in English and Latin verse, of four journeys to the north of England, printed to suit the taste of the time. In it Stamford is mentioned, and—sorrowful to tell—is degraded too. In justice to the author—Richard Braithwaite—it might be mentioned that he did other and better work.

A more modern book that has been much discussed is the *Liber Amoris* of William Hazlitt, the brilliant essayist. It is in three parts. The first was written at Stamford in 1822, when the author was *en route* to Scotland to obtain a divorce, the process in that country being easier than the English law. Hazlitt tells us that being delayed at Stamford he could find no more agreeable occupation than by committing to the leaves of a tradesman's book the first part of the *Liber Amoris*. This first part consists of conversations supposed to have taken place between the author, who is nameless, and a young woman of humble birth and position for whom he entertains an apparently unsubduable passion. The second and third parts are made up of letters to third parties—unnamed friends—giving the history of the whole affair, and its failure so far as the author was concerned. In short *Liber Amoris* is the story of an unhappy incident in the life of Hazlitt, and in regarding which we are reminded more than anything else, of the saying, that "no man in all hours is wise."

This is not the only connection which this gifted writer had with Stamford, or rather we should in this instance write, Burghley; for the two names are coupled so frequently that we find a well-known writer recently stating that he was tempted to head a paper by him, "Stamford *without* Burghley." Hazlitt at one time made up his mind to be a painter, and it was the sight of an old head by Rembrandt, at Burghley, that largely helped to form his resolution. The subject will be found to be referred to in the *Essay on the Pleasures of Painting*.

It is meet and very fit that an old town like Stamford should be found to be the birthplace of an eminent antiquarian writer. Francis Peck is perhaps the greatest literary son of this Lincolnshire borough. Born in the parish of St. John, Peck was thirty-five when he published, in 1727, his valuable, though unfinished, local work, a royal folio, bearing title, "*Academia Tertia Anglicana, or the Antiquarian Annals of Stamford (Stamford), in Lincoln, Rutland and Northampton shires.*" Stamford is named the Third Academy owing to its having been for some years in the 13th and 14th centuries the seat of a University, with several colleges, and a serious rival to Oxford and Cambridge, the facts constituting altogether an interesting chapter of local history. Spenser refers to the subject in the *Faery Queene*, noticing therein the ancient prophecy of Merlin, the old British writer, of a time which

"Shall see Stamford, though now homely hid,  
Then shine in learning more than ever did  
Cambridge or Oxford, England's goodly beames."

Peck wrote much else and his *Desiderata Curiosa* is a well known collection of historical papers. Among the works he was projecting at the time of his death was a *History of Leicestershire*, in which county Peck held the rectory of Goadby-Marwood from 1723 to 1743, when he died. Another work also, like the one just named, left in manuscript, was entitled *Monasticon Anglicanum Volumen Quartum*, and filled five quarto vols. It is preserved in the British Museum and has been much referred to by antiquaries and county historians. Several other of Peck's unprinted works are in the Museum. Peck married Anne, daughter of Edward Curtis, of Stamford. He became a prebend of Lincoln, succeeding to the stall that had been filled by White Kennett, the eminent prelate and antiquarian.

An earlier history, *Butcher's Survey of Stamford* [1646 and 1717] is referred to by Thomas Fuller in his *History of the Worthies of England*. Alluding to a former custom, a phrase of Fullers',

"As mad as the baiting bull of Stamford,"

became proverbial.

A couple of years after Peck had published his important local work, William Stukeley, the celebrated antiquary, came to live at Stamford and remained until 1747. Stukeley held the living of All Saints, and founded the Brasenose Society, a literary circle called after the old Stamford college of that name. Then was perhaps the brightest period in the history of Stamford, regarding the town as the home of a literary coterie. To one who became a member of the newly-formed Society, Pope had left the copyright of his works. This was, of course, William Warburton, afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, and the author of the *Divine Legation of Moses*. Other ornaments of the Society were Tycho Wing, the





**WILLIAM STUKELEY.**



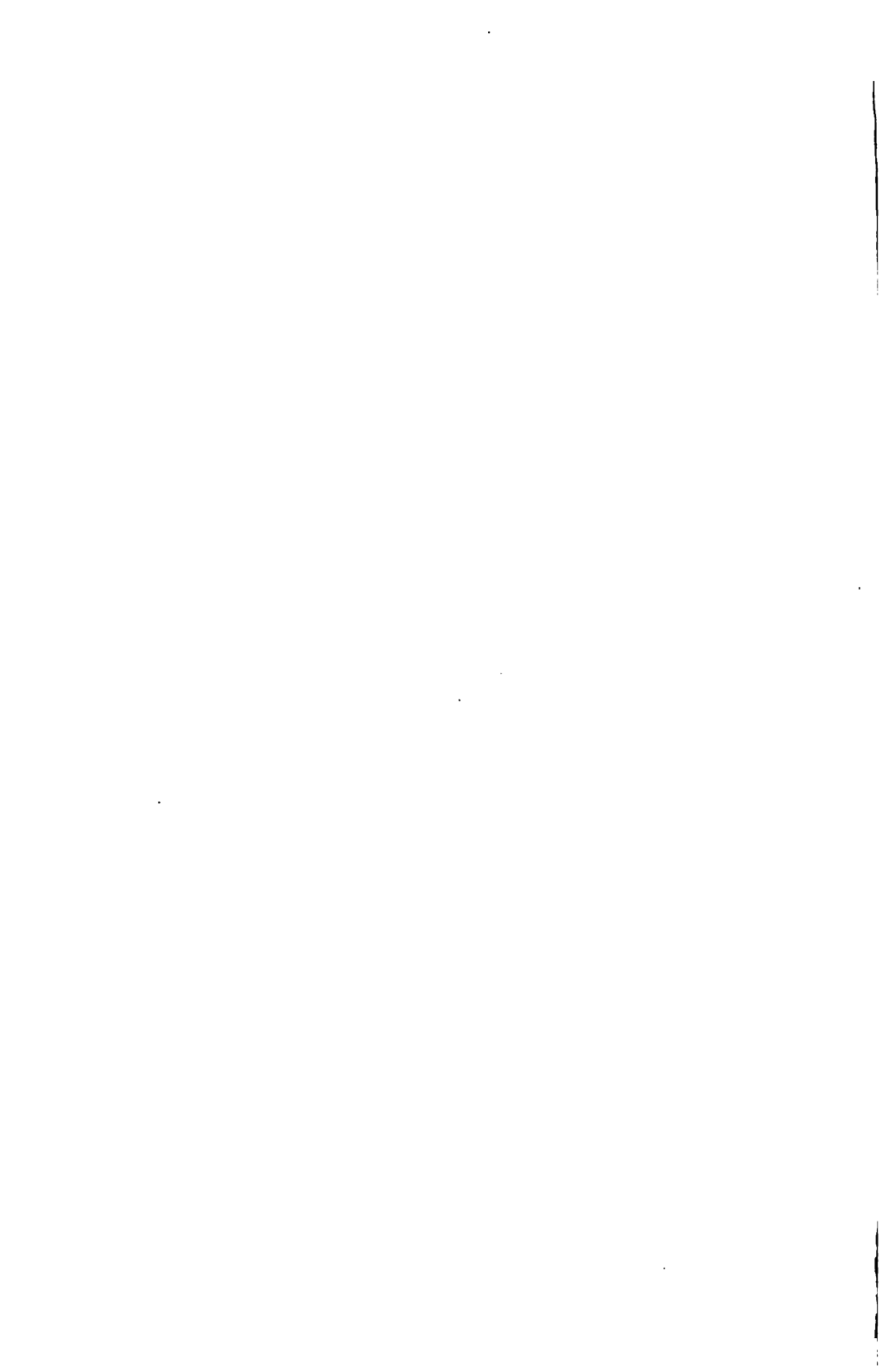
**FRANCIS PECK.**



**GEORGE GASCOIGNE.**



**JOHN CLARE.**



philosopher and astronomer, whose portrait adorns the hall of the Stationers' Company, London, Dean Richard Pococke, Edmund Weaver "the great Lincolnshire astronomer," and Dr. Stukeley himself. Michael Tyson, F.R.S., who was born in the Parish of All Saints in 1740, and who became a well-known artist and *litterateur*, was but five years old when the Brasenose Society began its work. Tyson studied Greek at Cambridge under the Rev. John Cowper, brother of the poet, and became a friend of Horace Walpole, Richard Gough and others. Although the Brasenose Society seems to have been well supported locally it did not last many years. The operation of many causes which need not be now gone into, combined to bring about its eventual decline.

During his residence at Stamford, Stukeley published his well-known book on Stonehenge. One is not surprised to read that Dr. Stukeley was an unconventional clergyman. It is told of him that he once postponed the service for an hour in order that his congregation might witness an eclipse of the sun. When he was nearly seventy-six he wore spectacles in the pulpit for the first time, and preached from the text 'Now we see through a glass, darkly,' the sermon being on the evils attending too much study.

A predecessor of Stukeleys' at All Saints was the Rev. Richard Cumberland, who held the living from 1667 to the year 1691 and then became bishop of Peterborough. While at Stamford he published his *Essay on the Jewish Weights and Measures*, dedicating the work to his (and our) old friend, Samuel Pepys. The famous diarist refers to Cumberland as "my old good friend," "a man of reading and parts" and is sorry that he "should be lost and buried in a little country town." He (Pepys) "would be glad to remove him thence; and the truth is, if he would accept of my sister's fortune I should give £100 more with him than to a man able to settle her four times as much as I fear he is able to do." This sister Paulina ('Pall') does not, however, marry the Stamford clergyman, her father ruling otherwise.

Another work published by Cumberland during his stay at Stamford was entitled *De Legibus Naturæ Disquisitio Philosophica*, &c., and this was recommended by Johnson as a book which taught "the obligations of morality without forgetting the sanctions of Christianity," and by which "religion appears to be the voice of reason, and morality the will of God." Bishop Cumberland died in 1718, in his eighty-sixth year. The manner of his death was gentle; he was found in his chair in the attitude of one asleep and with a book in his hand.

A grandson married Joanna (the *Phæbe* of Byrom's well-known pastoral published in the eighth volume of the *Spectator*) the youngest daughter of the famous Dr. Bentley, Master of Trinity. Dr. Bentley, who was at one time

engaged at Spalding, had many intimates ; among them Sir Isaac Newton, and Dr. Wallis of Stamford. Rd. Cumberland, the dramatist, was a great grandson of the Stamford vicar.

Two other names associated with Stamford in the literary connection are those of Octavius Gilchrist and Thomas Cooper. Indeed, these associations of "mine own romantic town" form a circle that widens continually. The former was born at Twickenham, but lived many years and died and was buried at Stamford. Gilchrist was a friend and the patron of John Clare, the Northamptonshire Peasant Poet. He wrote for the *Quarterly Review*, and entered the lists along with Byron, Roscoe and the elder Disraeli against the Rev. W. L. Bowles, in the famous Pope and Bowles controversy. A reference to Mr. Gilchrist's part in this 'free fight' will be found in Lowell's *My Study Windows*. The poet, Henry Kirke White, in his remarks on the English poets, refers to Gilchrist as the "truly elegant and acute "Stamford correspondent, whose future remarks on Warton's "imitations I await with considerable impatience." I am inclined to think that it was at the house of Mr. Octavius Gilchrist that Hazlitt penned the first part of *Liber Amoris*. (See *ante*). It was originally intended that Gilchrist should enter the Church, but instead, he came to Stamford to assist a well-to-do uncle, a grocer, and later succeeded to the business. He became a distinguished literary character and died at the early age of forty-four, in 1823.

Thomas Cooper, the Chartist poet, the author of the *Purgatory of Suicides* and many other works, was once on the staff of the *Stamford Mercury*, a newspaper the extraordinary long career which is a source of pride to the inhabitants of the town. First established in 1695, it has been issued weekly without a break since the time of Queen Anne, and exhibiting no signs of time-wornness it bids fair, like the Brook, to go on for ever, or "till Doomsday in the afternoon," to quote a phrase used by Mr. Froude. At the British Museum the *Mercury* is given the place of honour amongst existing journals, and Mr. Burton tells us that "George Manville Fenn, who in some of his novels hits off "the characteristics and surroundings of the Lincolnshire "people with admirable fidelity, introduces this old county "paper in one of his works, though he does not mention it "by name."

John Drakard, a Stamford newspaper proprietor and publisher, was a well-known man in the early part of last century. He was once indicted for libel for publishing an article on flogging in the army, and even the lofty eloquence of Brougham, exerted in his behalf, failed to obtain an acquittal at Lincoln assizes. He engaged John Scott, afterwards well-known as the editor of the *London Magazine*, to

conduct the *Stamford News*. Drakard also published the *Stamford Champion*, "price threepence, and tax, to prevent the poor reading, fourpence." He was also responsible for an excellent history of Stamford (1822).

John Scott was a competent journalist and stayed at Stamford a considerable time. He visited France and published accounts of his travels. It is interesting to notice, in passing, that Thackeray, in *The Newcomes*, refers to these books as "famous good reading." As editor of the *London Magazine*, Scott received the "Essays of Elia" for publication; an interesting reference showing a closer connection between their author and the town of our sketch will be seen presently. A series of articles in the *Magazine* concerning the conduct of a rival—*Blackwood*—brought Scott into collision with Lockhart, the biographer of Sir Walter, and that which was throughout an unfortunate quarrel culminated in a duel which was fought at Chalk Farm on a February night in 1821. Mr. J. H. Christie, who had been advising Lockhart in the matter and now in his absence appeared for him, fired in the air; Scott fired and missed. On second shots being interchanged, the former Stamford editor fell mortally wounded, dying in a few days, at the age of 38. Scott's second was Mr. Patmore, father of the poet, and Mr. Traill, the father of the late Mr. H. D. Traill, supported Christie. Byron, an old schoolfellow, wrote that "Scott died like a brave man and he lived an able one."

The 'George' at Stamford was the favourite halting place of Sir Walter Scott on his frequent journeys to and from London. It is a pretty story which tells of his always raising his hat when passing Saint Mary's Church, as a tribute to the beauty of its spire as a whole, and in all its parts. But this tradition is probably as true as it is undoubtedly picturesque.

One of the most interesting, and at the same time pathetic associations we have here to speak of, is that which connects the name of John Clare, the Northamptonshire Peasant Poet, with Stamford. Born in 1793 of poor parents, at the village of Helpstone, near Stamford, his boyhood was neither very sunny or very joyous. But this village lad early set his heart on educating himself, and despite many obstacles, he managed to acquire instruction sufficient to enable him to read. When he was about thirteen a copy of *The Seasons* came in his way, and so intent was he on possessing his own copy that, as soon as he had saved pence enough for the purpose, he walked to Stamford to secure the prize but, the day being Sunday, he found the shop (not Mr. Drury's, I think) closed, and it was a heavy heart, no doubt, that returned to Helpstone that day. But young Clare was at Stamford again the next morning, so early indeed that the shop was not yet open. This time, however, the coveted

volume was secured and on the way home Clare lay down in Burghley Park and read it through—not once, but twice we are told. Soon he was composing poetry and in the course of a little time Mr. Drury, a bookseller of Stamford, met by chance with the *Sonnet to the Setting Sun* which formed portion of a prospectus signed "J. C., Helpstone." On meeting the author he was shown many of the pieces the poet had written. A number of these were sent to a London publisher and a selection was printed and sent out under the title of *Poems, descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery, by John Clare, a Northamptonshire Peasant* [1820]. Almost simultaneously appeared the first number of the *London Magazine* (under the editorship of John Scott—see *ante*) which contained an article on their author by Mr. Gilchrist, of Stamford, who not long before had met the poet for the first time and now had become his friend and helper. The poems had a flattering reception, and Gifford in the *Quarterly* spoke in high terms of praise of the "English Burns" as the young author was styled. Then followed a visit to London in company with Mr. Gilchrist; the travellers left Stamford one morning in April, 1820, by the "Regent," a famous four-horse coach, warranted to take passengers to the metropolis in thirteen hours. The poet became, to a considerable degree, the fashion of the hour. Several editions of the *Poems* were published within a short period. Afterwards was published, in 1821, *The Village Minstrel*, in two volumes, and in 1827 this was followed by *The Shepherd's Calendar*, and in 1835 appeared *The Rural Muse*. John Clare died in 1864; on the 25th of May in that year, this sweet singer of the beauties and the wonderland of nature was laid to rest at Helpstone, the spot of all the earth he had best loved. Clare was often at Stamford, and if not at the shop of Mr. Drury, then he was probably to be found at the house of Mr. Gilchrist; the latter was situate in the High Street at the corner of Maiden Lane. A modern building occupies the site. Mr. Martin in his excellent *Life of John Clare*—(1865), tells us that the poet, not having been to Stamford for a month, walked with brisk step thither on a glorious summer morning—date, the last day of June, 1823, and calling at the house of Mr. Gilchrist, was met by the news of the death of that gentleman an hour before. The first subscriber Clare ever obtained for any of his books appears to have been the Rev. Mr. Mounsey, a master of the Stamford Grammar School. We had almost forgotten to mention an important event in the life of this poet, connected with Rutland. In the register of Great Casterton Church appears the following entry:—

"John Clare of the Parish of Helpston Bachelor and Martha Turner of this Parish Spinster were married in this Church by banns this 10th day of March in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty by me Richard Lucas."

Charles Lamb once wrote to Clare, "I am an inveterate old Londoner; but while I am among your choice collections / *"seem to be native to them,* and free of the country." The *italics* are my own; the reader is invited to read on. Lamb's father had come up, a country lad from Lincolnshire, to seek his fortune in London, and in 1810 we find 'Elia' himself gaily writing to his eccentric but gifted friend, Thomas Manning. "I have published a little book for children on titles of honour, and to give them some idea of the difference of rank and gradual rising I have made a little scale supposing myself to receive the following various accessions of dignity from the King, who is the fountain of honour. As at first, Mr. C. Lamb; 2, C. Lamb, Esq.; 3, Sir C. Lamb, Bart.; 4, BARON LAMB OF STAMFORD (where my family came from. I have chosen that, if ever I should have my choice.) 5, Viscount Lamb; 6, Earl Lamb; 7, Marquis Lamb; 8, Duke Lamb. It would look like quibbling to carry it on further, and especially as it is not necessary for children to go beyond the ordinary titles of sub-regal dignity in our own country; otherwise I have sometimes in my dreams imagined myself still advancing."

John Lamb, the father of Charles, is described under the name of 'Lovel' in the essay "The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple." Not much appears to be known of Lamb's ancestors beyond what Charles has just told us, and the fact that when John Lamb was still a boy his family removed to Lincoln. Mr. E. V. Lucas, a graceful writer and a noted authority on the subject now occupying our attention, has stated that he could find no trace of the Lamb family in or about Stamford. Nevertheless he is inclined to regard Elia's reference to that town as serious and as conveying a fact. It does not therefore, at first sight, appear likely that Nicholas Lambe, draper, first alderman or mayor in 1598, or that Lionel Lambe and John Lambe, Head-masters of the Grammar School, appointed in 1623 and 1718, respectively, can be numbered among the ancestors of 'Elia.' Have the Stamford registers, say for a period prior to the year 1750, anything to yield that would be likely to throw light on the subject?

Having had occasion to introduce the name of Mr. Lucas, we are reminded that a recent book of his, 'A Wanderer in London' (1906), was finely illustrated in colour by Nelson Dawson, the well-known artist and a native of Stamford.

A trio of names now claims a brief notice. Thomas Emlyn, born here in 1663, became a celebrated dissenting divine and is regarded as the first Unitarian minister in England. He wrote many tracts of a controversial nature and suffered imprisonment for the expression of his opinions. He died in London in 1741 and was buried in Bunhill Fields. The register of St. Michael's, Stamford, has this entry:—

"June 11th (1663), Thomas, son of Silvester Embling and Mildred his wife baptzd." The family surname was spelled in no fewer than thirteen different ways. The Embleys, or Emblins, were long settled as yeomen in the Parish of Tinwell, Co. Rutland, and the name is still preserved in Emlyn's Fields, Stamford. From the windows of a patron's house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, Thomas witnessed the execution of Lord William Russell. Thomas's father was intimately acquainted with the Rev. Rd. Cumberland, vicar of All Saints'. (See *ante*). This Silvester Emlyn was married three times; his second wife was Agnes, sister of the poet Dryden. Thomas was born of the third marriage.

The Reverend Thomas Seaton, divine, hymn-writer and founder of the Seatonian prize at Cambridge for the best poem in English verse on a sacred subject, was a native of Stamford. The money for the Seatonian prize is derived from an estate at Kislingbury in Northamptonshire. The last of our trio is Robert Owen, the well-known writer on social reform, who was apprenticed to a draper of Stamford. The shop of Mr. James McGuffog, where Owen commenced his business career, was in St. Mary's Street and the agreement was, for the first year nothing; for the second eight pounds, and for the third year ten pounds. Owen speaks with pleasure of the many hours spent in Burghley Park, often seeing the sun rise, and after the day's work was done, seeing it set.

The Rev. Frederick E. Gretton, who was, from 1833 to 1871, Head-master of Radcliffe's Free Grammar School, was one of the finest classical scholars of his day. His published works are rather numerous. The book, *Memory's Hark-back*, published within a year of his death which took place in 1890, was favourably reviewed. For many years Mr. Gretton was curate of Tickencote. One of his pupils became Bishop of Gloucester; this was Dr. Ellicott, the chairman of the New Testament Revision Committee, and a native of Rutland.

Not yet have we exhausted our subject. One of the old English poets lies at Stamford. This is the romantic George Gascoigne, the son of Sir John Gascoigne, who was born in Essex about the year 1536. An early disappointment in love unfitted him for any settled occupation. We find him serving under the Prince of Orange in the wars of the Low Countries. Returning thence he became courtier and wrote masques of the progresses of Queen Elizabeth. Toward the end of his life he married, and he was for a short time M.P. for Bedford. In 1576 he gave the world that which may be regarded as his best work, namely, *The Steel Glass*, a satire or survey, in which the faults and follies of his time—"the spacious days of great Elizabeth"—were reflected as in a mirror. In the autumn of the following year he came on a visit, for



change of air, to the house of his friend and biographer, George Whetstone, at Stamford, and there he died on the 7th October, 1577, so calmly, that the moment of his departure was not perceived. He was buried in St. Mary's parish.

It should not be forgotten that Blore's *History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland*, was printed at Stamford for the author by Richard Newcomb & Son in 1811. Thomas Blore then lived at Stamford; for a brief period he edited Drakard's *Stamford News*.

Dr. Reginald Farrar, a son and the biographer of the late Dean of Canterbury, formerly practised in Stamford. During his residence here the famous author of the "Life of Christ" preached, at Stamford, on at least one occasion. Another well-known medical man, Joseph Henry Philpot, was born here in 1850. He is also an author and writes under the name of 'Philip Lafargue.' His father, the late Rev. J. C. Philpot, was the Baptist minister at Stamford and published several works and sermons that have been widely circulated. Another Stamford name, that of Dr. Edward Clapton, also appears in the list of authors.

The present writer recollects attending, when a boy, a lecture at Stamford on 'Humourous Literature,' given by the well-known Cuthbert Bede, a former rector of Stretton, Rutland, in the church-yard of which parish the author of 'Verdant Green' now lies. On the occasion referred to, the late Dr. Newman presided, and at the close a vote of thanks was accorded the lecturer on the motion of the Rev. A. R. Webster (rector of Tinwell, 1884-1889), himself an author, and possessing, as many may yet remember, a keen sense of humour. The lecture was under the auspices of the Stamford Institution, a literary and scientific society, which throughout an honourable existence, has conferred its benefits unstintingly on a couple of generations of Stamfordians. This is the place to mention that the 'Phillips Collection' of books and pamphlets relating to Stamford, recently housed at the local Hôtel-de-ville, will keep green the memory of a man whose personality was a charming one, and whose name is sure to be always regarded with warm respect, especially by those who knew him.

In referring to the author of 'Verdant Green,' we have approached very near to the realms of fiction. With the fictional side of the literary history of Stamford we have not here had much to do. The majority of our readers are no doubt aware that there are to be found references to this town in many novels and romances; as for instance, in the 'Heart of Midlothian,' in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' in 'Heward the Wake,' in Ainsworth's 'Rookwood' and in 'Pamela' itself—the starting point from which the regular English novel took its rise.

Of all those writers, generally, who have at one time or another, or some other time, graced and dignified themselves

by discoursing on the many-sided attractiveness of the picturesque town of Stamford, their name is—well, they must compose quite a little army. From Drayton to De Foe; from Elihu Burritt to "Urbanus Sylvan" in the *Cornhill*; from Canon Benham to Mr. Hissey; from Precentor Mackenzie Walcott to the Rev. W. J. Loftie; from the Rev. G. A. Poole to the Rev. Walter Hiley, to name a few that come into the mind at random. If we had to resort to some mode of exact numerical expression, we should be inclined to say that Stamford has probably had as many writers of its glories as there are windows in Burghley House; that is, again, as many as there are days in the year. This is but another way of saying that there are few places in England that can pretend to be Stamford's competitor, having regard to the wealth of its literary memories. And the frequency—the growing frequency with which one runs across references to, remarks on, or sketches of our town in the publications of the time, tell one, if one needed to be told, that what may be called the fascination of Stamford is a live fact to day.

A. J. WATERFIELD.

### THE OATH OF A FREEMAN OF THE TOWN OR BOROUGH OF STAMFORD. IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

**Y**OU shall Swear that you shall be true, and true Faith bear, to our Sovereign Lord the King that now is, his Heirs and Lawful Successors; and to your Power you shall aid and assist the Mayor of this Borough of STAMFORD, and his Successors, Mayors of the same for the time being, and to them and every of them you shall be obedient and attendant, concerning all such Things as they or any of them shall reasonably and lawfully will and command you to do. You shall also well and truly observe, perform, fulfil, and keep all such Orders, Rules, and Constitutions as are or shall be made and established by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses of this Town or Borough, for the good Government thereof, in all Things to you appertaining. You shall also give, yield, and become contributory to the Corporation of this Town, so far forth as you ought or shall be chargeable to do. And you shall not, by colour of your Freedom, bear or cover under you, any Foreign Person or Stranger; nor shall you complain for any Remedy to any Person or Persons, without the Knowledge and License of the Mayor of the Town and his Successors, Mayors of the same, and their Brethren; but according to the best of your wit, power, and skill, you shall uphold and maintain all the Liberties, Franchises, good Customs, Orders, and Usages of this Corporation, and the Counsel of this Town shall well and truly keep.

SO HELP YOU GOD.





DANIEL, 2ND EARL OF NOTTINGHAM.

## LETTERS REFERRING TO JACOBITE PLOTS. FROM THE MSS. AT BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL.



**M**Y paper deals with the numerous Jacobite plots, which took place after the flight of King James II. from England, when his place was taken by William and Mary. No sooner had James evacuated the throne than he seems to have done all in his power to regain his position. Everyone who has studied the history of this period, more particularly Macaulay's well-known work, will realize that this reign teems with plots and counter plots. We can well understand, therefore, the enormous difficulties which beset ministers at this time, when tracing and tracking the various persons and letters, that were constantly flying between the Court of St. Germain's and England. There are many of these letters at Burley-on-the-Hill; the reason being that Daniel Finch, second Earl of Nottingham, was, in 1688, made Secretary of State in charge of the War Department. This post he retained until 1693, and from 1690 to 1693 he was sole Secretary of State.

When William went to Ireland he left Queen Mary a council of nine. Nottingham was one of them, and he is said to have been more in the confidence of the Queen than any other minister. It was he who brought her the tidings of the battle of the Boyne. His state papers are preserved at Burley-on-the-Hill, and among them are to be found a great many referring to Jacobite plots. Some are from persons in prison, some written with invisible ink, some in cypher, and some in French; all are curious and, for the most part, interesting. The first I shall deal with is from Queen Mary of Modena herself. It is a very small piece of paper, and was, when I found it, folded into a still smaller compass and enclosed in another paper on which was written in Lord Nottingham's handwriting—

"Taken by Xian among papers thrown out of a window in Lady Mong house."

Lady Montgomery, for so I think the shortened name reads, was doubtless the wife of Sir James Montgomery, who was frequently employed in carrying news between St. Germain's and England. The note is written in Queen Mary's hand. On the outside is "For yourself" It runs thus:—

"This is to lett all my friends know; that I trust this berer intirely and they may do so too, for to my knowledge he is honest and zealous in his master's service, if any will help him to hide himself or to get back safe to me they will do me a great piece of service." It is signed "Maria R" and sealed with the cypher "C.R."

The following gives an idea of the kind of information the Secretary of State received from various persons:—

"Daniel Mortimer sends messengers to Dr. Nash in France, and particularly to one Comerford, in whose hands he saw Everett's paquets, and Dr. Michael Carney writes to Mr. Roche at 'ye Hague, and thence to Bishop Maloney, Bishop of Killaleigh. Two Butlers of Gray's Inn write to one Greene of Ghent."

Another letter of interest runs thus :—

"May it please Yr Lordpp Sackville, Corby and most of that party not yet taken, has dispensed themselves in several places in Kent, Sussex and Surrey, waiting the landing of the French, whom they expect in a very short time with an army of 18,000 foot and 4,000 horses. I doe not yet know particularly where to find any of them, but some of them are at my Lord Abergervany's, some at Scotland, some at my Lord Lenkams, those which are not very well known keep in public places, as Epsom, Lingfield, Tunbridge, etc., at the last place I am assured there is here an 100 horses, and now My Lord if Yr Lordpp think fitt to trust me with it, I dare undertake to break their whole designe, and in a very little time will informe Yr Lordship, where to seize them and their horse, but this I cannot performe unlesse I goe into the country where they are, and appeare like one of them, which will be a greater expense to me than i am able to undergoe, but if Yr Lordpp will be pleased to allow soe much as will beare my necessary charges, I will performe what I undertake or be content to under goe any censure Yr Lordpp shall think fitt to lay upon me, I begge yr Lordpp's speedy commands etc signed Ed. Bysshe."

Many and ingenious were the means of giving information to the Jacobites in England at this time. For instance, here is a letter which, to the uninitiated eyes, appears most harmless. It is addressed—"For Mr. John Smythe, Netherfield, Little Turnstile in Lincolne's Inn Fields, London," and is dated July 31st, 1690. It has no formal beginning and runs thus :—

"I perceive by a postscript in the old Gentm letter of the 11th instant that you have writt every post but I have no particular letter from you since that of the 30th of yours, but in most of his have some postscript from you, pray lett Mr. Johnson know that I have not had any from him this last four posts, my journey is put off, which pray tell him and also Mrs. Hall from whom I long to hear, your son is well and going this hot weather into the country, I am with all affection  
yrs R. Rich."

This letter, falling into the hands of a spy, would convey but little information, though the names are probably all feigned. But at the back of this apparently simple epistle is the real one, written in what I term secret ink. It runs thus :—

"All people who have come from Ireland since the King's arrival here have brought us news, but only of Schomberg. The Princess of Orange's death is confirmed by soe many circumstances that it cannot be disabolished, although ye gazette assures us he made the entry into Dublin the 5th or 6th instant, but no man has yet seen him there as we can learn, we have not yet heard from Ireland, whence we daily expect an express. Because we find our letters come uncertainly, I have found you another address which I believe will come quickest and be made use of by Mr. Nett and ye old gentleman, rather than any other I formerly sent, etc."

In a postscript he adds :—

"We have now got an express from Ireland, but all people who came from there assure us more and more of the Princess of Orange's death, that the King's army is altogether in good condition, and that the whole Kingdom is now up in arms against Orange, we daily and impatiently expect an express from Tirconnel of which you shall hear—I cannot but be sad at the sad pressure thou art under which I perceive by what thou writest in the old gentleman's letter."

It is somewhat difficult to ascertain the meaning of this letter. The ink is a faint brown colour and the writing is not easily deciphered. The rumour of Queen Mary's death was premature, for she did not die until three years later. A memorandum in Lord Nottingham's writing tells us how this secret correspondence was managed. It is also explained in Macaulay's History. The memorandum is dated July 21st, 1690. It gives some names, viz., Monsieur Claude Louis de Surmonde, à Madame Morgan—then follow two marks. Underneath is written—

"These marks show ye letter should go on, otherwise, opened at Amstadam, the returns are to Tomans to Saignedly, Issaac Coesa Manhand à Amstadam, pour Madame Elizabeth Russel, cipher la reigne, the returns directed to me Berimonde à Manhurst... Peter Evans Menhave in Lombard Street."

Some of this would appear to be the copy of a paper which had fallen into Lord Nottingham's hands. Then he adds this information,—

"If writt in milk rub it with burnt paper ashes, and if not come out, then with fire which burns out only lemon and vinegar."

I tried this experiment myself and found that writing in lemon, vinegar, or milk, all come out when held over the chimney of a lamp. Another ingenious method was to write a letter containing absolute nonsense, such as I here quote :

"If you knew my impatience to see Clymene you would pity my want of power but were not hope natural so lose my despair if it would equal my desire of it...etc etc."

But over this a piece of paper is placed, with slits cut in it, so that only certain words appear, and then the letter runs thus :—

"If my power were equal to my will the King would not have a more useful servant, but being so insignificant in the world I cannot foresee that I can be otherways to him I am yrs "T.C."

This was evidently written by a very cautious person, unwilling to run his head into a noose. The following is a list of cyphers, or assumed names, used by the Jacobite party. I quote some :—

King James was known as "Mr. Dod." Queen Mary as "Mrs. Barrington," the Prince of Orange, as the Jacobites called him, was "Mr. Rolls," Princess Anne, "Mrs. Roger"...Danby "Mr. Morton," Godolphin, "Mr. Wortley," Nottingham, "Mr. Daniel," Halifax, "Mr. Owen," Mr. Finch (Lord Nottingham's brother, afterwards the 1st Lord Aylesford), "Mr. Tongue." I do not know whether this referred to his nickname, for he was known on account of his eloquence, as "The Silver Tongued

Finch." The Archbishop of Canterbury was called "Mr. Maud." There were nicknames for all the Bishops. Lord Montgomery was "Mr. Thomson." The French King "Mr. Adams," the late Queen "Mrs. Easton" and Mrs. Mary Shomberg was "Mr. Clarke." For places... "Italy" stood for Ireland, "the Spice" meant the Tower, Portsmouth was known as "the Kerseys." A French cypher runs alphabetically. A. stood for "Emperor," B. for "King William," C. for "King of Spain," D. for "French King," G. for "Catholic," H. for "Ambassador," M. for "Protestant."

The following instructions are interesting, they are written in Lord Nottingham's handwriting. At the top "WILLIAM R." in the King's hand.

"Instructions to our right trusty and well beloved Councillor, Arthur Herbert esq. . . Admiral and commander of our ships in ye narrow seas . . . In case you shall take any ship or vessell in wch ye late King James shall happen to be you are to treat him with respect, and immediately send us an account thereof. But without expecting any further orders, you are hereby required to transport him to some Port belonging to ye states General, of ye united Provinces, and give notice of ye arrival to ye said state Provinces. Ye are to dispose of ye said King James into such persons hand's as ye said States shall appoint to receive him, you are to leave such a number of ships in the States appointed by ye other instructions as you shall judge that the service will require..." Signed at the bottom in the King's hand "W.R."

Here is an extract from a letter written by Crone, a Jacobite emissary, while in prison:—

"My Lord I shall recount all ye particulars if my memory will permitt me to do so, in order to present them to yr Lordpp. ; yesterday was my first coming down into ye Press yard, I eat, drink and conversed as formerly. Since I have been close confined; the people concerned has sent to a certain gentleman in the place, to know the reason. I think I showed your Lordship the letter they likewise wrote to me. I will not answer it. Yr Lordship depends on my word . . . at ye same time if I can I will give them no cause to suspect me. Their answer was, that they very well knew my principles, and as they have hitherto without fear come, so they would still depend their lives upon my fidelity, but since they, Mr. Crone and Lord Preston were brought face to face in the presence of the Lords Nottingham and Devonshire, and if my Lord Preston has accepted him, well, then he must either confess or dye . . . my Lord I have but lately engaged myself to serve the government and beg leave of yr Lordship to permitt me to assure you that no private gentleman now employed therein shall serve more faithfully and justly than I will as far as in me lies. My Lord Yr Lordpp.'s most faithful, humble, and most obedient servant M. Crone. If your Lordship has any commands, I will be glad to receive them."

The whole of the letter is too long to give. The writer was taken and brought to the Bar at the Old Bailey, tried, and condemned to death. He besought his Judges to intercede with the Queen, but was told his fate was in his own hands and that if he would confess all, he should be pardoned. The next day he sent for the Principal Secretary of State, Lord Nottingham, who went to Newgate, but when he got there Crone had changed his mind. Then, said Nottingham,



"I shall see you no more, for to-morrow will assuredly be your last day." At a very late hour that night there came a respite for a week. At the end of the week Crone was taken to the Council Chamber, and there gave important information. It will be remembered that at this time an invasion of the French was hourly expected. The letter quoted above was probably written during the week Crone had the respite or just afterwards. It is most unpleasant to find the number of persons who were bribed to betray their own party; but with death before their eyes their conduct is, perhaps, partly excusable.

The following extracts from a letter from the Duke of Tyrconnel to Mary of Modena is of interest. Macaulay describes Tyrconnel as "the fiercest and most uncompromising of all those who hated the liberties and religion of England." Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, was descended from an old Norman family, which had settled in Leinster. Macaulay cannot say enough against him. He describes him "as dissolute, a humbug, etc., etc."—in fact, he does not endow him with even the shadow of a single virtue. But we know Macaulay was a great partisan historian; he revels in tremendous villains and audacious heroes. In his picturesque and vivid writing we must always allow for this failing.

Tyrconnel's letter gives a most piteous account of the state of the Jacobite army in Ireland. It is written from Ardee Camp, June 24th, 1690.

"To the Queen—Our flying lady is returned hither last night (he probably refers to some agent known by this name), and Buckingham brought me the honour of your Majestie's letter of the 18th. I have yet had no time to have much discourse with her, being come hither last night with an army from Dunkirk, where we arrived but late after a troublesome and long march. She says the Prince of Orange is hated and despised, has no money, and that the King's friends are in good heart and much desire his presence at the head of a good army. As for St. George's channell and those frigats wch yr maty is pleased to mention—Mr. Dod gives no account of other than some vessels charged with corn, linnen, armes, etc, all of which will be very welcome because they are much wanted: but they had been much more useful had they been here the last two months, for the reasons I have often writt to yr Maty. But alas what can you help it; you toyle to trouble yrselfe continually and vex yr self, and your poor friends do so too because they are sensible what you suffer for them. However if it is any consolation to you to know that every man in the army and kingdom doe not only pity you and share in all your discontents, but love and admire you more than tis possible to express, and are as much convinced (as Irish understandings are capable of being) that no age has ever produced any Queen, or other woman like you. This is so great a truth that it cannot look like flattery. The Prince of Orange was upon Sat. last landed at Belfast with the last of all the troops that were designed for the conquest of this country, wch we are morally certain are effective men, no less than 40,000 horse foot and dragoons, and has been since hard at work to lose no time to come up to us, for as it is his business to force us into battle, so it is ours to avoid it all we can. They are numerous, they are most of them old disipled troops, they are paid in

gold and silver, in short they want nothing. Let it not dishearten you madam that I tell you these things, that is, we cannot brag of having much of these things, for we want all these things. If we can make in all, 25,000 men it will be the most, old and new troops well and ill named, and that which is worse we have not above a month's bread to subsist upon, if more come not out of France to us."

This letter, in spite of all its blarney, cannot have been calculated to cheer poor Mary of Modena.

I now give a letter from the Duke of Berwick to James

II. It runs as follows:—

"Lymerick, 17th Nov., 1690 . . . sir, I have written lately by Col. Maxwell unto yr maty. to give you an account of all affaires heere, which I doe not doubt will goe very well, if wee can be once ridd of all fomenters of dissension and disunion. I need not mynd yr majesty about sending us speedily . . . (here the word is undecipherable). The recruits of the Army goes on well both in the horse as in the foot and dragoons which make me hope that we shall have (when supplied with armes and other necessities) an early camp of at least 20 battalions and 6,000 horse and dragoons, leaving the garrison what foot will be required for the defence thereof. I have established quarters in the county Lymerick and partly in the county of Cork, which is a great help for the subsisting of our host, this winter. I doe assure yr Majesty I will lose no time or opportunity in doing what is necessary for your service to the best of my knowledge and beg you will always believe me Sir . . . Your sacred majesty's most humble, most obedient and most dutiful subject and servant . . . Berwick."

Berwick was known in early days as Fitz James. Macaulay describes him as "gentle in manners and in-offensive." His royal father created him Duke of Berwick, and loaded him with honourable and lucrative employment, whilst he (James) was King of England. Berwick was nominally Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, but he had no real authority and neglected his business. He was later, therefore, recalled to France. This letter was one of many which never reached its destination . . . but fell into the hands of one of Lord Nottingham's agents, and was sent, accompanied with the following letter, addressed "To their majesty's speciall service . . . To the right Honble the Earle of Nottingham, Principal Secetary of State, Whitehall, London."

"May it please yr Lordpp . . . . A Dutch Privateer called the Flushing having 12 guns coming into the Port yesterday bringing in with him a French paquet Boate of 6 guns that he had taken goeing from Galloway to France, on my examining the commander of ye Privateer this day about noone he acquainted me that he had in his custody severall Paquets and letters, which I required of him. They were delivered to me, and finding several of them broken open by the Dutch Captain, to be of great consequence, I dispatcht the same letters by expresse as i received them from the said captain, sealed and unsealed to yr Lordpp. There are several people taken in the said Paquet boate whose names I have inserted in a list herewith, but not having directions what to do with them, i am informed the Dutch capt. will set them ashore. It seemed my duty to give Yr Lordpp this account and wherein I may promote Their Majesty's service and your commands, I shall be most ready, being yr Lordpp's most humble servant Henry Greenhill . . . Plymouth Dec. 19th . . 1690 at 3 of ye Clock afternoone.

Besides the letters there are some rather curious pamphlets. Particularly two, concerning the birth of James' son. It will be remembered that the Protestant party in England spread all kinds of calumnies concerning this child, who is known in history as the old Pretender, so much so that renegade Jacobites even thought it important enough to print papers and pamphlets about him. . . The pamphlet to which I refer is entitled "A brief discovery of the true Mother of the Prince of Wales, known by the name of Mary Gray, to which is added a further discovery, of the late conspiracy, against his majesty's sacred person and government, as laid before the King, and disposed to a committee of Parliament . . . by William Fuller, gentleman, some time page of honour to the late Queen of France, London, printed for the author 1696." It begins with a most fulsome dedication to the Duke of Gloucester.—In this pamphlet the writer states that the real mother of the Prince of Wales was a young woman called Mary Gray, and that the child had been exchanged for the daughter born to Queen Mary. That the Countess of Tyrconnel invented the plot to exchange the children, and that later Mary Gray was shipped off to France and placed in a Nunnery in order that she might not divulge the secret.

PEARL FINCH.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.



THE Annual Meeting of the Society was held on May 27th, after a postponement consequent upon the lamented death of the Rt. Hon. G. H. FINCH. The proceedings were of a formal nature, the annual Report, which was read by the Secretary, showing the Society to be in a flourishing and satisfactory condition. After the meeting a visit was paid, under the guidance of Mr. TRAYLEN, to Egleton Church, which contains much more of interest than is probably realized by the casual passer-by. The most notable feature, perhaps, is the fine South door, with a carved tympanum over it.

Wednesday, June 12th, was fixed for a visit to Stamford, when an inspection was made of St. Martin's Church, a fine Perpendicular structure, containing some beautiful 16th Century tombs of the Cecils and some interesting mediæval glass, all of which were described in a paper read by the Secretary. Subsequently a move was made to the Town Hall, where the party was welcomed by the Mayor and Mayoress and others. Here were displayed, for the benefit of the Society, the magnificent regalia, Corporation Plate and other treasures belonging to the town, as well as a fine series of Charters of 15th, 16th and 17th Century dates, and some still older deeds relating to municipal property. The earliest Minute book of Civic meetings in Stamford was also on view, this dating from the 15th Century. MR. SANDALL gave a most admirable paper dealing with the objects displayed to view, all of which were inspected by the party with much interest at the close of the meeting. A most successful and memorable afternoon concluded with

tea at Northfield House, by the hospitable invitation of MR. and MRS. ORLANDO EDMONDS.

July 6th saw the Society at Barrowden and Wakerley, MR. TRAYLEN again acting as guide. Barrowden Church has suffered at the hands of the "Restorer," but nevertheless contains many features of interest. We may name the tower and spire (the latter a very late example of the broach type), the early English arcade north of the chancel and a beautiful window of the same period in the South aisle. A very fine leather chalice case dating from 1569 is preserved here and was on view on this occasion. At Wakerley there is some beautiful late Norman work, the capitals of the chancel arch being wonderful examples of elaborate carving. Some curious carved and painted bosses on the roof form another interesting feature of this Church and these still await a satisfactory explanation. The Church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and the carvings may possibly depict scenes from his life, though the problem is not without difficulty.

After inspecting the Church an adjournment was made to MR. POWER'S house, where an excellent tea was most kindly provided for the twenty or more members and friends who took part in the day's proceedings.

We should not like to pass over in silence the loss which the Rutland Society has sustained by the death of MR. J. C. TRAYLEN at Stamford on June 11th. Before failing health necessitated his relinquishing the post of Architectural Secretary, his services as guide were frequently and always most willingly given when Excursions were made in the neighbourhood. His genuine love and enthusiasm for his art, and his manifest desire that his hearers should share with him the delight that he so evidently derived from a contemplation of the beautiful in architecture, made him a delightful companion on these occasions, while his genial kindness will cause his memory to be cherished with affection by all those who enjoyed his friendship.

On July 25th the weather somewhat interfered with the attendance, and only a small party assembled at St. Leonard's Priory, Stamford, which was admirably described by MR. E. W. LOVEGROVE. This building, which has suffered sadly from neglect, still remains one of the best examples of the architecture of its date (12th century) in the district, and it is sad to see an ecclesiastical edifice of such interest handed over to such mean uses. The next point reached was Uffington Church, which, though somewhat "over-restored," still retains many beautiful features, chief of which may be named the tower and spire. The party was again in the capable hands of MR. LOVEGROVE as guide, and a hospitable tea at the Rectory concluded a successful meeting.

The next fixture was arranged by MR. W. H. WING and included visits to North and South Witham Churches. MR. TRAYLEN was in charge of the party and gave interesting accounts of both buildings. These were supplemented by some valuable notes by a local member of the Society, the REV. D. S. DAVIES, who still further earned the gratitude of the Society by kindly entertaining the party to tea at North Witham Rectory. This was the final excursion of the summer season and on October 5th, at the Victoria Hall, Oakham, the series of winter meetings was begun, when MR. J. P. W. LIGHTFOOT gave a delightful lecture, illustrated with some excellent lantern slides, on "The Natural History of the Honey-bee." The subject, in such capable hands, was made most interesting and instructive, and gave great pleasure to the large number of members who were present. The Natural History Section of the Society's work has been rather neglected owing to the difficulty of finding any members willing to contribute papers on such subjects, and MR. LIGHTFOOT'S contribution was, therefore, all the more acceptable.





Hen. Balaam excudit. R. Estrect. Sculptor.  
 Religion, Learning, Language, Knowledge, Courage, Arts, Noble Parts, so Manie at no More age  
 MARS, HERMES, PHCEBUS & chast THESEUS Sonnes All mett All made This PHENIX HARRINGTO

Rich Ornament Raie Honor of our Cline,  
 Mirror of Nature, Miracles of Grace,  
 For all faire Pledges of a Hopefull Prime;  
 Beyond his Yeers, before his Rank & Race.  
 Heroick Pattern for all After-Tyme  
 To imitate, and for our Owe to trace;  
 Compleat in Parts of Bodie and of Minde;  
 First in all Vertue to no Vice in kind.

An Humble Noble; an on-waivering Youth;  
 On doubling Courtes; Undisparidgd Knight,  
 Fearing but God; loving but God and Truth;  
 Shunning but Hell; Seeking but Heaün, & Right.  
 Seemng but what he was; sword of Ruth;  
 A Gracious Starr; Now set in Glorie Bright.  
 O Happie Hee! So Happie be The Knot  
 Of Those dear Nieces to His Love and Lot.



THE  
RUTLAND MAGAZINE  
AND  
COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

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EXTON—(*continued*).

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CONTINUING our history of the Manor we find Johanna, the widow of Nicholas Greene, referred to in our last issue, lived thirty-four years after the death of her husband, and then transmitted the inheritance to her other daughter by Nicholas named Alinore.

By an inquisition taken at Oakham on the Thursday next after the feast of St. Margaret the Virgin in the 9th year of Henry V. (1420-1), it was found that Johanna, the widow of Nicholas Greene, of Exton, held, on the day she died, the Manor of Exton, in fee tail, by fine levied in the King's Court between Thomas Hodgkyn, chaplain, and John Wright, chaplain, plaintiffs, and Nicholas Greene and Johanna his wife, deforciant, whereby Nicholas and Johanna acknowledged the Manor to be the right of John and Thomas. The latter granted the same to Nicholas and Johanna to hold to them and the heirs male of their bodies : remainder due to Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas and Johanna, and the heirs of John de Holand by Elizabeth ; remainder to the heirs of the body of Nicholas and Johanna ; remainder to the heirs of the body of Nicholas ; and remainder to the right heirs of Nicholas. That the suit of the Manor was worth two shillings and sixpence per annum in the herbs and fruit of trees ; that there were in demesne 110 acres of arable land, of which fourscore might be sown yearly, and worth fourpence per acre yearly, and the 30 remaining acres were fallow and in common, and worth nothing.

That there were three pieces of pasture in Cottesmore and Greetham parcel of this Manor and uncultivated and in

common between the tenants of Exton, Cottesmore and Greetham and worth nothing. That Henry Durannt, of Cottesmore, held 24 acres of land in Cottesmore of this Manor by the service of finding oil sufficient for the supply of lamps in the Chapel of the Manor of Exton at all times of the year, and by suit of Court twice in the year to the Manor of Exton. That there was a meadow called Moremylueholm worth ten shillings yearly; a piece of pasture called Moremylue meadow worth two shillings yearly; two meadows, one called Barnardshilpark worth ten marks yearly, and the other called Todingley worth 40 shillings yearly. That there were three woods called Bonewoode, Oxepasture and Westelende, containing 21 acres of land, worth nothing yearly, because they were common to the tenants of Burley and Exton; that there was a wood called Rushpitte, containing two acres and a half, worth 12 pence per annum.

That there were rents of assize of free tenants of the Manor payable at Michaelmas and Easter, yearly, amounting to 27s. 7<sup>4</sup>d.; one pound of pepper worth 12 pence, three pounds of cummin worth threepence, and a racen of ginger worth one halfpenny, payable yearly at Michaelmas. That there were 9 messuages with 9 virgates and a quarter of land, held by divers tenants at will according to the custom of the Manor, each messuage and virgate rendering ten shilling per annum at Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter and St. John Baptist by equal portions, and the quarter worth two shillings and sixpence. That there were two cottages yielding two shillings yearly at the same term; that there was a water mill worth, with the Holme, forty shillings at the same terms.

That the Manor was held of the King in capite as of the Manor of Huntingdon by the eighth part of a Knight's fee, that Johanna died on the 28th of June then last; that Nicholas and Johanna died siesed thereof without heir male of their bodies; that John de Holand died without heir of the body of Elizabeth by John; that the Manor ought to remain to John Colepeper, Esq., as cousin and heir of the said Nicholas and Johanna, viz., as son of Alinore, daughter of Nicholas and Johanna, and that he was of the age of 40 years and upwards.

John Colepeper, who succeeded his grandmother Johanna, Lady of Exton, in the ownership of the Manor 9 Hen. V (1420-21) was a Justice of the Common Pleas from Hilary term in the 8th year of Henry IV. (1406) to the 2nd Henry V. (1413-4), and represented Rutland in Parliament in the 9th Henry V (1420-1) and 5th Henry VI. (1426). He was Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 10 Henry VI. (1431), and after his marriage with Juliana, his second wife, daughter of Sir Ralph Cromwell, Kt., and sister to Ralph Cromwell, the last Baron Cromwell, of Patenhale, he, by his



deed dated at Exton on the 26th of December in the 9th Henry V. (1420-1), granted to John Uffynghon, Lawrence Bosezate and John Chevyngton, chaplains, his Manor of Exton with the appurtenances and all his lands, tenements, rents, services, woods, meadows, feedings and pastures in the town and fields of Exton, Greetham, Cottesmore, Berrarddeshill, Whitwell and Ketton, with the reversions expectant on tenants for life or otherwise when they would happen thereto belonging, to hold to them their heirs and assigns, John Basque, Knt., Thomas Burton, Knt., John Burgh, Hugh Cressy, and John Sapcote being witnesses. The seal of the arms of John Colepeper was appended, viz.:—Quarterly 1st and 4th a chevron between eight martlets, 2nd and 3rd a bend engrailed and over all a label of three points in chief, circumscribed “*S. Johis Colepeper.*”

On Jan. 2nd of the following year the property was granted to John Colepeper and his wife Juliana by the before mentioned Uffynghon, Bosezate and Chevyngton, the following being witnesses: Roger Flore, John Pensar, John Clerk, of Wyssenden, John Von and William Berford.

On the 30th of May, 4 Henry VI. (1425) John Colepeper granted to Prince Humphrey, Duke of Clarence, Ralph Cromwell, Knt., Lord Cromwell, John Typtoft, Knt., Lord Typtoft, Reginald Cobbam the younger, Knt., John Daneys, Knt., Robert Browne, Esq., John Coke, Vicar of Uppingham, and William Raynold, Vicar of Hambleton, his Manor of Exton and all his lands and tenements in the County of Rutland to hold to them and the heirs and assigns of John Baneyes, John Coke and William Raynold, for ever.

On the 10th of June, 10 Hen. VI. (1431), Ralph Cromwell, Knt., and the others mentioned above, quitted all claim to John Cope and William Raynold in the Manor. On March 1st, 11 Hen. VI. (1432), Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and Reginald Cobbam, of Sterresborough, quitted claim also to the Manor of Exton, as well as in the alternate advowson of the Church of Conyngton, in the County of Huntingdon.

John Colepeper was afterwards knighted and by indenture dated Mar. 10th, 11 Hen. VI. (1432), between himself and Beatrice, the widow of John de la Launde, of Pynchbeck, it was proposed to effect a marriage between John Haryngton, son and heir of Robert Haryngton Knt., and Katharine the daughter of John Colepeper (by his first wife, Katherine, the daughter and co-heir of Robert Bonington), and it was agreed that John Haryngton and Katharine should speedily, after the close of Easter, be married at Exton. And John Colepeper covenanted that he would enfeoffe John Haryngton and his wife in all the Manors, lands and tenements belonging to the late Nicholas Greene, in the Counties of Northampton and Lincoln, and also in the reversion or remainder of the Manor of Exton, together with

the tenements in Exton, Greetham, Cottesmore and other places in the County of Rutland. John Colepeper signed the deed, Nov. 22nd, 12 Hen. VI. (1433), and affixed the seal of his arms, quarterly a Saltire and Chief *Brus*, second a chevron between ten martlets, *Hardeshull*, third as the second and fourth a bend engrailed, *Colepeper*. Crest: On a helmet an eagle head with wings expanded under the beak, circumscribed, *Sigilli: Johis: Colepeper millis*.

How long Sir John Colepeper survived this settlement cannot be ascertained, but Juliana, his widow, had a second husband, John Braunspath, Kt., who was dead in 21 Hen. VI. (1442), and she, in 27 Hen. VI (1448) or before, had married a third husband, Robert Fenne, Esq., who, in that year, with Juliana his wife, the relict of Sir John Colepeper, had a release from Nicholas Boxtede of all rights in the Manor of Woodcrofte, in Northamptonshire. In the 35 Hen. VI. (1456) Robert Brudenell and John Boxtede brought an action for recovery of this Manor from Robert Fenne and Juliana his wife. It is probable that Robert Fenne resided at the Manor of Exton, which he enjoyed in right of his wife, for he was Member of Parliament for the County of Rutland 28 Hen. VI. (1449), and Sheriff in 28, 32 and 37 Hen. VI.

John Haryngton, the husband of Katharine the daughter and heir of Sir John Colepeper, Knt., was Sheriff of the County of Lincoln, 25 and 35 Hen. VI. He was descended of an ancient and noble family originally seated at Hemingsby, in Cumberland, in the time of King Richard I. (1189-99) and also at Haverington (also called Harington) in that County. His ancestor, John de Harington, was first summoned to Parliament as a Baron by writ dated 30 Dec., 18 Ed. II. (1308). The eldest son of the above, Robert de Harington, had two sons, the eldest John, Baron Harington, in whose grandson William, Baron Harington, the male heir in the eldest branch terminated; and through Elizabeth, the daughter of William, who married William Bonville, the Barony of Harington descended to the Greys.

The second son, Robert Harington, of Flete, in Lincolnshire, whose grandson Robert, son of John de Harington, of Flete, on Mar. 11th, 8 Hen. IV. (1406), was contracted to be married to Beatrix, the daughter of John de la Launde. Certain lands and tenements worth twenty marks, in Pinchbeck and Gosberkyrk, were agreed to be settled on this marriage. Robert Harington, afterwards Sir Robert Harington, Knt., died in 7 Hen. V. (1418-19), and John, his son and heir, being then under age and in the custody of the King, in right of his Duchy of Lancaster, the King, on July 12th of that year, annulled the custody of John de Harington with all the lands and tenements of the deceased Robert de Harington to Beatrix, the widow of John de la Launde, and as before stated, Katherine, the daughter and heir of John Colepeper, and her husband, John de Harington, were

enfeoffed in the Manor of Exton. John died in 21 Ed. IV. (1471-2) and was Esquire of the body of the King 13 Ed. IV.

Robert Harington, of Exton, son of John, was Sheriff of Rutland in the 7 and 13 Hen. VII. (1491-1497) and died seised of the Manor of Exton on 12th Feb., 16 Hen. (1500), leaving John, his son and heir, at that time 30 years of age.

John Harington, of Exton, son of Robert, served the office of High Sheriff for this County in the 18 Hen. VII. (1502) and the 4, 8, 13 Hen. VIII. (1512, 1516, 1521). By his will dated 13th April, 1523, he settled lands in Cottesmore and Greetham on Robert, his younger son, who was ancestor to the Haringtons of Witham and Boothby, in Lincolnshire. He died seised of the Manor of Exton, Nov. 5th, 1524, and left John his eldest son and heir. He lies buried with Alice, his wife, in the South transept of the Church at Exton. The altar tomb (now removed to the tower) has on it the recumbent effigies of Sir John Harington and Alice, his wife. Each principal side has three compartments charged with the arms of Harington and Colepeper. Round the border, below the effigies, is a Latin inscription which, translated, runs thus:—"Pray for the souls of John Harington and his wife, Alice, which John died on the 5th day of November, in the year of Our Lord 1524."

On July 20th, 17 Hen. VIII. (1525), Alice Harington, widow of John Harington, of Exton, John Harington, junior, son and heir of John Harington, senior, and Robert, brother of John, junior, executor of the will of John Harington, senior, founded a chantry in the Church of Exton for a Priest to say Mass there for the soul of John Harington, senior, which was endowed with six pounds per annum out of lands in Tywell, in Northamptonshire, belonging to the Abbot of St. Andrews. Northampton. Sir John Harington, of Exton, was Sheriff of Rutland in 12 Hen. VIII. (1520), whilst his father was living. He was afterwards knighted and served the same office in 25 Hen. VIII. (1533), 32 Hen. VIII. (1540) and 6 Ed. VI. (1551-2), and died on Aug. 28th, 1553, seised of the Manor of Exton, which was held of Queen Mary in capite as of her honour of Huntingdon, and of the Rectory of Exton by knight's service, leaving James his eldest son and heir.

By an inquisition taken at the Castle of Lincoln, on Mar. 17, 1 Mary (1553), it was found that he made his will on Aug. 25th and died on Aug. 28th, then last, seised of the Manor of Skinand in Lincolnshire, which he had settled upon his second son, Edward; of the Manor of Wykenham in Lincolnshire, which he had settled upon his third son, John Harington; of the Manor of Saleby in Lincolnshire, which he had settled upon his fourth son, George Harington; and of the Manor of Flete and ten messuages, 700 acres of land and 72s. 4½d. rent in Flete, and of the Manor of Pinchbeck

and 40s. 6d. rent in Pinchbeck, in the County of Lincolnshire, which descended to James, his son and heir, who was then 30 years of age.

Sir James Harington, of Exton, son and heir of Sir John, represented Rutland in Parliament in the first year of Queen Mary (1553). He was soon afterwards knighted and served again in Parliament for Rutland in 2 and 4 Mary, 14, 18 and 30 Elizabeth, and was High Sheriff of the County in the 2, 8 and 20 Eliz. (1559, 1565, 1577). On Oct. 1st, 14 Eliz. (1571), by indenture between himself and Robert Kelway, of Shellingford, in Berkshire, in consideration of a marriage between John Harington, his son and heir apparent, and Anne Kelway, daughter and heir of Robert, and two thousand pounds to be paid to Sir James by Robert Kelway, Sir James agreed to assure the Manors of Market Overton, Co. Rutland, and Bewsolas, Moulton and Flete, in Co. Lincoln, to the use of John Harington and Anne his wife, for their lives, remainder to the heirs male of the body of John; remainder to Sir James and the heir males of his body; remainder to the right heirs of Sir James, and the rectory and parsonage of Burley-on-the-Hill and Austrop fields there, to the use of Sir James for life. By an inquisition taken on 31st Aug., 1592, it was found that Sir James Harington, Knight, died on 24th Jan. the last, and that John Harington, Knt, was his son and heir, and of the age of 54 years and upwards.

Sir James Harington married Lucy, a daughter of Sir William Sidney and, from the monuments in Exton Church, we find that by his wife he had eighteen children. From this union, it has been said that there have been descended, or nearly allied to their descendants, no less than eight Dukes, three Marquises, seventy Earls, nine Counts, twenty-seven Viscounts, and thirty-six Barons, among whom were numbered sixteen Knights of the Garter.

Sir John, son heir of the above, married Anne, daughter and heir of Robert Kelway, Esq., Surveyor of the Courts of Wards and Liveries. At the coronation of James I. (21 July, 1603) he was created Baron Harington of Exton. His descent, in the female line, from the Bruces brought him under the notice of the King whom he entertained at Burley-on-the-Hill, on the Royal progress from Scotland, April 1603. By privy seal order, dated 19 Oct., 1603, he received the charge of the Princess Elizabeth, who afterwards became Queen of Bohemia (*see Rutland Mag., Vol. I., p. 124*) with an annual pension of £1,500, afterwards increased to £2,400, for her diet, a sum which proved inadequate. He established the Princess, with his wife and family, at Combe Abbey, in Warwickshire, and having retired from parliamentary and public life devoted himself entirely to her. He was present at the creation of Henry, as Prince of Wales, and in 1605 attended the King at Oxford.

The Gunpowder Plot conspirators planned to abduct the Princess Elizabeth and proclaim her Queen, but Lord Harington escaped with his charge to Coventry, two hours before the rebels arrived. Here he left her to be guarded by the citizens, while he and Sir Fulke Greville besieged Catesby at Holbeach (*see Rutland Mag., Vol. II., p. 166*). On Jan. 6th, 1606, he wrote from Combe to his cousin, Sir John (Miscellaneous Writer 1561-1612), that he had "not yet recovered from the fever caused by these disturbances, when I was out five days in peril of death and fear for the great charge I left at home."

In 1608 Elizabeth was given an establishment of her own at Kew, and the Haringtons received the first places in her household. Her guardian continued to control her movements and expenditure, and had to buy her bridal trousseau and arrange the expenses of her wedding. On Feb. 13, 1613, he preceded the Princess in the wedding procession to Whitehall, and received a gift of plate, valued at £2,000, from the Prince Palatine in recognition of his services.

By the Princess's extravagance Lord Harington became involved in debt, her current expenses for one year running the amount to £3,000, and he was reduced to beg a royal patent, granted May, 1613, for the sole privilege of coining brass farthings for three years. The coins were called Haringtons. (*See Rutland Mag., Vol. I., p. 29*). Lord and Lady Harington escorted the royal couple abroad, he being deputed to settle the Princess's jointure. Though made a Royal Commissioner, and given the title of Ambassador, none of the expenses of the journey were paid, and his money difficulties increased. At Heidelberg the Haringtons remained four months in Elizabeth's household, he having to arrange her money affairs and to arbitrate in quarrels among her attendants. Worn out by these cares he died of fever at Worms, Aug. 23, 1613, on his journey home. He was buried at Exton, where his daughter Lucy, who married Edward Russell, Earl of Bedford, raised a tomb, by Nicholas Stone, costing £1,020, over the family vault. His widow, who was distinguished by her gentleness and refinement, lived in great poverty after the death of her husband and son, and went back for a time as lady-in-waiting to Elizabeth. Their elder son, Kelway, died in infancy, the second son, John, succeeded his father as second Baron Harington.

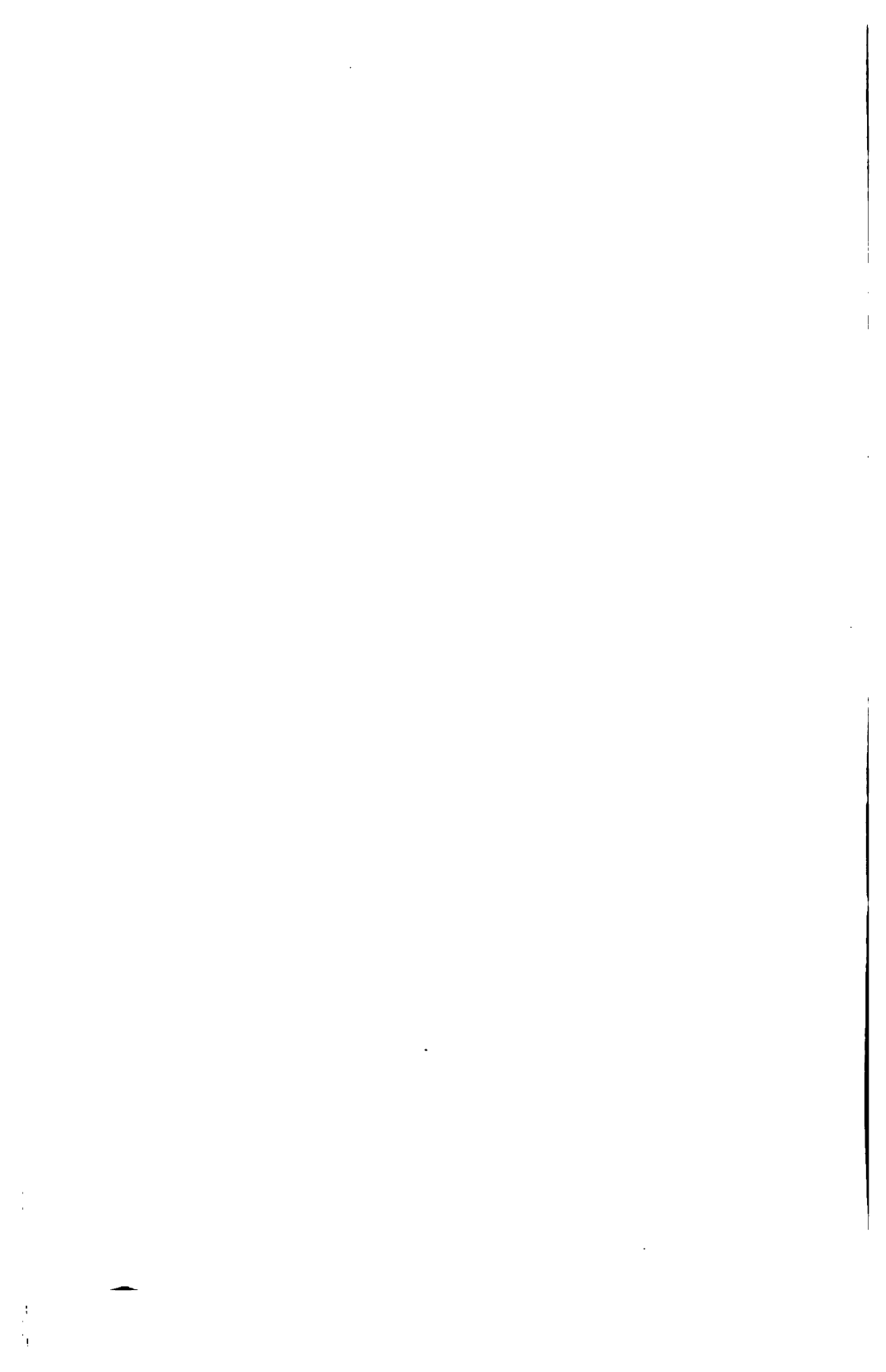
John Harington, second Lord Harington of Exton, was born at Stepney, April 29th, 1592. He was reputed a great scholar at Cambridge, where he probably entered Sidney Sussex College, which had been founded by Lady Frances Sidney, his mother's relative, and to which he and his father were "bountiful" benefactors. He early acquired four languages, Latin, Greek, French and Italian, and was well read in logic and philosophy. On Jan. 5th, 1604, he was

created, with the Duke of York and others, a Knight of the Bath. He went on a foreign tour and while abroad corresponded regularly in French and Latin with Henry, Prince of Wales, who adopted him as his favourite friend and companion. After seven weeks in the Low Countries, where he visited Universities and the Courts of three Princes, Lord Harington went to Italy. Writing from Venice, May 28th, 1609, he announced his intention of returning through France to spend the rest of his life with his royal friend, on whose death, which occurred Jan. 6th, 1613, he was "greatly grieved." As mentioned above, he succeeded to his father's title in Aug., 1613, and also to a heritage of debts, which, according to his mother, amounted to £40,000. He vainly attempted to retrieve the family fortunes. On Feb. 18th, 1613-14, Lord John Harington sold the lordship of Exton to Sir Baptist Hicks, and by his will, made at the same time, left the overplus of the estates, after the creditors had been paid, to his two sisters, two-thirds to the Countess of Bedford, and one-third to Lady Chichester. Nine days afterwards he died at Kew and was buried at Exton.

The following extracts from an ancient abstract in the possession of the Earl of Gainsborough indicates how the Manor of Exton came into the possession of Sir Baptist Hicks :—

"On the 1st Mar. 12 Jas. I. (1613-14) the King granted license to Anne Lady Harington, widow of John Lord Harington the elder, Edward Earl of Bedford and Lucy his wife, Robert Chichester Kt. and Frances his wife, and to James Bishop of Bath and Wells, Edward Montague Kt. and Simon Chambers, Gent., the last three of whom were, with James Harington Kt. then deceased, trustees only to grant divers Manors of the King in capite to William Lord Monteagle, Francis Goodwin Kt., and Edward Woodward Esq. and their heirs; and by a fine levied in Trinity Term in the 12 James I. between William Lord Monteagle, Francis Goodwin Kt. and Edward Woodward, Esq., Plaintiffs and Anne Lady Harington and the others mentioned above, deforcients and by virtue of an indenture dated June 21st, 1613-14, and enrolled in the Court of King's Bench reciting the deed of settlement made by John Lord Harington the younger 18th Feb. 12 Jas. I. (1613-14) ordering what lands should be conveyed to the Countess of Bedford, and what to the Lady Frances Chichester it was covenanted and agreed that Lord Monteagle, Sir Francis Goodwin and Edward Woodward should undertake the payment of the debts of Lord Harington the father and Lord Harington the son and the performance of the last Lord's will and to save Anne Lady Harington and her daughter Lucy Countess of Bedford and Frances Lady Chichester harmless therefrom. And for that purpose it was agreed that Anne Lady Harington, Edward Earl of Bedford and Lucy his Countess, Sir Richard Chichester and Frances his wife, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Sir Edward Montague and Simon Chambers should assure to the Lord Monteagle, Sir Francis Goodwin and Edward Woodward and their heirs, the Manor or lordship of Pickworth, alias Pickworth Stocking, Stretton, Thistleton, Cottesmore, Ridlington, Clipsham, Barrow, Lee, Market Overton, North Luffenham, Whitwell and Greetham, every of them in the County of Rutland, and all messuages,







forests, chases, parks, royalties, courts &c. and hereditaments whatsoever late of the Lord Harington the father and the Lord Harington the son in the County of Rutland, except the Manors of Burley, Exton, Barnsdale, and Horne alias Hornefield, which assurance to the above mentioned, their heirs and assigns should ensure to them in trust that they would sell the same and pay the debts above mentioned or otherwise dispose thereof as should be advised by the Countess of Bedford, Anne Lady Harington or the survivors.

And Sir Robert Chichester and Frances his wife covenanted with the Lord Monteagle, Sir Francis Goodwyn and Edward Woodward not to challenge any title in those lands in the County of Rutland, or in any of the lands of the last Lord Harington in Lobbesthorpe in Lincolnshire and that the parties in trust should enjoy them undisturbed. And it was agreed between the parties that Anne Lady Harington should have the use of lands, messuages, &c. in the Manors of Ouston, Marfielde, Newbold and Marston in the County of Leicester and Exton and Horne in the County of Rutland for life, remainder to Sir Robert Chichester Kt. for life, remainder to Frances Lady Chichester her heirs and assigns for ever, except as to the Manors of Exton and Horne which were to be then for the use and behoof of Lord Monteagle, Sir Francis Goodwyn and Edward Woodward.

And it is recited in this deed that the Manor of Burley was conveyed to Sir Henry Montague Kt. the King's Sergeant at Law and others with condition for the defeasance if Lord Harington or his heirs should pay £10,000 at Christmas 1618. Thereupon it was by this deed agreed between the Earl and Countess of Bedford and Sir Robert Chichester and Frances his wife that Lord Monteagle and his co-trustees should pay the sum of £10,000 and have the lands redeemed to them and their heirs in trust for the benefit of Lucy the Countess of Bedford as part of the Lord Harington's lands allotted to her so that Robert Chichester and his lady should not intermeddle therein. And because Sir Robert Chichester and Frances his wife would not have possession of Ouston, Marfielde, Newbold and Marston in Leicestershire until the decease of Anne Lady Harington, Lord Monteagle and his co-trustees were to pay to Frances Lady Chichester £700 yearly at the Font of the Temple, London, during Lady Harington's life.

"On the 11th day of July 18 Jas. I. (1619-20) by indenture of bargain and sale enrolled in Chancery between Edward Earl of Bedford and Lucy Countess of Bedford his wife, William Lord Morley and Monteagle, Sir Francis Goodwyn and Edward Woodward Esq. of the one part, and Sir Baptist Hicks of Campden, in the County of Gloucester Knight and Baronet of the other part, they of the first part in consideration of £19,000 paid to the Earl and Countess of Bedford granted and conveyed to Sir Baptist Hicks his heirs and assigns, the Manors or Lordships of Exton and Horne and the lands in Exton called Stocking alias Stockinge and all houses, lands &c. thereto belonging in Exton and Horne, Redbrook, Hambleton, Empingham and Greetham in the County of Rutland and the Rectory and Parsonage impropriate of Exton and the advowson of the Vicarage of Exton and Horne and the Park called Barnsdale Park in Exton and Hambleton. And the day following the same parties executed a feoffment to Sir Baptist Hicks of the premises and on the 14th of May 21 Jas. I. (1622-23) Sir James Edward Harington of Ridlington in this County then the heir male of the Harington family released all right in the Manor of Exton to Sir Baptist Hicks and his heirs."

THE EDITOR.

(To be continued).

## LACE SCHOOLS FORTY YEARS AGO.

(By a Rutland Worker).



**I** NTEREST in lace-making has lately been revived, so I, an old lace-maker, think you might like to hear of the Lace Schools of forty years ago. In Bedfordshire at that time beautiful lace was made, ranging in width from half an inch to a quarter of a yard. Every village had its own lace-school, attended by girls of all ages from eight to twenty. Winter and summer work began at seven o'clock in the morning. Each day a certain portion was set, and when that was finished work was over for the day. Naturally the rate of progress varied; some girls would do as much as a yard a day, some less; some had accomplished their task by four o'clock, others not till nine. The little workers often shed bitter tears over their lace, for sometimes little fingers did not work fast enough to please the Schoolmistress, who would then come down upon them with a few sharp cuts from her cane and not a few sharper words. The children would make a spurt, the bobbins would fly, twinkling and twanking as fast as they could.

On St. Thomas's Day, however, all this was altered, if *only* the scholars could succeed in getting the Mistress outside the cottage door. In an instant the door was closed and fastened, not to be unlocked till a holiday should be promised. This was the children's song:—

"St. Thomas's Day! St. Thomas's Day!

If you don't give us a holiday we'll all run away!"

The holiday was always granted, the door would then be unlocked, pillows would be packed away, and off would run the girls glad to stretch their limbs,—for lace-making is very cramping, and close confinement for six or eight hours proves indeed irksome to young people.

Friday was always hailed with delight, for that was baking morning. On that day the mistress went to the Bake-house a mile away to take the dough to be baked. As soon as her back was turned games were played and stories told, till it was time to expect her return. Then what a rush there was to get some work done! what a taking out of pins and "setting up" half way down the parchment in order to give the idea that a big piece of lace had been done! This cheating, however, was always discovered when "Cut-Off Day" came round, and the lace was taken to the shop. Sometimes there would be a yard less than Mother or Mistress had counted upon, and then the girls got caned for their deception.

Notwithstanding this drawback, Cut-Off Day was ever an exciting time. There was always the freedom from school for a whole day to look forward to, and the expedition

to the neighbouring town with the lace. Sometimes the mothers would go with the children, but sometimes they were allowed to go by themselves. How delighted they were to bring home the money :—often as much as £4, representing four people's work for two months. Ah, lace-making paid in those days !

Whilst at work in school the girls used to sing what were called "Tells." The effect of these "Tells" was supposed to help the little fingers to get quickly over the ground, but in reality the tunes were so monotonous that a listener might well be droned to death. The singing was kept up to the hurrying accompaniment of fingers and bobbins, each seeing who could first "bring down the nineteen long lines,"—which meant sticking in nineteen pins. The one who did so first, became starter in the next round. I will give a few of these "Tells" as near as I can remember them ; I believe they are as old as lace-making itself :—

"Nineteen long lines hang over my door,  
Those who have done them first  
They shall have one,  
They shall have holiday, they shall have play,  
They shall have pease pudding every day."

"Turn you round your timber stick,  
In with your wire pins,  
My pin is going in,  
Mine's in the hole."

Knock, knock !

"Who is there ?"—Dog bite your shin.

"YES" or "NO" (as the case may be, in the event of the stated number of pins being stuck in.)

"How many have you done ?"

"Seven or eight ere I call again !"—(if the worker has not done the eight pins by the next round, the answer is : )—

"Dingle dangle

"Farthing candle, you'r hung once !"

"One o'clock and my scholar aint come,  
Two o'clock and my scholar aint come,  
Three o'clock and my scholar aint come,  
Get a rod and nettle by four,  
And whip her well by five,  
And send her to bed by six,  
Lay her in salt and water by seven,  
And threw her down stairs by eight,  
And break her neck by nine,  
Put her in coffin by ten,  
And screw her down by eleven,  
And put her in ground by twelve,  
One o'clock and Old Dainty's hung !"

E. STEWART.

## LETTERS REFERRING TO JACOBITE PLOTS, FROM THE MSS. AT BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL.

(Concluded).

IN 1689, Fuller states that when at St. Germain's he was summoned to the Queen's presence and there given, by the Queen herself, letters of the strictest importance to deliver to Lord Montgomery in England. If upon landing he was searched he was to throw the letters into the sea, sooner than have them taken. Fuller declares that these letters concerned Mary Gray (referred to in the last issue), who was said to have been stolen from the Convent by the friends of the Prince of Orange. Orders were given to forbid her being taken on any vessel, and any one finding her was to dispatch her. Fuller says that before he reached England he was stopped. Mary Gray had escaped from the Convent and been found again, and, he adds, she was eventually murdered. Undoubtedly the whole story was a fabrication, invented by Fuller, in order to obtain money. When, later, I give a slight sketch of his history and character, this supposition will not appear improbable. In this pamphlet, Fuller gives a description of what he terms "The supposed Prince of Wales." He says:—

"He is a very brisk, airy child, with a ruddy complexion, fair hair, dark coloured brisk eyes. He, when but two years old, was a great lover of musick, and could distinguish several particular tunes when played, and he was a notable fighter."

As has been said before, Fuller turned traitor to his party, but continued to serve King James, and carried letters from St. Germain's to England. Such correspondence he always showed to King William, Portland, or some other Lord. It is probable he was heavily bribed to betray his party. In the pamphlet mentioned he says that, a certain Col. Parker was preparing to come over to England, with the intention of shooting King William, on his way through Leicestershire to Ireland. He also gives an interesting account of how he and Crone brought their letters to England.

"Several letters, I carried," says he, "were made up as the mould of a button, and so worked over with silk and silver and worn on my clothes. Others I brought over in the pipes of keys, and some writt obscurely, which writing was discovered by the steem of a compound of several spirits, mettals, and sulphure, oyled together and made liquid; the writing was seen no longer than the said steem was near to the paper on which it was writt."

He also mentions that during King William's absence in Ireland the Tower and gaols in London, and elsewhere, were full of conspirators, and that they, "finding he was a traitor, got him poisoned in hopes of preventing the trial of Crone."

"But it pleased Almighty God to restore me to my health after ten weeks sickness, and I was able to come to Old Bailey, where Mr. Crone was tried and condemned for High Treason." He adds, "I received from King James's secretary, the offer of a pardon from that Monarch if he would return. I carried this to the King, who sent me to the Lord Chief Justice Holt."

There is another pamphlet on the same subject, in the form of a dialogue between Redmon, a Perkinite, and Segrave, a Williamite, which was printed in 1702, and sold at the price of 6d. Macaulay with his usual versatility, gives us details of Fuller. He says :—

"In 1690, Fuller and Crone were sent with important dispatches from St. Germans to London. They took different roads, and Fuller went straight to Kensington, and laid his before King William. They were then steamed and read. He rendered great services to the Government of William and was rewarded with money and contempt. Their liberality was such, that he was able to live for several months like a fine gentleman, called himself a colonel, hired servants, clothed them in gorgeous livery, bought fine horses, lodged in Pall Mall, and showed his brazen forehead overtopped by a wig worth 50 guineas, in the ante Chamber of the Palace and the stage box at the theatre. He gave himself the airs of a royal favourite as if he thought William could not live without him, and boasted that he appeared at the Hague with a retinue fit for an ambassador, that he gave two guineas a week for an apartment, and that the worst waistcoat he ever wore was worth 40s. the yard."

This course of riotous living could not, as can well be imagined, continue. Later, we find him hiding from the bailiffs in Axe Yard, a place near Whitehall. It was at this time that he fell into the hands of the infamous Titus Oates, who, finding in Fuller a ready tool, opened his heart to him, and, what was still more important to Fuller at this crisis, his purse also. Fuller took up the career of false witness under the direction of Oates, and at last met the fate he deserved, was declared by the House of Commons to be a cheat and a false accuser, tried, convicted, and sentenced to fine, imprisonment and the pillory, after which he gradually sank into obscurity.

Before leaving the subject of the numerous inventions concerning "The Old Pretender," I quote a curious letter which runs thus :—

"I happened to be in company with Mrs. Arnald, and Mrs. Armstrong was with me, and falling into discourse, she told me ye whole story of her life; she said she had been christened three times, first in ye Roman religion, ordered by her Godfather, next ordered by her own father in ye Church of England, and the third time in a monastery beyond the seas."

This Mrs. Armstrong seems to have held some post in the household of Queen Mary of Modena. The letter continues :—

"She gave me the information, that Queen Mary had a daughter born dead, which was conveyed away and a fine boy put in its stead before anybody came into the room, the King being all the while ashaving. When he came into the room he ordered the nurse 5,000 guineas."

This letter is but another instance showing how diligently the tale was fostered, repeated and encouraged to further the cause of King William the Third.

The following paper will show the vigilance that had to be preserved during this unsettled time. The directions are written in both English and French.

"My Lord desires a particular and perfect list of all the men of Warr, Gallies, Fireships, Tenders, Transport ships, etc., designed for this next yeare, how they are provided with seamen, what number of Englishmen are in the service, to what place they will be employed, and what they are about to carry. My Lord desires an account as soon as any ship is ready with these circumstances as far as may be. Of ye forwardness of their preparation and what progress is made therein from time to time."

I now give a warrant drawn up by Lord Nottingham. It bears his name, seal and arms at the top, and runs thus :—

"Daniell, Earle of Nottingham, Baron Finch of Daventry, one of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, Princeipall Secretary of State, etc. . . These are in their majty's name to authorise and require you forthwith to make strict and diligent search, for the Earle of Anandale in ye Kingdome of Scotland and him having found, you are to apprehend and seize together with his papers for suspicion of High Treason, and treasonable practices, and to bring him in safe custody before me, to be examined concerning such matters as shall be objected against him relating to the premises to be further dealt with according to the law. In their due execution thereof all sherreffes, mayors, justices of the peace, constables and all others of his Majty's civill, Military and loving subjects, whom it may concern are to be assisting to you as there may be occasion. And for so doing this shall be your warrant, Given at the Court at Whitehall the 7th day of July, 1690. Signed Nottingham.

To Henry Allen and any other of their Majty's Messengers in ordinary."

Here is a paper of information taken on oath before Lord Nottingham. It is headed "The information of John Taffe—At Lodgings at Mr. Tully's House, a grocer at the corner of New Street, in St. Martin's Lane, taken upon oath, March 29th, 1689."

"The Informant saith that Capt. St. Ange told this informant this morning that he had made his escape out of Berry Street near St. James's, where he had been kept a prisoner there 15 weeks or thereabouts; that two officers more had made their escape with him, the said Captain further told the informant, that King James sent to him by an Irishman, that he was sorry at his being in prison, and that he the said Captain was makeing ready to goe to King James, and that he hopes to come again very soone, that he intended to goe on board a ship, which had allready carryed severall passengers beyond the sea in order to goe into France, without a passport . . . and that the same ship was now in the river ready to sayle for Scotland according to the best of what this informant remembers. And further saith not. Signed in the man's own hand John Taffe"—and at the bottom in Lord Nottingham's writing . . . in Latin "Jurat coram me ormo."

29 no die Marty. . anno dmo 1689.

Occasionally, in spite of the greatest vigilance, some of the Jacobite prisoners managed to escape, as will be seen from the following letter of which I give extracts.

"Plymouth, May ye 28th. .

Sir, I suppose you have heard of two French men of War yt were brought into this place. Sir Nicholas Slanning not being here, it was my opinion with Capt. Warren who hath

charge of ym and ye rest of ye officers that ye French Captains should not be kept in ye same room with their men. The French officers were fast at ye Fleece, where there were iron barrs at ye windows, and I put two centinells upon them, and I promised Captain Warren, yt I would take ye best care yt I could of them, till Sir Nicholas Slanning came to Town. Sir Nicholas continued then at ye same place at ye Fleece with ye same guard upon them. But last night ye two French Captains made their escape, conveyed away by an Ostender yt lay here, who is to have 200 crowns for his paines. Sir I only give you this account, knowing Captain Warren to be a great villain, I don't know what story he may make of it to clear himself."

With all these arrests, plots and counter plots, it is easy to understand that innocent people were often subjected to great annoyance and sometimes imprisoned without cause. The following letter from which I give extracts shows this.

"My Lord to censure ye temper or prudence of any person in soe high a place as your Lordpp's successor in ye lieutenancy of Cheshire now stands, may ill become me who desire to pay all deference to men in authority, yet without suspicion of being disaffected beyond prejudice, I hope upon recounting to your Lordpp. matters of fact in proceedings in these parts, my lamentation of ye change may be deemed more excusable, . God's will and ye King's be done. On Sunday ye 1st of Pentecost, about 2 o'clock in ye morning, my house in Cheshire was beset by a party of horse, and searched by candle light, as I am informed by ye Constable of ye place, who ye officer sent for and to whom a warrant from Lord Delamere was shown afterwards, whilst there was yet scarce daylight enough in ye open court to read it; they took away all ye few arms I had, not sparing a fowling piece, having broaken open my study and another cupboard whereof ye servants had not ye keys. From thence ye party went to Cornett Walling (his wife being from home) they broak open all doors and cupboards, desks and cabinetts yt were locked, taking not only his armes and ye collars, ye particular coat and motto of his old Captain were only displayed therein, and then proceeding to Lieut.-Col. Minshell and disarmed both Mr. Hankey of Brenberry, both father and son, altho' neither of them had ever any public office, civill or Military, nor can I guess or recollect any reason for it, save that their being neighbours to Sir Robert Cotton may have displeased his Lordpp. in not voting for him, etc., etc. . But more than all this, he continues, its told by an eyewitness, that on Sunday last a minister from ye pulpit at Gordton Chappell prayed publickly for Lord Delemere, with ye King and none else."

Here is another letter of bitter complaint against arbitrary treatment.

"Beaumorris 1689 . . . My Lord in the first place, I must humbly begg yr Lordship's pardon for the liberty I take to interrupt your more serious affairs, and that your Ldpp will believe it is not so much for my own unjust suffering, as to informe you what my humble thoughts are. . . Such usages as a gentleman and myself have received here doe estrange the duty's and affections of good subjects from their Maty's.—He then states that he and another man came from Beaumorris on private affairs, and in this mountainous country lamed our horses, and after we had parted with them, were to go by boat to Chester. They stayed but one night and were next day seized and delivered to be imprisoned without either warrant for apprehension or commitment, and not one person appearing to make

complaint against us. They were, he says, imprisoned by the Bailiff two days and then taken before Lord Bulkley and by him dismissed. They were damaged, he continues, both in health and business, and also discouraged. This unfortunate gentleman's name was John Farmer."

Travellers had great difficulty in getting passes for abroad at this time, as will be seen from the following letter from Lord Shrewsberry. . . . .

Saturday morning . . . My Lord.

"I have been extremely importuned by a Popish gentlewoman, who once served a relation of mine, and now grown very infirm and weary of this world, has a great wish to secure herself a good place in the next, by the methods presented by the priests of her persuasion, in short to put herself into a nunnery. Having pitched upon a religious house at Calais where it seems she was formerly acquainted, is very desirous if it could be obtained to have a pass straight to that place. I am not very ready to answer that people of that party will be strict to their word, but if I know anything of this gentlewoman, nothing that she can carry away can do us harm, or good here, but if passes into France be not within the method yr Lordpp prescribes yourself, I would press nothing that should be in the least inconvenient to your Lordpp only begg pardon for the trouble, with the excuse for myself, that whether to be granted or no, I have by this eased myself of a very importunate solicitor. Your Lordship need give yerself no further trouble than to say to the servant who brings this, that the business may or cannot be done. . . I am my Lord, your most obedient servant, Shrewsberry."

The writer of this letter, Shrewsberry, played a curious part in the politics of his time. He was one of those who signed the petition inviting William of Orange to England, he was also Secretary of State to that Monarch and Queen Mary. Later, he became secretly a Jacobite, even though still holding office under William, and carried on a secret correspondence with King James. There are other letters from him among the MSS. at Burley-on-the-Hill. Shrewsberry and Nottingham were Secretaries of State together and usually at loggerheads. Each tried to draw their master, William, in opposite directions. Nottingham held the opinion that the Tories were the only friends of the King, Shrewsberry upheld the Whigs. Every Whig, said the Tory Secretary, "is an enemy of Yr Majesty's prerogative." "Every Tory," said the Whig Secretary, "is an enemy of your Majesty's title." All the subordinate ranks of the State were divided also into sides, some for Nottingham, some for Shrewsberry.

Here is another letter concerning a pass written, evidently, to King James.

"Sir,—This comes from a good and faithful subject of your Majesty's to lett you know that my Lady Brudnell, by the means of my Lord Nottingham, hath obtained your pass to goe into France, it is my duty to lett you know, there is not anybody in England more designing to ye prejudices of yr Maty, and your government. There she is intrusted with all designs on foot heare against you, the designe is to pretend the sickness of one of her children and get a pass, but in reality it is to carry intelligence of all yt is intended of their party in your absence. Sir it is, I am



sure, of great consequence to you stop her journey. This is all certainly true from one of yr majty's most dutiful and obedient subjects.—She designs not to carry her intelligence by way of writing." The letter is unsigned.

The following letter from St. Germain's gives a depressed account of James and Mary, of Modena. They are alluded to by their cypher names. It is dated 1690:—

"I did omitt answering yrs of the 15th of July the last post, because, I could not tell you any certainty concerning Mr. Dod's affairs, wch I did hope his Solicitor Adams would have put in some tollerable way before this. But I see the thing so much delayed that I fear much the future success, because time goes on and will render the matter harder. It is now a whole fortnight since he has been pressed without effect, wch frets both Mrs. Elston and poor Mary, so that she has no time to write to Mrs. Thomson, because she cannot give any hopes of friends affairs. Truly since his creditors gained their august trial he seems to have lost all heart, and is much altered yet he must not despair. I never saw anybody more resigned. I hope to write more comfortably of him next time. Farewell, Mrs. Mary bids me tell you her heart is very heavy and July is all gone, and a good part of August, and she has had nothing of what she was promised, but however she is not out of hopes.—Eliza Crosse."

This letter was probably written not long after the battle of the Boyne, when the Jacobites were for a time completely crushed.

My next letter is written by Lord Preston to the Earl of Devonshire, from Newgate, and dated 1690. . In it he refers to his interview at Whitehall, with Lord Nottingham.—He says . . "I hope you will consider that I have confessed things of great importance and that having gone as far as I have done, it cannot be imagined that I would cast away my life by concealing which can remaine." He continues:—"I rely upon their Majesties clemency and upon the hopes which have all along been given me of lyfe. . I am truly sensible my Lord of my crime." The letter, which is too long to give in full, ends as follows:—"My time is now drawing neare, therefore I beg of yr Lordpp to let me know the day what I am to hope for, because if the Queen doth not incline to mercy, I have much to do in a very little time—signed Preston." There is also among the MSS. a full copy of his confession before the Privy Council, consisting of—Carmarthon, President, Devonshire, Dorsett, Pembroke, Nottingham, and John Louthier.—In it he recounts every detail of his dealings with the Jacobites. There is, besides, a petition he sent to King William asking for his life, Addressed to "The King's most excellent Majesty. The humble Petition of Sir Richard Graham, Lord Viscount Preston." . It states that "the law has passed the dreadful sentence of death . and that the petitioner only desires life to testify his sense of his crime"—and it ends "May it therefore please yr Majesty out of your abundant clemencie to reprieve your petitioner's life for some time and your petitioner shall entirely dedicate that and himself to Yr

Majestie—and ever pray for Yr Majestie's long life and happy reigne."

Macaulay gives an account of Preston and his capture.—He says he had always been reputed a gallant high spirited gentleman, but the near prospect of dungeon and gallows altogether unmanned him. At one moment he was firm and ready to stick to his party and die like a man, at another abject with fear. He was examined before King William himself, and was eventually pardoned, but branded as a coward and a betrayer. He retreated, says Macaulay, "with the hisses and curses of both parties to his house in Yorkshire.

A more remarkable plotter, and a more interesting character, more particularly as we connect him with such very different matters, was William Penn, the Quaker. There are three letters from him, and possibly more in the MSS. at Burley. Penn had, in his youth, been frequently imprisoned in the Tower and Newgate for preaching in defiance of the law. He, however, later succeeded in making so many powerful friends, that though his confederates were frequently imprisoned, he, himself, managed to escape. . His most remarkable friendship was with King James . . , though it seems almost illogical that a bigotted Roman Catholic like James could be on terms of familiarity with a Quaker, but so it was. People thronged to Penn's house in Kensington, to gain his favour and so advance themselves at Court. His own sect distrusted him and, perhaps, rather naturally, fearing he was, secretly, a Papist.—In England, even now, the name of William Penn is a household word, and in America he is held in great reverence.

One can scarcely credit, therefore, the part he played in politics at that time or the motive which prompted him. Macaulay holds he was not a man of strong sense, and that he was constantly taken in by his estimate of others. He induced James to show favour to Quakers, and about 15,000 regained their liberty, through his intercession. Later, we find him obtaining a pardon for the Taunton girls, who had presented the standard to Monmouth, and had been brought to trial before Jeffreys. He also seems to have had a taste for horrors, for he was present at the burning of Elizabeth Garnett, and at the execution of Cornish. When William and Mary came to the throne he began conspiring with the Jacobites. In 1690 he wrote to James urging an invasion of England by a Jacobite army. William's government was aware that Penn was a dangerous man, and warrants were out against him, but when he was taken, sufficient evidence could not be produced against him, and he was released. However, in the same year, a letter was intercepted from him to King James. He was, therefore, brought before the Privy Council and examined. He declared he was bound to King James both by debts of gratitude and

affection, but that he had never endeavoured to restore him to the throne. This statement was what Mr. Winston Churchill would call "a terminological inexactitude." King William was aware of this fact, but he, nevertheless, dismissed Penn. The Privy Council, though, required him to give bail. Again, later, we find him implicated in a plot with Preston, Clarendon and others. In fact, it was on this occasion that Preston, being confronted with death, gave away his accomplices. A warrant was again issued against Penn, but, luckily for him, he escaped the messengers, for when they came for him he was attending the funeral of George Fox, near Bunhill Fields—for he was one of the followers of the author of the Book of Martyrs. The ceremony was scarcely finished when it was conveyed to Penn that a warrant was out against him. Thereupon he hastily took flight and remained concealed for some time. During this period he wrote to Lord Sidney begging for an interview, on condition that he should return to his hiding place in safety. He was granted the interview and protested vehemently that he was a faithful subject of William and Mary. He was allowed to return in safety, and, after a time, took refuge in France. Three years later he returned to England, and then broke faith with the government, who had spared his life, by plotting again. The three letters at Burley appear to be written from prison, for in them he requests his liberty.

I quote extracts from one written November, 1692 :—

"My noble friend I am so much broken in my health by a rheumatism and prostration of fever, that more or less has followed me these last three months and my wife so very ill these last nine weeks, now dangerously relapsed, so yt she can't come to me and I must not goe to her a most unfortunate state. My poor family and affairs are in so great disorder, by these and other afflictions, that I beg leave to renew my last request for my liberty and especially since the King is returned and others are discharged and it is now upon two years that I have been in this condition. 'Tis true I have lost the advantage of the term of my ill health, but a word of the King's so yt Lord Nottingham will redeeme yt time for if it will but please him to say "Let him goe about his owne affaires, I shall doe so. And I doe therefore desire to do it with his leave, that it may be a reason to the King to believe, I will not misuse it, as well as an obligation to me. I desire to owe this favour from the King to the Lord Nottingham's meditation, which may be bestowed upon greater men, but upon none that will have a more grateful sense of it.

Thy very faithful friend,

Wm. Penn."

There is at Burley, besides these letters, a book of devotion, by this celebrated Quaker entitled "No Cross, No Crown." A discourse showing the nature and discipline of the holy cross of Christ and that the denial of self and daily bearing of Christ's cross is alone the way to the rest and the kingdom. To which are added the living and dying testimonies of divers persons of fame and learning in favour of the treatise." "London, printed for Mark Swamer and sold by

A. Sowl, in Devonshire Buildings; S. Clark in George Yard, and L. Braghurst at the Book in Grace Street, 1682." On the fly leaf is inscribed "for the Lord Chancellor." I am inclined to think that Penn may have sent it as a gift to Heneage Finch, Lord Chancellor and 1st Lord Nottingham. I have not read the book through, but glanced at it. It is written in fine old English and is full of good sense and sincere piety. It seems to me that we know very little of Penn the Plotter, and shall still prefer to remember him as the man, of simple piety, and one of the great lights of the Quaker world.

Before closing this paper, I must once more refer to Nottingham, the Secretary of State, to whom these papers belonged. His work was intensely arduous, difficult and trying. Like all men in high places he was not universally liked, and eventually his quarrels with Russell, the Admiral of the Fleet, led to his retirement from office. In parting with him William paid him this tribute—"I have nothing to complain of in your conduct. It is only from necessity that I part with you." Sir John Louthier also says of him: "Their Majesties have no more zealous and laborious servant than my Lord Nottingham." I think, though, that he relinquished his arduous duties with regret and chagrin, for in a letter to his brothers, concerning his wishes for his children in case of his death, he says, in speaking of his eldest son, "I could almost charge him y<sup>t</sup> he never accept any public office from any King or government." Nottingham consoled himself after this by building Burley-on-the-Hill, a task that must have completely occupied his time and thoughts. He gave to this business the same minute and businesslike supervision that he gave to William as his minister. In the reign of Queen Anne he was Secretary of State again, and later, President of the Council.—So time, that great healer, cured his woes, and he put his trust in Princes once again.

PEARL FINCH.

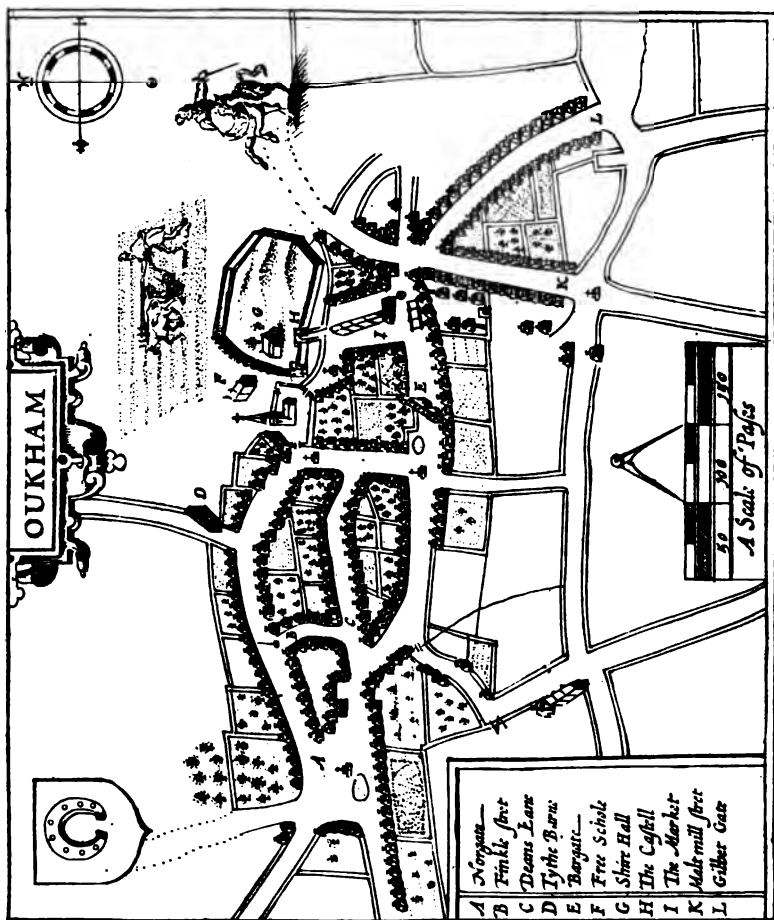
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**GLAPIUN'S LAND.**—Robert de Condray, *praepositus* of Domfront in 1180. (*Rot. Saccarii Normanniae*, 1, p. lxxix). Afterwards in the service of King John and Hen. III. Granter of the Manor of North Meols from John de Lacy, Constable of Chester before 4 Hen. III. (1219) in which year he proffered a palfrey to have a Market and Fair in his Manor of Northmoles. (*Pipe Roll*). In 6 Hen. III (1221) he had seisin of Warin de Glapiun's land in Cottesmore, Co. Rutland; he died s.p. shortly before Sep. 29, 1222. (*Fine Roll*, 6 Hen. III. m. 2). Can any reader say whereabouts in Cottesmore Glapiun's land is situate?

J. C.

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## OAKHAM 300 YEARS AGO.



**M**ANY a thing has time and the varying sway of changeful years altered for the better, is a saying attributed to *Virgil*.

That the maxim is applicable to OAKHAM at the beginning of the twentieth century, as compared with the state of the town at the beginning of the seventeenth will be apparent.

Although its history dates back before the time of the Conquest, and very little change occurred for many centuries, it must be admitted, that during the last twenty years improvements in OAKHAM have followed one another at an ever increasing speed.

The progress of engineering, science, commerce and hygiene has left its record even in this, the only county town in England which does not boast a Mayor and Corporation, for while our antiquated railway crossings mark the line which runs through the town as one of the earliest laid down, the rushing of express trains through the station at sixty miles an hour, indicates the progress made in mechanical engineering generally.

Yes, we are certainly progressing, for there is now a footbridge, by means of which pedestrians may cross the metals without fear of sudden death, but the spirit of progress shown by the town is evidently not appreciated as it should be, when a wealthy railway company does not yet recognise the claims of the community to uninterrupted passage either over or under the permanent way, for both pedestrians and vehicles.

Science has added the telegraph and telephone to our means of communication, and the post has placed us within a few hours of any part of the country. In the year 1823 it cost 4d. to send a letter from OAKHAM to Stamford or Melton, 8d. to Lincoln, 9d to London, and 1s. 4d. to Cambridge, while now a penny enables us to send 4 ozs. to the remotest corner of the British Isles, or 1 oz. to any of our Colonies. The advance in this direction is evidenced by the building now occupied as a Post Office, which, we are told, is already not large enough to meet the growing requirements of the neighbourhood.

The increased facilities for the conduct of commercial transactions afforded by Banks is one of the signs of growing prosperity. In order to estimate that progress in OAKHAM, it is only necessary to compare the palatial offices now used by the Stamford, Spalding and Boston Banking Company with those previously occupied.

Hygienic science has slowly made its way. A water supply has been laid on, and although we have not yet reached that point which makes a town ambitious to provide its own

supply, we have got as far as appreciating the benefits to be derived from a good supply of water when it is available.

That recreation has become a factor in our every day life, a glance at the Victoria Hall will suffice. The enlargement of the old building, to nearly twice the seating capacity, supplies a long felt want for concerts and entertainments.

Many other marks of progress might be noted and cases of absolute dead stop commented upon, but we started with the object of giving a sketch of the social conditions which prevailed in OAKHAM 300 years ago, and introduced the foregoing only by way of contrast.

Standing, as it does, in the centre of an agricultural district, OAKHAM has always been, more or less, identified with that industry.

It must be borne in mind that at the time with which we are now dealing, namely, the early part of the 17th century, it was absolutely impossible for people to go from one employment to another, as is the case at the present day. Worldly advancement had a very rough and thorny pathway, and the husbandman, ploughman or operative seldom by any chance rose above his station. Where they were born, there they lived, and there they were buried. Nor were the obstacles that stood in the way of the artisan or the shop-keeper for elevating himself from a low to a high position less formidable. The rigid way in which the law of apprenticeship was enforced, practically tied men down for life to a particular industry.

Agricultural labourers were poor, desponding, gaunt and haggard. They were badly fed and wretchedly clothed, and lived in what were called cottages, but which in reality were despicable hovels, herding with the cattle in many cases, and contracting diseases which simply mowed them down in appalling numbers. Their wages varied from four to seven shilling a week, without food; the average in all probability was about five shillings.

How to live on such a sum was a problem by no means easy to solve. The unmeasurable distance which separates the prices of almost all commodities in that age, from the prices at the present day, will at once be obvious. Wheaten bread was never eaten by the agricultural population, nor was rye bread always to be obtained. Every description of clothing was dear. Neither tea nor sugar was in use among the lower classes. Butcher's meat was seldom tasted. The peasant's home is, in these days, at least habitable. In that age one chimney, one unglazed window, a roof thatched with straw and four bare walls afforded shelter from the cold, and that was all. Of comforts there were none. The cottage had no flooring, save that which was furnished by nature. The mud walls were rarely covered with plaster, there was no ceiling under the roof, and when the hovel contained any other chamber, it was only accessible by means of a ladder.



The furniture and domestic utensils would not compare in any respect with those which the houses of the humblest cottagers now contain. In place of feather and flock beds, blankets, sheets and quilts, straw and a rug was the rule. Benches and stools occupied the place of chairs and tables, wooden trenchers and iron pots the place of earthenware plates and dishes.

In the 17th century it was impossible for an English peasant to elevate himself above his position by education. The scanty stock of learning which was then diffused through the land, did not in any way assist him even to make his humble station in life endurable. Equally pitiable was the condition of his children, if he had any. Born in ignorance and squalor, in ignorance and squalor they remained to their live's end. Children suffered from the ague, and died from the ravages of small pox, and the people generally succumbed to a number of diseases brought about by the abominable sanitary conditions under which they existed.

From a perusal of the Church Registers, it would appear that during the 17th century the population of OAKHAM must have been absolutely stationary. The total number of christenings from 1600 to the end of 1699 was 4,237, and the burials 4,030. Taking the average birth-rate to be the same as to-day, the population would not number more than 1,500. This would give a death-rate of about 27 per 1,000, as compared with about 12 per 1,000 at the present time. In the year 1642 an epidemic visited OAKHAM, which, in five months, swept away 167 of the inhabitants.

The ignorance and superstition of the peasantry were appalling. Over life and death, over days and seasons, portents, auguries, and charms, witches, and sprites, ghosts and goblins, according to the popular view, exercised a boundless influence. Witchcraft was so deep rooted that it was accounted next to blasphemy to question its existence. Trials, revolting and harrowing in all their details, were constantly held of persons suspected of practising witchcraft.

A tract, published in the year 1619, details the case of a woman named Joan Flower, who was servant to a William Berry, of Langham. She stated before the County Justices that "her master bade her open her mouth and he would blow into her a fairy. She did so, and presently there came out of her mouth a spirit which stood on the ground in the form of a woman, and asked of her her soul, which she (Joan) granted, being willed thereto by her master." The mother and sister of the girl were also charged with witchcraft. A number of people stated, on oath, that they believed their cattle and children died owing to spells cast over them by the three women. They were all three sentenced to death. The mother died in the interval, but the two sisters were hanged.

In 1658, Thomas Harvey, a native of OAKHAM, was apprehended by a party of soldiers and carried to Barnstaple, co. Devon, and tried at the Exeter Assizes for "witchcraft and practices of the devil." Although acquitted, he was kept in prison for some time, until a petition to the Privy Council effected his release.

Combined with superstitious reverence of the occult, was an intense love of many sports that are now regarded as cruel and barbarous. Wrestling, cudgelling, cock-fighting and bull-baiting were the chief, and it is almost needless to add, were considered the natural recreations of all who professed and called themselves Englishmen.

To suppose that the farmers and small freeholders stood on a higher level than the class we have just been considering would be a grave error. They were certainly in a more favourable position for obtaining what are regarded as the necessities and comforts of human existence, but their social position was almost on a par with their dependents, who received from them a scanty wage.

From any very extensive communication with the world they were excluded. Markets and fairs they always attended, but the prices at which grain and cattle were to be bought and sold were the only themes that held their attention. The only guide in their actions in any transaction whatsoever, seemed to be the local rate.

In these days farmers, as a class, are men of cultivation, refinement and enlightenment. They read the books and guides on matters appertaining to their calling, which in countless numbers are annually poured forth from the press. The latest results of observation and experiments with soils and manures, used in every department of our present advanced system of husbandry may be had with very little effort. The Agricultural Show puts them in possession of the latest development in labour saving machinery, and newspapers containing market reports and current prices enable them to sell or retain their produce in accordance with the average price of the country. Of all these things the English farmer of the 17th century knew absolutely nothing. Of a sudden rise in the price of food they were powerless to take any advantage whatever, owing to their limited command of manual labour and the lack of labour-saving machinery. All speculation in corn was forbidden by the laws which were enacted against forestalling. Legislation also interfered with the exercise of natural foresight against years of scarcity. Harvesting operations were scarcely concluded before the produce was placed on the market, for the purpose of obtaining, without delay, the funds necessary for accomplishing the work of another season. For a time the pinch of poverty and the pangs of hunger were not felt. Then came the end. Frightful scarcities of food followed one another in rapid succession, bringing countless

calamities in their train. Petitions to the Houses of Parliament for relief were of little avail. One forwarded by Sir John Wingfield, High Sheriff of the County of Rutland, in 1630, stated:—"There is scarce corn enough in this county to sustain the families of the inhabitants and seed the land. Wheat is 6s. 8d., Rye 6s., Barley 4s. 4d., Malt 6s., Oats 2s. 6d. by the strike." To add to the miseries of the people, about this time (1634-7) a tyrannical and illegal impost called "Ship Money" was levied by Charles I. It led to fierce opposition in Parliament, but the Judges, who were creatures of the Court, asserted the King's right to exact it. The poorest did not escape. The Public Records contain numerous letters which passed between the Sheriffs of Rutland and the King's Commissioners, begging for time to get in the levy, and detailing the difficulties owing to the dearth and scarcity of food. When pressed, the Sheriffs were reluctantly compelled, as one letter states, "to cause his special bailiffs, in some places, to imprison some, and in other places, to go to the general herds of beasts and take as many as they conceive will amount to the money levied." So great was the opposition, or inability to pay the tax, that Sir Edward Harington, who was Sheriff of Rutland in 1637, writes:—"I doubt not to return the money (£800) at or a little after Easter. The trouble I have been put to has been such that were it not his Majesty's command, no profit or reward could draw me to adventure upon a like business again." The King's assent to a Bill declaring "Ship Money" illegal was forced from him August 7th, 1641.

Farming implements in the early part of the 17th century were of the crudest and clumsiest description. The hack for breaking clods of earth after ploughing; the clotting beetle for breaking the clods after harrowing; the clotting beetle for wet clods; the weeding nippers and the paring shovel for clearing the ground and destroying the weeds; these were the only implements farmers could and would use. Accurate representations of all these implements are given in Gervase Markham's *Farewell to Husbandry*, published in 1620.

Farmhouse hospitality in that age was of a rough and ready character. All meals were taken in common in the great kitchen. The domestics ate and drank at the same board as their masters and mistresses. Stone floors, trenchers and drinking horns occupied the places of carpets, china, plates and glasses. A large settle, with a high back for protecting the family from the wind, which penetrated through numerous cracks and crevices, was the most valuable piece of furniture in the common apartment. The kitchen was adorned with pewter plates for the family and trenchers for the servants. Primitive as was their social condition, we must not conclude that the farmers were a low and degraded class. They were a sturdy race of men, aglow

with the independence which they had inherited from their fathers, though having many deep prejudices and crude and erroneous ideas.

Turning now to that portion of the community in part occupying and in part letting their own estates, we find the county gentleman the very opposite of his twentieth century successor. In ninety cases out of a hundred they were simply uncultivated bores. Sobriety and temperance were reckoned among the seven deadly sins. Much as they were given to hospitality, it was of no refined and delicate kind. Boiled beef and parsnips, bacon and beer constituted the chief viands they placed before their guests.

Hard drinking began the moment the ladies retired, and continued without intermission until they became drunk and disorderly. If they had attended either of the two Universities, any slight polish that their characters might have received from social intercourse disappeared when they came into their estates. Beyond foxes, horses and dog kennels before dinner, and punch and October ale after dinner, they had very few thoughts.

Of the women of the age Macaulay says in reference to the county gentleman, "His wife and daughters, whose business it had usually been to cook the repast, were in taste and acquirements below a housekeeper or still-room maid of the present day. They stitched and spun, brewed gooseberry wine, cured marygolds and made the crust for the venison pasty. Their literature consisted of the Prayer Book and receipt book. Never was female education at so low an ebb."

Until the close of the 17th century few highways in England were more than open spaces, over which the public had the privilege of travelling. Goods and merchandise were conveyed by waggons, where the roads happened to be smooth, but more generally it required relays of pack horses. All other travelling was performed on horseback. Travelling through any part of England at this time was attended with very great risk and danger.

The roads were infested by robbers and footpads, who had no hesitation in enforcing their demands with the pistol. Claude du Vall, Will Nevison, Jack Shephard, and other highwaymen, were by no means mythological personages.

If the state of the highroads was bad, what must be said of the common roads? Not the slightest regard was shown for them. Whether they were mended or unmended mattered very little. Travellers were frequently obliged to dismount and lead their horses to avoid breaking their necks. Quagmires, sloughs and bogs enveloped horses to their withers, and the riders were often sent floundering into some dirty hole. Coaches were frequently overturned, and this was seldom unaccompanied by loss of life. OAKHAM was no better than any other place in this respect, for so late as 1775 the inhabitants of the town were summoned to the Court of

Quarter Sessions to answer an indictment respecting the state of the road at the Bargate. It was, says the indictment, "in such decay for want of due reparation and amendment that the liege subjects of our Lord the King through the same way with their horses, coaches, carts and carriages could not go, return, pass, ride and labour without great danger to their lives and loss of their goods.

**THE BUTTER CROSS.**—The plan accompanying this sketch is exceedingly interesting from several points of view. The original was published in the year 1608, and it may, therefore, be taken as indicating the general features of OAKHAM at the beginning of the 17th century. Foremost among the objects of antiquarian interest, with the exception of the Castle, is the Butter Cross. The plan shows five crosses as being in existence in 1608, and needless to say they have all disappeared with one exception. It is unnecessary to name the sites they occupied, as the reader will easily identify the places.

Britton in his *Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain* mentions four oak Market Crosses as standing at the beginning of the 19th century. Doubtless in counties where oak trees were plentiful these crosses were numerous, but strange to say he does not mention the OAKHAM Market Cross. It is an interesting and picturesque object, octagonal in shape, standing on eight square blocks of stone, on which are as many upright oak posts. A beam is carried from one post and rests on the head of its neighbour, being supported by small struts. In the middle is a massive pier or shaft with two steps or seats for market people. The top of the shaft has on it the remains of sundials. It is roofed with Collyweston slate. Under its shelter still stands, in good preservation, though its office is a sinecure, that obsolete instrument of punishment—the stocks.

The ancient crosses of England have been divided into memorial, market, boundary, churchyard and weeping crosses. Memorial crosses, as their name implies, were occasionally erected, like the well known Eleanor crosses which are to be seen at Northampton, Geddington and Waltham, in memory of some distinguished personage.

Market crosses originated in towns where there were monastic establishments, and the "Order" sent a monk or friar on market days to preach to the assembled farming people. These relics also gave religious houses a central point from which to collect tolls paid by farmers and dealers in country produce for the privilege of selling within the limits of the town; and until very lately this same tax was held by certain families in England, who exacted a toll for each head of cattle that was brought into the market town for sale. There was, in ancient times, a free chapel connected with the Castle, and the chaplain received two marks and a half from the market tolls of OAKHAM.

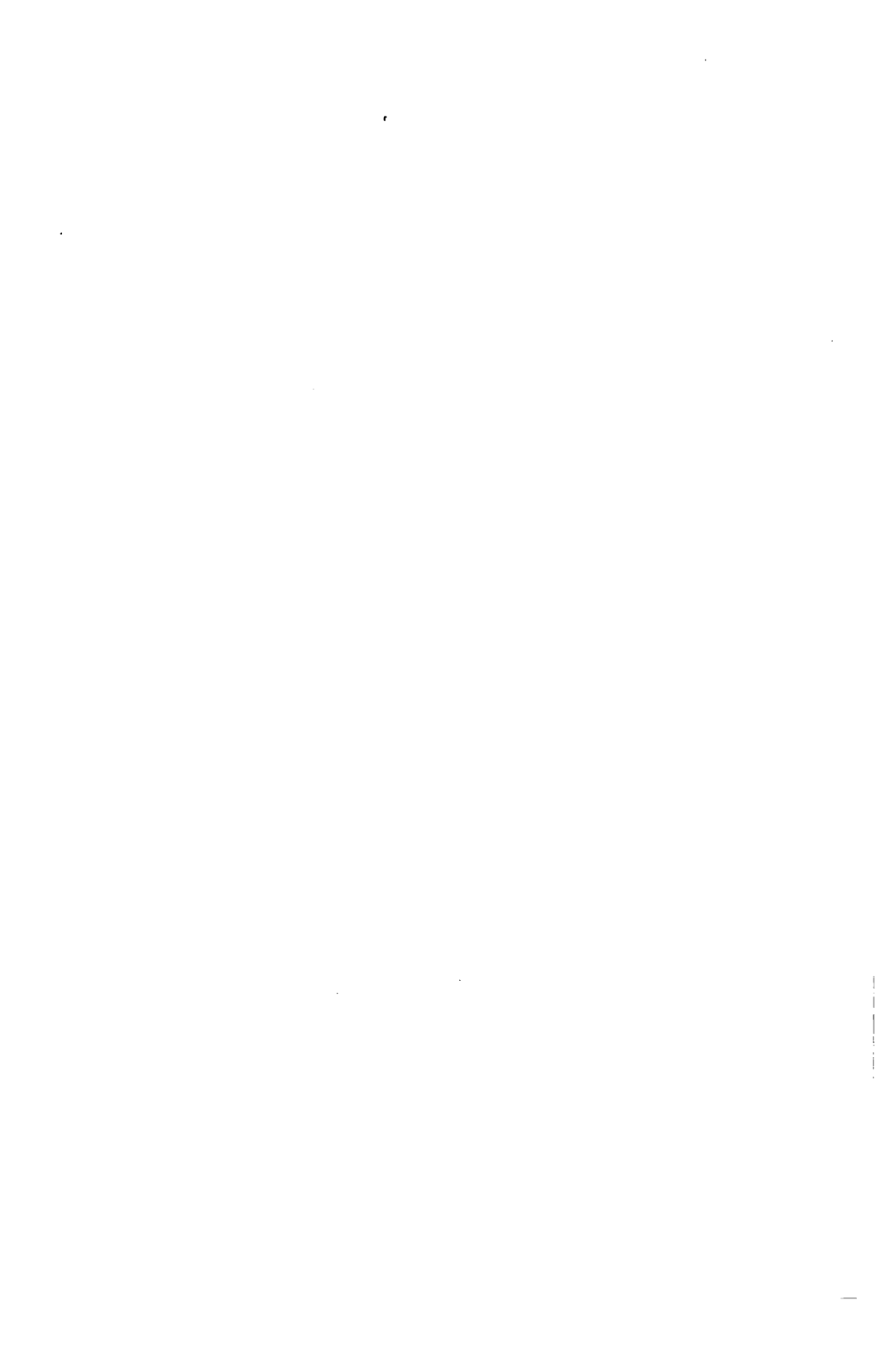
Before the change of religious feeling which swept over England in the 16th century, it is probable that, exclusive of churchyard crosses, there was hardly a village in England which had not its cross, used for issuing proclamations, also by travelling preachers and orators, and for open-air assemblies of all kinds. Markets were commonly held in the neighbourhood of the cross, and so it has come about, that many persons who are ignorant of the ways of our ancestors, have fancied that the stump of an old cross is evidence that there was, in former days, a market held at the place where it exists.

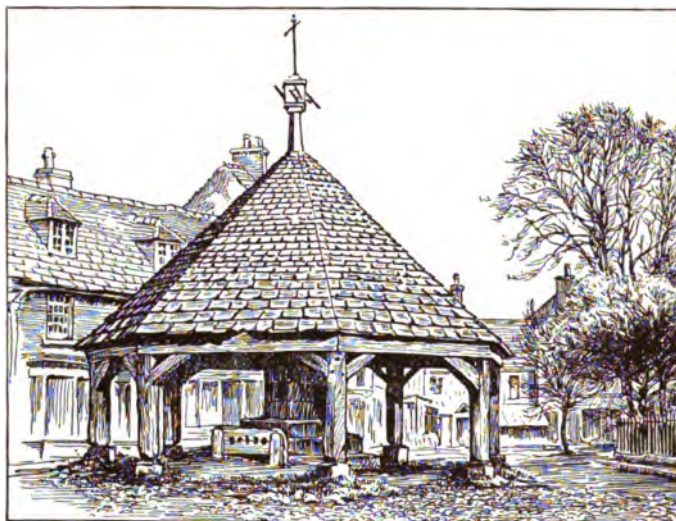
The original form of market crosses, according to Britton, was simply a stem or tall shaft on steps, but in order to shelter the divine, who with his collector, officiated on market days, a covering was added. These small covered crosses were, no doubt, the origin of covered markets.

Boundary crosses were erected for marking the boundaries of estates, etc., but as boundaries were constantly changing in early times, and as later owners adopted the more substantial substitute of walls and hedges, it follows that this kind of cross has now become very scarce. It is probable that the crosses marked in the plan at the junction of Church and High Streets, and the junction of Finkle and Northgate Streets were of this kind, as it would appear from the ordnance survey, that the boundaries of Dean's Hold and Lord's Hold meet at these points.

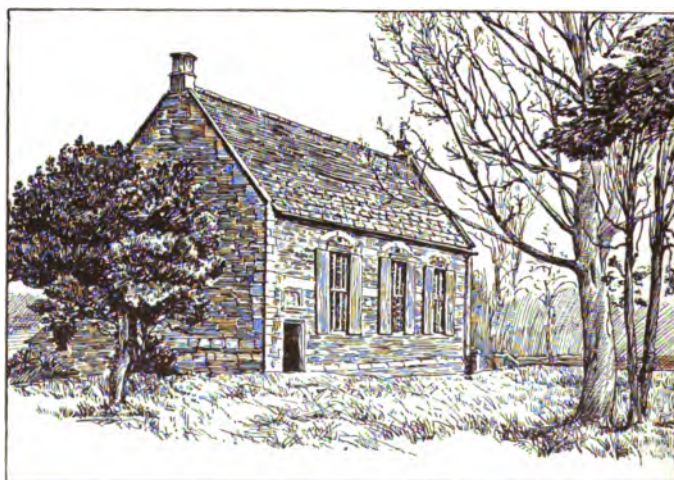
Churchyard crosses were originally set up at the consecration of churchyards. They were grafted into the wall of the enclosure and were supposed to keep out evil spirits. Praying crosses were set up in lonely spots or near a well or spring at which prayers were generally offered by travellers.

**THE GIBBET GATE.**—Gibbeting is one of the bygone punishments, and it is only fitting that any relic of such a gruesome spectacle should be removed. We are, however, reminded of the fact that the gibbet once stood on Mount Pleasant, and also that the gallows used to be erected there, by the name of the bridge which spans the stream at this point. The gibbet could be seen from the bridge, and the number of women who fainted at the sight earned for it the name of Swooning Bridge, and by this name it is known in the latest ordnance survey maps. The last case of gibbeting in Rutland, so far as can be ascertained at present, was the Weldons, who were hanged and gibbeted for a brutal murder committed at Hambleton in the year 1789. A writer in the *Stamford Mercury* mentions the following facts:—"The murderers were hanged on a gallows erected on Mount Pleasant. After hanging the usual time the bodies were taken down and conveyed through Egleton to Hambleton, and by order of the judge suspended by chains from a gibbet post, which was erected near the scene of the murder. The gibbet post was to be seen until about 20 years ago (this was





**THE BUTTER CROSS AND STOCKS, OAKHAM.**



**THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, OAKHAM.**



written in 1863) when some unknown hand sawed it through, and is at this day doing duty as a gate post on some farm premises a short distance away. Part of the irons are at Hambleton, and the balance at Deeping, in Lincolnshire."

**THE FREE SCHOOL** was the only place of an educational character in OAKHAM in the 17th century. The ancient building which stands in the churchyard has an inscription carved over the entrance in Hebrew, Greek and Latin as follows:—"Train up a child in the way he should go." "Suffer little children to come unto Me." "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth." Along the walls is carved an inscription: *Schola Latina Graeca et Hebraica* 1584. The school was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by the Rev. Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester and Rector of North Luffenham, who exerted himself in procuring benefactions which enabled him also to provide a similar school for Uppingham. The *Statutes and Ordinances* bear date 17th June, 1625, and some are rather curious.

"The schoolmaster shall teach all those scholars that are born and bred in the town of OAKHAM, freely without pay, if their parents be poor and not able to pay and keep them constantly to school."

"He shall not give, nor at the motion of any, grant any plays on any Monday, Wednesday or Friday, unless they be holy-days evens, if he do, he shall forfeit and pay three shillings and fourpence to the poor man's box that is in the hospital."

Twenty-four Governors were appointed. There were to be two annual audits, and each Governor present was allowed four shillings and fourpence for his dinner and a pair of gloves.

The ancient foundation of OAKHAM School was re-constituted by the Charity Commissioners in 1872.

**THE TITHES BARN.**—This building no longer exists. Its original use was for storing the tithes or tenths of produce of the land due to the clergy. In 1658 a petition was sent by the inhabitants of OAKHAM to the Protector. It ran as follows:—

"We have the largest congregation in the county, a great door of hope, and an able and godly minister, but the living is burdened with heavy first fruits, and with three chapels of ease, each having a curate, maintained by the incumbent, for if they received the profits of their village, the residue arising from OAKHAM would only be £50, chiefly in petty tithes, troublesome to collect. There are five impropriations in the parish yet in lease, late belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, now worth £110, and will be worth more when the leases expire. We beg, therefore, £70 for our minister."

Then follows an account of the revenues of OAKHAM Vicarage and its three chapels, viz.:—Parish Church of Oakham-cum-Barlithorpe, £50; Langham tithes, £40; and augmentation £50. Total, £90. Eggleton, £20; Brooke, £20. There is also an account of the impropriations in OAKHAM parish, total value £111. It was proposed that of this £111, £90 be given to OAKHAM, making it £140; £21 to Eggleton and Brooke, which were to be united, thus making

them £61, and Langham was to have its present profit of £90. The petition was approved and allowed and signed by the Protector.

Several other places in OAKHAM have historical associations. Among these may be mentioned Flore's House, standing near the Bargate. This was the dwelling place of Roger Flore, who by his will left a large number of benefactions, and among other items a gown of Coventry frieze, and a new shirt to each of twenty poor people in the town. Our Lady's Well is still to be seen in a field a short distance down the Burley Road. In ancient times, so says a record in the First Fruits Office, "many profits and advantages accrued to the Vicarage of OAKHAM from pilgrimages to the image of the Virgin Mary at the Well and Saint Michael the Archangel." In January, 1881, the Princess of Wales visited the place when staying at Normanton.

The Pillory stood opposite the Crown Hotel. The site will be recognised on the plan by the circle enclosing a dot. Close behind it stood the house in which, it is said, Titus Oates, the King of Liars was born in 1649. Opposite the White Lion Hotel still stands the house in which Jeffrey Hudson, the OAKHAM Dwarf was born in 1619. Many other curious relics of a bygone age might be commented on, but the limits of this article have been reached. Suffice it to say that no one can walk through the town and see the irregular line of the streets, the low-roofed thatched houses, the quaint old market place with its Butter Cross, and the ancient Castle with its assemblage of curious horse-shoes, without coming to the conclusion that there is a uniqueness about OAKHAM not to be met with in any other county town in England.

G. PHILLIPS.

## THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST AND OF ST. ANNE, OAKHAM.



**T**HE Hospital of St. John the Evangelist and of St. Anne, Oakham, was founded by William Dalby, of Exton, under letters patent issued by Richard II. and dated 21 May, 1398. The foundation was to consist of a Warden, whose tenure of the office was perpetual, another, Chaplain or Confrater, who was to be removable, and twelve poor men.

The Warden was to have one messuage and two acres of land to provide for the dwelling of himself and the rest of the alms folk, and the Advowson, Patronage and Collation of the Hospital was assigned to the Prior and Convent of the House of St. Anne, of the order of the Carthusians, at Coventry, and this House was endowed with a yearly rent of £40 to be held for the use of the said Hospital.

On the 13th December, 1405 (6 Henry iv) a tripartite indenture was executed between—1, Robert Palmer, prior of the House of St. Anne, Coventry; 2, William Dalby, of Exton, and 3, Simon Thorp, warden of the Hospital of St. John and St. Anne, Oakham, by which, in consideration for a payment of 577 marks to the Prior and Convent at Coventry, the said Convent agreed to pay a yearly rent of £20 to the Warden of the Hospital, at Oakham, to be secured on their lands at Edith Weston.

The executors of William Dalby were Roger Flore, of Oakham, and John Clare, of Whissendine, and it was left to these to carry out the details of William Dalby's wishes. These obtained a license from Henry v., 30 June, 1423, for certain lands to be held in mortmain by William Baxter, Warden of the Hospital. The deed by which this license was acted on is dated 14 September, 1423, and the property thus conveyed to the foundation is described as

1. A messuage and 50 acres of land and meadow in Oakham, lately belonging to William Dalby.

2. A loft in Egleton.

3. 14 acres of arable land in the fields of Egleton, lately belonging to Simon Thorp, chaplain.

Thomas Flore, son and heir of Roger Flore, stated that his father bought a messuage called Barespace from Richard Oxenden, and gave it to the Hospital: this must probably have been the site on which the Hospital buildings were placed.

The second warden, William Baxter, and Thomas Flore, the patron, made an agreement with William, prior of the Convent of St. Anne, Coventry, on 12 March, 1436 (14 Henry vi.), that the Warden of the Hospital should receive 20 marks twice a year from the Convent, beginning with Easter, 1436, in lieu of the annual payment of £40 already agreed on.

The annual value of the Hospital, in the time of Henry viii., is given as £12 12s. 11d.

In 1581, Richard Birkett, the Warden, commenced a suit *in forma pauperis*, against John Flower, in the Court of Requests, for refusing, as the proprietor of the Edith Weston Estate, to pay the rent-charge due therefrom, and thus causing the Hospital to fall in to great difficulties as regards the maintenance of its inmates.

A Commissioner was appointed in 1593 to investigate the affairs of the Foundation, and, as a result, Letters Patent were issued on 3 May, 1597, re-establishing the Hospital on its old lines. The buildings are described as 'broken down and forlorn' (*mauca et desertiva*), and it appeared that Robert Johnson had bought up all the vested interests of the representatives of the original Founder, William Dalby, and was willing to pay all the legal expenses attending the re-establishment of the Hospital, 'for the relief and support of the poor and needy.' There was to be, in future, a Warden, a Confrater, and twenty poor folk to be chosen from within the county of Rutland, or elsewhere within the realm of England: Robert Johnson, and his heirs and assigns, was to be the new patron 'for ever,' and the existing Warden, Confrater, and Bedemen (of whom six are mentioned by name) were to be the beginning of the revived Foundation, whose title was to be 'The Governors of the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist and St. Anne, in Okeham: the six Governors were to be all *ex-officio*, namely, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Dean of Peterborough, the Patron, the Rector of North Luffenham, the Rector of Uppingham, and the Vicar of Okeham: these were to form a corporate and politic body, possessing a common seal, and to be regarded as of the Foundation of William Dalby, and entitled to hold land in mortmain up to £100 a year. The property thus dealt with consisted of:

i. The Hospital buildings with 2 acres of ground in Oakham.

ii. The rent-charge of 40 marks issuing out of the Manor of Edith Weston, and formerly paid by the Convent of St. Anne, Coventry, and now to be payable to the said Governors four times a year, namely, 10 marks a quarter.

iii. Lands, &c., in Oakham, Eggleton, and Barlithorpe.

The Warden, Confrater, and poor men were to be appointed at a Governors' Meeting, at which at least three Governors were present (of whom the Patron was to be one), and these also have power to remove any of the officers of the Hospital. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London (as Patron of the Vicarage of Oakham), and the Bishop of Peterborough, or any two of them, have power to alter or amend any of the Statutes by which the Hospital is regulated.

On 30 Sept., 1748, the Governors agreed that the Rectors of North Luffenham and Uppingham, and the Vicar of Oakham, should each have one presentation to the Hospital vacancies, and the Patron, two such presentations: so that with the full number of 20 poor folk the Patron appoints 8, and each of the other three acting Governors, 4.

The offices of Warden and Confrater have been for some time in abeyance: the last Warden died in 1821, and the last Confrater, Henry Scotney, died in 1870, Oct. 6.

From 1694 to 1792 there appear to have been 6 poor folk, and sometimes only 5. From 1792 to 1812, the number was increased to 8, and in 1812 the full number of 20 was appointed.

E. A. IRONS.

## THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.



**S**INCE the last issue of the *Rutland Magazine* there have been two meetings of the Society, on both of which occasions the attendances have been exceptionally large.

On December 7th, 1907, the Assembly Rooms, Stamford, were utilized and Mr. E. W. LOVEGROVE, Headmaster of Stamford Grammar School, provided a very enjoyable Lecture on "Monastic Life in the Middle Ages," illustrated by Lantern slides, and also some plans of typical Monastic establishments. Mr. LOVEGROVE made the subject very interesting and instructive, and the views presented on the sheet were remarkably well selected.

On February 1st, 1908, the meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, Oakham. On this occasion "Parish Chests and their contents" was the subject, and it was very ably dealt with by the Rev. D. S. DAVIES, Rector of North Witham. This was Mr. DAVIES' first contribution at a winter meeting, but we shall look forward to another paper by him next year. The present one showed evidence of much careful preparation and industry, and a great deal of local information had been collected and incorporated therein. Our readers will, however, have an opportunity of digesting Mr. DAVIES' interesting paper at their leisure in the pages of the Magazine, so it is unnecessary to attempt to give an epitome of its contents. A series of sketches of typical examples of the different kinds of chests to be found throughout the country added considerably to the value of the paper.



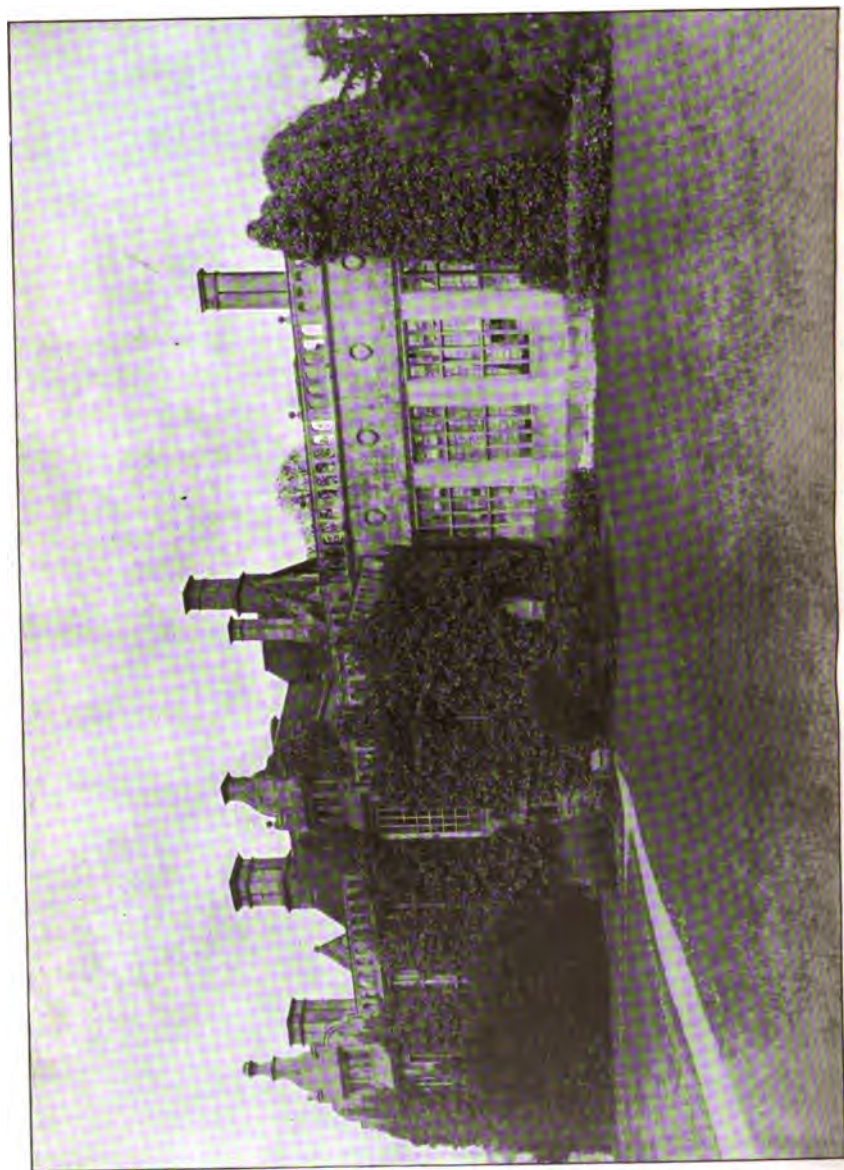


Photo by

THE OLD HALL, EXTON.

[G. Phillips]



THE  
RUTLAND MAGAZINE  
AND  
COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

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EXTON—(*continued*).

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SIR Baptist Hicks, who purchased the Manor of Exton, as set forth in our last issue, was the youngest son of the three sons of Robert Hicks, a mercer, of Cheapside, London. He followed the same trade as his father and by great industry acquired a large fortune. Having received the honour of Knighthood from King James I., as did also Sir Michael Hicks, they had a joint confirmation of arms and a grant of a crest from William Camden, Clarenceux, on Feb. 1, 1604. This worthy gentleman early distinguished himself as a public benefactor, for on June 7th, 1608-9, he obtained letters patent from James I. for the enfeoffment of fifteen knights and esquires of the County of Middlesex, and of a piece of ground in St. John's Street, Clerkenwell, to be used for building a Sessions House upon, and there "built a very fine Sessions House of brick and stone with all the offices thereto belonging, at his own expense." The Hall was completed and opened January 13th, 1612, Sir Baptist feasting twenty-six Justices of the County and they, with one consent, gave it the name of Hick's Hall, after the name of the founder.

In the year 1820, he was returned M.P. for the borough of Tavistock, and, in the same year, was made a Baronet. King James I. made him a Royal Commissioner for the relief of debtors in the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons whose debts did not exceed £200. He was also appointed one of the King's Commissioners to answer the State of Virginia and make the necessary regulations respecting that colony.

King Charles I. having appointed the celebrated George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, his Grace nominated Sir Baptist Hicks one of his Deputy Lieutenants. He sat again for Parliament in 1622, and in 1625 and 1626 represented the borough of Tewkesbury. On May 5th, 1628, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baron and Viscount of England by the name of Baron Hicks, of Ilmington, in the County of Warwick, and Viscount Campden, in the County of Gloucester.

Viscount Campden erected a magnificent house at Campden, in Gloucestershire, with offices and other appurtenances, comprising a site of eight acres, at an expense £29,000, which is said to have been destroyed by fire by Baptist Noel, third Viscount Campden at the time of the Civil War between Charles I. and the Parliament, to prevent it falling into their hands and becoming a fortress for the latter. There is, however, no other authority than *Bigland's "Gloucestershire"* for this assertion.

Sir Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, married Elizabeth the daughter of Richard May, of London, and sister of Sir Humphrey May, Knight, Vice-Chamberlain, and one of the Privy Councillors to King James I. Viscount Campden died Oct. 18th, 1629; his widow survived him 14 years. She was amply endowed by her husband, and among other estates purchased the Manor of the Priory of Dunmow, in Essex, famous for the ludicrous custom of the flitch of bacon given to such couples as have been married a year and a day without repenting it. The oath administered was in the doggerel hereunder:—

"You shall swear, by the custom of our confession,  
That you never made any nuptial transgression  
Since you were married man and wife,  
By household brawls or contentious strife;  
Or, since the Parish Clerk said "Amen,"  
Wished yourselves unmarried again;  
Or, in a twelvemonth and a day  
Repented not in thought anyway.  
If to these terms, without all fear,  
Of your own accord you will freely swear,  
A gammon of bacon you shall receive,  
And bear it hence with our good leave,  
For this our custom at Dunmow well known—  
The sport is ours, but the bacon your own."

The first Viscount Campden had issue by his wife two daughters who were then co-heirs; the elder, Julian, the wife of Sir Edward Noel, Kt. and Bart., Baron Noel of Ridlington, was preferred to the greater portion of the inheritance of her parents, and her husband succeeded her father in his honour as Viscount Campden and Baron Hicks of Ilmington, in the County of Warwick.

By indenture dated 13th Oct., 1629, the Manors of Exton, Horne and Whitwell, and the Rectory of Exton and other lands, tenements and hereditaments in Exton, Horne, Whit-



well, Redbroke, Hambleton, Empingham, and Greetham, and the advowson of the Vicarage of Exton, and of the Rectory of Horne, and of the Church of Whitwell, were settled to the second Viscount Campden and Julian, his wife. The issue of this marriage was two sons, Baptist, third Viscount Campden, his successor, and Henry Noel, Esq., of North Luffenham, and three daughters.

Baptist Noel, third Viscount Campden, and Baron Hicks of Ilmington and second Baron Noel of Ridlington, Lord of the Manor of Exton, was an equally strenuous supporter of the Royal cause with his father. In the month of July, 1643, he lost a troop of horse in a conflict with Oliver Cromwell, then Colonel Cromwell, near Burghley House by Stamford, and afterwards served the King with a troop of Horse and a company of Foot in the garrison of Belvoir, in consequence of which he was fined £9,000 by the Parliament, besides £150 per annum to be paid to the Preachers under the new dispensation. When the Lords and Commons in Parliament took into consideration the services which they had received from the Earl of Rutland, Lord of Belvoir, and his diligent attendances on the Parliament, the Commons, on the recommendation of the Lords, on the 25th of Oct., 1645, resolved that £1,500 per annum should be allowed to the Earl of Rutland for his present subsistence out of Viscount Campden's estate, until £5,000 should be levied, and this was referred to the Committee of the Lords and Commons for sequestrations to see that this order was duly executed.

On Nov. 27th, 1655, Lord Viscount Campden, with two sureties, Christopher Browne, of Toilethorpe, and Andrew Noel, of Whitwell, became bound to "His Highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England and Scotland and Ireland" in the sum of £5,000 with the condition that if Viscount Campden would "thenceforth well and peaceably demean himself towards the Lord Protector and his successor Protectors of the Commonwealth and all the good people of the same, and would not plot, contrive or act or cause to be plotted, contrived or acted anything against His Highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, and in case the Viscount knew or had any certain intelligence of any plot or conspiracy against His Highness or to the prejudice of the then present Government, if he should immediately reveal same to the Major General of the County of Rutland, and should the Viscount change his habitation, and before such change leave with the Major General the name of the place to which he was going, and if he should visit London or Westminster make his personal appearance, within 24 hours of arrival, before the Registrar appointed for the entry of the names of such persons and give his true name and address, and if he should not at any time take upon himself any false or feigned name then the bond would be void."

At the restoration of King Charles II. (1660) this nobleman, though invariably distinguished by his loyalty to him when in exile, joined in claiming the King's grace and favour, held out to delinquents by the King's declaration, as appears by a writing signed by the Viscount himself, and attested by the Lord Chamberlain Hyde.

"Whereas the King's Majesty by his gracious declaration read in the House of Lords in Parliament on the 1st day of May, 1660, did grant a free and general pardon to all his subjects of what degree or quality soever who within fortie dayes after the publication thereof shall lay hold upon that his grace and favor and shall by any Act declare their doeing soe. Now I Baptist Lord Viscount Campden who am his Majisties good and loyall subject and purpose to continue soe upon his Majisties said grace and favour which I doe testifie by inseribing my name hereunder."

Campden.

This act was made, published and  
inscribed on the second day of  
June, 1660.

Edward Hyde. C.

Lord Viscount Campden was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Rutland, and on Sep. 26th, 1676, he was made Recorder of the Borough of Stamford. He resided at Exton until his death which happened on the 27th of Oct., 1682, in his 71st year, and was buried there on Dec. 21st following.

Edward Noel, fourth son by birth, but eldest son and heir of the above and heir of Hester, his mother, who was daughter and co-heir of Thomas Wotton, Baron Wotton, of Marley; was married in May, 1661, to the Lady Elizabeth Wriothesley, daughter and heir of Thomas, fourth Earl of Southampton, a nobleman distinguished by his attachment to King Charles I.

A marriage settlement was made on April 28th, 1661, securing to Edward Noel and for a jointure, in case she should survive him, to his wife, the Lady Elizabeth, among other lands the Manors of Brooke, Leigh, Langham, Ridlington, Exton and Horne with the appurtenances in the County of Rutland and all the rectories, advowsons, parks, forests, chases, messuages, cottages, lands, tenements, tithes, rents, royalties, and hereditaments of the Viscount Campden in Brooke, Leigh, Oakham, Braunston, Flitteris, Ridlington, Ridlington-Laune, Horne, Langham, Beaumont, Leighfield, Ayston, Wardley, Uppingham, Stoke Dry, Lyddington, Redbrooke, Hambledon, Empingham, and Stretton, in the County of Rutland. The Manor of Chipping Campden, in Gloucestershire and other lands in the same County, lands in Hampstead, Middlesex, and the site of the late Monastery of St. Austin, and the premises in Canterbury made up a truly noble inheritance.

In addition to this when Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton died, the Lady Wriothesley, in 1667, inherited from him the Manor of Titchfield and other great estates in Hampshire.



*Photo by]*

**THE NEW HALL, EXTON.**

*[G. Phillips.*



In the 33rd of Charles II. (1680-1) Edward Noel was, in the life time of his father, created Baron Noel of Tichfield. He was M.P. for the County of Rutland 1661—1679, Deputy Lieutenant Co. Rutland 1670, Lord Lieutenant Co. Hants., Feb. 25, 1676—Dec. 4, 1687. Charles II. also appointed him Warden of the New Forest and Governor of Portsmouth, and on the death of his father on Oct. 29, 1682, he succeeded to the title of Viscount Campden. In Nov., 1682, he was made Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Rutland, and on Dec. 1, 1682, he was created Earl of Gainsborough, in the County of Lincoln, "to hold to him and the heirs male of his body, and remainder to John Noel, brother of Baptist, and the heirs male of his body." He died in 1689 and was buried at Exton, April 8th, 1689. He left issue two sons, Wriothlesley Baptist, of whom hereafter, and Edward, who is named as his younger son in the entail made, and four daughters. Frances, married to Simon, Baron Digby, Jane, married to William, Baron Digby, brother of Simon, Elizabeth, married to Richard North, Esq., and Juliana, who died unmarried.

Wriothlesley Baptist Noel, second Earl of Gainsborough, married the Hon. Catherine Greville, daughter of Fulke, fifth Lorn Brooke. He held the title but a short time for he died Sep. 21, in the following year (1690), without male issue. By his will, made a few hours before his death, he left a number of legacies to his servants and £5,000 to his sister, Juliana; charged his estates in the County of Rutland with all his debts, and "for want of heir males of Baptist and John Noel, I bequeath all my real estate unto my two daughters, Elizabeth and Rachel, and their heirs for ever." His wife, Catharine, was made sole executrix of the will. He was buried at Exton in the family vault on Oct. 1st, 1690, and the title descended to his cousin, Baptist Noel, then only six years old.

The two daughters mentioned above were infants. Elizabeth, born June 12th, 1689, and Rachel, born Sep. 9th, 1690.

On Mar. 21st, 1691, Baptist Noel (through his mother and guardian, the Hon. Susanna Noel) filed a bill in the Court of Chancery against the widow of Wriothlesley Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, and his two infant daughters and heirs (through their mother and guardian, the Countess Catherine). The will was proved and established in the Court of Chancery 21st March, 1691, but disputes arose between the creditors of the deceased Earl, his widow, the Countess Catherine, the legatees, and the infant devisee, &c., and after proceedings in Chancery a decree of that Court was pronounced on 28th Jan., 1692-3, by which the lands devised subject thereto were charged with the testator's debts, legacies and annuities, and the personality in the hands of the Countess, his executrix, was to answer for the deficiency if the lands charged should

fall short. An appeal to the House of Lords produced a confirmatory decree on Feb. 27, 1692-3.

For the effectual settlement of these affairs an Act of Parliament was passed in the 10 Will. III. (1697-8), entitled "An Act for vesting lands in Trustees to be sold for payment of the debts of Wriothesley Baptist, late Earl of Gainsborough, deceased." This Act enabled the trustees to raise £15,000 by leases or mortgage on various parts of the unentailed estate by which the debts were paid, and the claims of the beneficiaires under the will satisfied. Catherine, Countess Dowager of Gainsborough, had the mansion house at Exton for her residence until she relinquished it with the consent of her second husband, John Sheffield, Marquis of Normanby, to whom she was married on Mar. 12th, 1698-9. He was created Duke of Normanby Mar. 9th, 1702, and Duke of Buckingham Mar. 23rd, 1702-3, and died Feb. 7th, 1703-4, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The two daughters married, as follows:—Elizabeth, on June 9th, 1704, to Henry Bentinck, second Earl of Portland, created Duke of Portland and Marquis of Titchfield July 6th, 1716, from which marriage descend the Dukes of Rutland, and Rachel in Feb., 1705-6, to Henry Somerset, second Duke of Beaufort, which family shared the inheritance of Wriothesley Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, from his grandfather, Thomas, Earl of Southampton.

Baptist Noel, third Earl of Gainsborough, was baptised at Cottesmore on July 24th, 1685, and succeeded on 21st Sep., 1690, to the titles of the family (except that of Baron Noel of Titchfield, which became extinct) and to the estates entailed on the heir male, and was, during his minority, under the guardianship of his mother, Susanna Noel. He married, soon after he became of age, his cousin German, Lady Dorothy Manners, second daughter of John, first Duke of Rutland, by Catherine, his wife, daughter of Baptist, Viscount Campden. The issue of this marriage was three sons and three daughters.

Baptist Noel, his eldest son and successor.

John Noel, born July 22nd, 1711, died and was buried at Exton, June 8th, 1718.

James Noel, born Sep. 18th, 1712. He was elected to represent the County of Rutland in Parliament, in 1734, and continued to do so until his death in 1752. He was buried at Exton, June 24th, 1752.

Lady Catharine Noel, the eldest daughter, was born June 16th, 1709. She died in 1780. Lady Susanna Noel, the second daughter, was born June 20th, 1710, and married Mar. 12th, 1725, Anthony Ashley Cooper, Earl of Shaftsbury, and died June 20th, 1758, without issue. Lady Mary Noel, the third daughter, was born 22nd Nov., 1713, and buried 5th Jan., 1718, at Exton.

Baptist Noel, fourth Earl of Gainsborough, 7th Viscount Campden and Baron Hicks of Ilmington, and sixth Baron Noel of Ridlington, was born at Exton, May 23rd, 1708, and succeeded his father in his Manors and estates April 16th, 1714. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Chapman, Esq., of Exton, and had issue by her thirteen children. A writer has said that "he was a true Briton, zealously devoted to the interests of his country and consequently most unviolable in his attachment to the Royal Family. Accordingly, he contributed to those principles when they were in so much danger of being subverted by the rebellion of 1745, and the services he then performed in maintaining our civil and religious rights were honoured with the express thanks of his Sovereign." He died March 21st, 1751.

Baptist Noel, fifth Earl of Gainsborough, succeeded his father in the title and estates. He died on his travels, a bachelor in his minority, attended by his tutor, the Rev. Wm. Brereton, afterwards rector of Cottesmore and Pickwell and Archdeacon of Stafford, at Geneva, May 30th, 1759, and was there buried. His brother, Henry Noel, succeeded as sixth Earl of Gainsborough. He was an Hon. Fellow of the Linnean Society and his leisure was chiefly devoted to the study of Natural History. His house was the seat of the most liberal hospitality and his charity bountifully extended to the deserving. He died on April 8th, 1798, and was buried among his ancestors in the Church at Exton. Having no male issue, he left by his will the Manor of Exton and other estates to Gerard Noel Edwards, the only son of Gerard Noel Edwards by Lady Jane, his wife, the sister of Henry, Earl of Gainsborough, and thereupon he took the surname and arms of Noel by the direction of his uncle's will and the sanction of the King's sign manual, May 5th, 1798, and, subsequently succeeding to his father-in-law, Lord Barham's baronetcy, became Sir Gerard Noel-Noel, Bart.

Sir Gerard Noel-Noel married, first, Diana only daughter of Charles Middleton, Baron Barham, and his successor as Baroness Barham, on Dec. 20th, 1780, by whom he had ten sons and three daughters. Lady Barham died April 12th, 1823, and Sir Gerard married Harriett, daughter of the Rev. T. Gill, of Scaptoft Rectory, Leicestershire. She died without issue in 1826, and on Aug. 13th, 1831, he married, thirdly, Mrs. Isabella Evans Raynard, but had no children by her. He died Feb. 23rd, 1838, and his eldest son, Charles Noel-Noel, succeeded to the estates.

He was born Oct. 2nd, 1781, and succeeded to the Barony of Barham on the death of his mother, April 12th, 1823, and, having inherited the baronetcy of his father, was created Viscount Campden and Earl of Gainsborough, Aug. 16th, 1841, under a new creation. His Lordship was M.P. for Rutland in 1808 and 1812-14, and was Deputy-Lieutenant

of the County. He was married four times. On July 1st, 1809, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Thomas Welman, Esq., of Poundsford Park, Som. She died Dec. 1st, 1811, without issue. He married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., May 13th, 1817, by whom he had a son, Charles George, who succeeded to the title and estates. His third marriage was to Arabella, second daughter of Sir James Hamlyn-Williams, Bart., July 20th, 1820, by whom he had issue Gerard James Noel, of Oakham, still living, and Henry Lewis Noel, late of Ketton Hall. The Earl married a fourth time, July 25th, 1833, Lady Frances Jocelyn, second daughter of Robert, third Earl of Roden, from which there was issue one son and one daughter.

He died June 10th, 1866, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Charles George Noel-Noel, as eighth Earl of Gainsborough, who was M.P. for Rutland 1840-41, Deputy-Lieutenant for the County 1844, High Sheriff 1848, and Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum 1867. He married Lady Ida Hay, daughter of William George, 17th Earl of Errol, Nov. 1, 1841, and by her had five children the eldest of whom born 20th Oct., 1850, Charles William Francis Noel, succeeded to the title and estates, on the death of his father, Aug. 13, 1881, as ninth and present Earl of Gainsborough, Viscount Campden of Campden, Baron Barham of Barham-Court and Teston, and Baron Noel of Ridlington.

**ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.**—The Church of Exton and the tithes, and whatsoever Walter the Chaplain held, Earl Simon de St. Liz and Matilda, his wife, granted Walter consenting to the Monks of St. Mary de Caritate at Northampton, whose Monastery was dedicated to St. Andrew. And David, King of Scotland, the second husband of Matilda, granted to these Monks the land at Exton called Wiliges, to be plowed and sown without any person presuming to dispute the authority of it (*Mon. Angl.*) The date of the last of these grants must be between the years 1125 and 1153. On page 102 is quoted an inquisition which shows that Bernard de Brus, in the year 1282, bestowed the tithes of Exton on the Monks of St. Andrews Priory, Northampton. Under these donations they became owners of the Rectory of Exton and supplied the Cure by a Vicar. In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas (1291) the Church of Exton was valued at £30 per annum, and the Vicarage at £5 6s. The Rectory, with the advowson or patronage of the Vicarage of Exton, continued the property of the Prior and Convent until the dissolution of the Monastries under King Henry VIII, and then came to the Crown as parcel of the possessions thereof.

A controversy having arisen between the Prior of St. Andrews, at Northampton, and the Vicar of Exton, a composition was made and certified by John D'Aldreby, Bishop of Lincoln, on the 2nd of March, 1310, by which it was

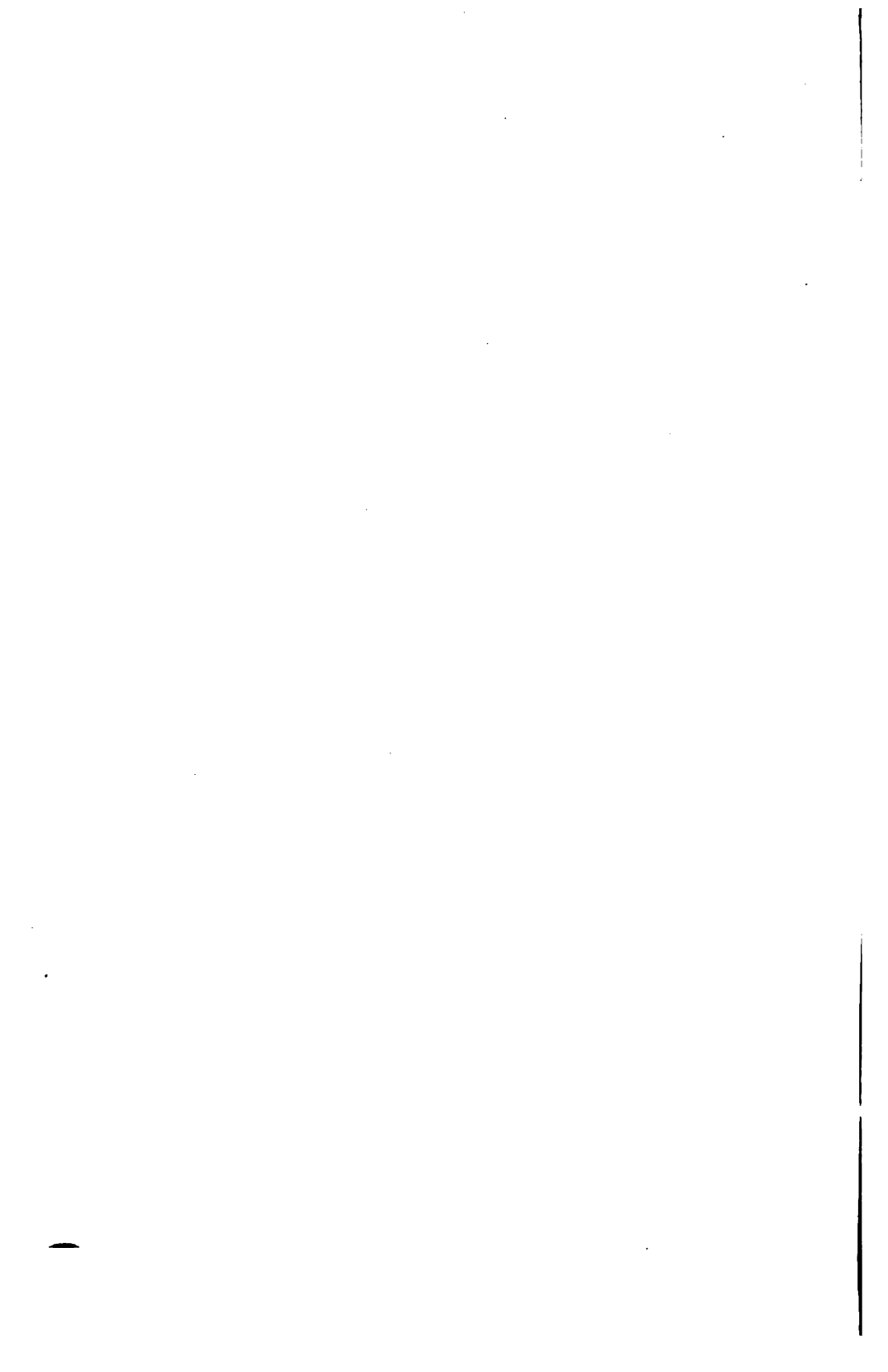




*Photo by*

**EXTOR CHURCH.**

*[G. Phillips.*







*Photo by*

**EXTON CHURCH.**

*(G. Phillips.)*

settled that the Vicar of the Church at Exton should have, in the name of a perpetual Vicarage, all the altarage of the Church and the tithes of Bernarddryshill with a competent house, the Vicar paying to the Monastery two marks and paying the synodals, and the Monks providing for the Arch-deacon food and lodging.

By an inquisition taken after the death of John, Lord Harington the elder on Mar. 22nd, 13 Jas. I. (1614-15), it appears that he died, seized of the Rectory of Exton held by the King in Capite by the 20th part of a Knight's fee, on the 24th Aug., 11 Jas. I., leaving Lord John Harington the younger his son and heir. And by another inquisition taken on the same day, it was found Lord Harington the younger had settled the Rectory in like manner with the Manor of Exton, and died on 27th Feb., 11 Jas. I., leaving Lucy, Countess of Bedford, and Anne, the wife of Sir Robert Chichester, Kt., his sisters and co-heirs, and the Rectory and advowson of the Vicarage of Exton have from that time to the present had the same owners with the Manor.

The present provision for the support of the Vicar of Exton consists, inclusively, of the Churchyard which measures two roods and thirty-eight perches, of 226 acres, three roods, three perches of land allotted to the Vicar under an Act of Parliament passed in the year 1800 entitled, "An Act for dividing, allotting and enclosing the open fields and unused lands in the Parishes of Exton and Cottesmore with Barrow, in the County of Rutland"; and for extinguishing the tithes within these Parishes, in lieu of all his tithes in the Parish of Exton from all the meadows, pastures, commons, wastes, and other lands and grounds in the said Parish, as well open as enclosed, which were subject and liable to the payment of tithes to the Vicar, and in lieu of all his lands in the open fields. And also includes the new Rectory house, dovecot, garden, orchard and homestead in the village of Exton, near the green, set out to the Vicar out of the estate of the Patron in exchange for the old Vicarage house, &c., on the south side of the Church.

The further endowments of the Vicarage in estates out of the Parish are:—

That with the sum of £200 bequeathed by Mrs. Hannah Wills, in 1725, and the sum of £200 added thereto by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, a house and garden and three closes containing 24 acres, two roods, 10 perches at Brawdon and Hough, in the County of Lincoln, were purchased as augmentation of this Vicarage.

That by indenture of bargain and sale dated Nov. 26th, 1755, and enrolled in Chancery Jan. 13th, 1756, and made between Reuben Parke, of Melton Mowbray, on the one part, and Thomas Hurst, of Exton, Clerk, now of the Parish of Exton, on the other part, in consideration of £80 paid by Reuben Parke to Thomas Hurst, Reuben Parke granted and sold to Thomas Hurst and his successor Vicars of Exton, all

those several pieces and parcels of arable lands, ley, meadow and pasture, containing by estimation eight acres and a half lying in the parish fields, liberties and precincts of Bisbrook, in the County of Rutland, formerly in the tenure of Thomas Bell and then of Francis Allen, to hold the same to the said Thomas Hurst and his successor Vicars of Exton, to the only absolute use and behoof of the said Thomas Hurst and his successor Vicars, for ever. On the enclosure of the open fields of Bisbrook an allotment in respect of this property of the Vicar of Exton discharged of tithes and containing three acres, three roods and seventeen perches was set out to the Vicar.

### EXTON INSTITUTIONS.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Rector.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>
1225	R. Richard de Bechampton ... ..	Prior & Convent of St. Andrews, Northampton
1240	R. William de Rockingham ... ..	—Rector of Exton, and by Dns. Richardas de Lindon, Patron.
1242	R. John de Karum, Sub-Deacon ... ..	Ralph de Karum, Kt.
—	Simon de Ryhall.	
1261	V. Alexander de Redecline, on dec. of Simon de Ryhall. ... ..	Prior and Convent of St. Andrews.
1271	V. Richard de Wangford, Deacon, on dec. of above	do.
1282	(Chaplain.) Robert de Tisho to the Free Chapel in the house at Exton, on dec. of Alan, last Chaplain. By Inquisition, it appears that Rogert de Brus presented another Chaplain, but afterwards withdrew his claim.	Sir Bernard de Brus, Kt.
1307	(Chantry of St. John the Evangelist.) Nicholas de Connyngton, on dec. of Robert de Tisho ... ..	do.
1310	V. Walter de London, on dec. of above ..	Prior and Convent of St. Andrew.
1312	V. Hugh de Wodeford, on resig. of above ...	do.
1315	V. Nicholas de Conyngton, on resig. of above ...	do.
1318	(Chantry.) Roger de Conyngton, presb., on dec. of Nicholas de Loddington ... ..	Sir Bernard de Brus, Kt.
1328	V. Peter de Conyngton, on resig. of Nicholas de Conyngton ... ..	Priory of St. Andrews.
1330	(Chantry.) Thomas Hankyn, on resig. of Roger de Conyngton ... ..	Sir Bernard de Brus, Kt.
1331	(Chapel in Manor House.) William de Tolthorp, on resig. of Thomas Hankyn ... ..	do.
1348	(Chantry.) William, son of Hugh le Mareschell, of Exton, presb, on dec. of William de Denford ... ..	Benedict de Fulsham, Lord of Exton.
1349	V. Henry, son of Hugh le Mareschell, on dec. of Peter (vide inst. 1328) ... ..	King Edward III.
1352	(Chantry.) Thomas le Mareschell, on resig. of William (vide 1348) ... ..	John de Wesenham, citizen of London.
1364	V. John de Burton, presb. on resig. on Dns Henry de Exton (1349), exchange to Hawardby ...	Priory of St. Andrews.
1383	V. Dns John Hawnull, of Wymondham, Rector of Machynllech, dio. Landaff, on exch. with Richard Walker, of Tamworth.	The King (Rich. II.), in right of the alien Priory of St. Andrews.
1383	V. William Bydon, presb. on resig. of above exch. to Langtoft ... ..	do.
1390	V. William Rugthorn, on resig. of above exch. to Leighton ... ..	do.
1391	V. Simon Lepy, presb. on resig. of above exch. to Water Newton ... ..	do.
1397	V. John Holcote, on resig. of above exch. to Witham ... ..	do.
1399	V. Thomas May, Deacon, on resig. of above, 2nd Jan. last. Inquisition gives Royal Charter as to advowson, and states that King Richard II. presented the said John in right of the possessions of the Priory during the war in France.	do.
1400	(Chantry.) John de Uffington, on dec. of Thomas Hoggekyn ... ..	Johan, late wife of Nicholas Green, Lord of Exton.
1410	V. Lawrence Boseyate, V. of Multon Basset, on exch. with Thomas May (vide 1399) ... ..	Priory of St. Andrews.
1420	V. Thomas Wryght, on resig. of above ... ..	do.
1439	V. Thomas Rutter, on dec. of John Aylemer ... ..	do.
1444	V. Richard Bate, on resig. of above ... ..	do.
1445	V. John Hedon, on resig. of above ... ..	do.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Rector.</i>	<i>Patron.</i>
1454	V. Richard Normanton, on resig. of above ...	Priory of St. Andrews.
1454	(Chantry.) John Flore, on dec. of John Uffington (vide 1400) ...	Robt. Fenne, Esq., and Johann his wife. do.
1460	(Chantry.) Robert Wright, on dec. of above ...	
1468	V. Thomas Rawlyns, on resig. of Rich. Norman- ton (vide 1454) ...	Priory of St. Andrews.
1468	(Chantry.) John Howlande, on dec. of Rob. Wright (vide 1450) ...	Brian Talbot, Esq.
1471	V. Nicholas Bateman, on resig. of Thos. Rawlyns (vide 1468) ...	Priory of St. Andrews. do.
1478	V. Simon Baldewar, on dec. of above ...	
1480	(Chantry.) Robert Grymston, on dec. of John Howlande ...	Brian Talbot, Esq.
1483	V. William Darrer, on resig. of Simon Baldewar (vide 1478) ...	Priory of St. Andrews.
1488	(Chantry.) Henry Glentham ...	Robert Haryngton, Esq.
1502	V. William Austell, on dec. of W. Darrer (vide 1483) ...	Priory of St. Andrews.
1510	V. Simon Broke, on dec. of above ...	do.
1519	V. Thomas Ivis, on resig. of above ...	do.
1524	V. Dns. William Borough, on dec. of above ...	do.
—	John Toker ...	James Harington, Kt. do.
1541	(Chantry.) Hugo Halsay ...	do.
1556	Nov. 5 V. William Lockwood, on death of John Toker ...	do.
1565	May 4 V. William Pollarde ... (No cause given.) ...	do.
1580	Mar. 6 V. Robert Roes ...	do.
1581	Mar. 8 V. Resignation of Robert Roes ...	
	There is a page missing (51) in the Diocesan Register, but according to the Index there was an institution between Jan. 6, 1580, and Jan. 4, 1581.	
1597	April 7 V. Robert Curbut, on resig. of last Vicar ...	Sir John Harington.
1605	June 26 V. Robert Campbell, M.A., on deprivation of R. Curbut ...	John, Lord Harington.
1617	Dec. 16 V. John Orme, M.A., on cession of last V. ...	Edward, Earl of Bedford, Lucy, Countess of Bedford, William, Lord Montague, Francis Goodwin, Kt., Edward Woodward.
1662	April 26 V. John Adamson, M.A., by cession of last V. ...	Jullanna, Viscountess Dowager of Campden. do.
1663	Feb. 28 V. Edward Oldham, M.A., by cession of last V. ...	do.
1664	Nov. 25 V. Daniel Naylor, on dec. of last V. ...	do.
1689	Jan. 27 V. William Noel, M.A., on cession of last V. ...	Edward, Earl of Gainsborough.
1690	Sep. 16 V. Samuel Musgrave, M.A., by cession of last V. ...	Wriothesley Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough.
1693	Sep. 21 V. Thomas Hunt, by cession of last V. ...	Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough.
1700	April 27 V. Samuel Rogers, on dec. of last V. ...	do. by advice of Susan, his mother.
1718	Nov. 25 V. James Manner, M.A., on dec. of last V. ...	Countess of Gainsborough.
1721	Nov. 13 V. Nathaniel Weston, M.A., on dec. of last V. ...	Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough. do.
1730	May 1 V. John Turner, M.A., by cession of last V. ...	do.
1731	June 2 V. Baptist Noel Barton, M.A., by resig. of last V. ...	do.
1733	June 6 V. Baptist Noel Barton, M.A., by cession of the same ...	do.
1735	April 13 V. James Dore, B.A., on resig. of above ...	do.
1737	Oct. 15 V. James Dore, B.A., vacated by resig. of same ...	do.
1738	July 14 V. James Turner, B.A., on dec. of James Dore ...	do.
1750	June 12 V. Baptist Proby, B.A., on cession of above ...	do.
1750	Oct. 16 V. Thomas Hurst, B.A., on resig. of above ...	do.
1760	Dec. 13 V. Hamlyn Harris, M.A., on dec. of above ...	Henry, do.
1791	June 29 V. Joseph Gill, B.A., on promotion of above ...	do.
1812	April 10 V. John Ellicott, B.C.L., by cession of above ...	Gerard Noel Noel, Esq.
1814	Dec. 17 V. John Ellicott, LL.B., on cession of same ...	Sir Gerard Noel Noel.
1817	Sep. 24 V. John Ellicott, LL.B., by cession of last incumbent ...	do.
1825	Oct. 15 V. John Ellicott, LL.B., by cession of said John Ellicott ...	do.
1832	May 1 V. Hon. Leland Noel, M.A. ...	do.
1871	May 5 V. George Knox, M.A. ...	Earl of Gainsborough.
1891	Nov. 26 V. Charles Yeld, M.A. ...	do.
1894	April 23 V. Ronald Cameron Scrimgeour, M.A. ...	do.
1896	Dec. 12 V. Charles Chapman Murray-Browne, M.A. ...	do.
1900	Nov. 28 V. Salter St. Geo. John Hartley, M.A., by resig. of last V. ...	do.
1903	Dec. 8 V. Paul Edward O'Brien Methuen, M.A., by dec. of last V. ...	do.
1907	July 26 V. Frederick William Collis, M.A., by resig. of last V. ...	do.

## CHURCH CHESTS AND THEIR CONTENTS.



"CHESTS and Coffers were, perhaps, the earliest pieces of furniture, and occupied an important place in not only the household, but in the safe custody of muniments, clothes, and vestments in the Churches. The oldest specimens of Coffers which remain in England are most frequently found in the vestries of our country Churches. These boxes were made of great strength and hence the name Coffer, which implies a single panel—a simple form of construction affording the best protection against injury, and being the most suitable form for the transport of weighty articles.

Pope Innocent III. in 1199 ordered a Crusader's Alms Chest to be set up in every Church, that is, one with a money slot in the centre of the lid.

Many Chests from early date down to very late times were provided with a sort of shallow tray, running across one end and close beneath the lid. This tray was sometimes fitted with a separate lid of its own, but in some cases the Coffer lid itself was pierced with a slot immediately above the tray, for the purpose of dropping money directly into it."

The Synod of Exeter, 1287, insisted that every Parish Church should provide a Chest for the books and vestments.

The oldest and simplest form of Chest had no panels for it was formed out of the solid wood. It is usual to give to such Chests the name of Dug-out.

These dug-outs are to be found in a few churches in almost every English County. (There are four in the small County of Rutland).

The question of the date of these dug-out Chests usually presents much difficulty, the shape is of no help, nor, as a rule, is either the cutting or the plain rude iron work any guide. Occasionally the iron work points to a 14th or even 15th century date, but generally it is safe to assume earlier periods than these for dug-outs. Some are of Norman workmanship and 12th century date.

As soon as the primitive form hewed from the solid is passed by, a considerable variety of Chests of varying construction, design, or ornament is found in the churches. The commoner form is that in which heavy slabs of oak are strongly clamped and bound with iron. This style of Chest is of two divisions, first, where the iron is applied solely with the idea of strength, and secondly, where the iron, or part of it, assumes an ornamental shape, and sometimes an elaborate scroll treatment. These are of the 14th and 15th centuries as at Icklington, Suffolk.

A Chest of unusual interest is to be found in Rugby Church. The centre panel is handsomely ornamented with scroll iron work, but the wide stiles are left plain. It is



raised from the floor on four wheels or discs of wood, and has carrying chains at the ends with rings for the passing through of a pole, so that when required for journeys, a pole would be passed through these rings, and the Chest would be slung across the backs of two mules. A third kind of Chest, of which so many examples are to be found in our Churches, are those that are panelled and carved without any special iron work features, save occasionally in elaborate locks and key-plates.

These, Mr. Roe says, were introduced in the latter half of the 14th century, and continued in the 15th century.

The Heckfield Chest is of great interest and is of 13th century date. It has a slot in the centre of the lid. These pre-reformation money slots were either for contributions to some general parochial fund or particular stock. But many of these slots have been pierced in old Chests long after the date of their construction. Possibly in such cases it was a cheap way of complying with the general orders of the 16th century, for the providing of a Poor Man's Box.

There is one at Edith Weston with money hole, and another at Teigh, with money hole at one end and a box inside.

When we come to the 14th century, elaborately carved fronts frequently occur. The finest examples are of Flemish work. In the wills of this and next century a Flanders Kiste is frequently mentioned. These are generally carved with dragons and grotesque figures, &c.

Mr. Roe mentions the Tilting Coffers, that is, those Chests on which the incidents of a military tourney are cleverly carved. There is one in York Minster and another at Harty, Kent. They both appear to be of early 15th century, and both are of English make.

English Coffers of the 15th century are as rare as the tilting coffers, partly because Richard III. passed an Act, in 1483, prohibiting the importation of furniture of foreign workmanship under severe pains and penalties. Still, there are good specimens in Brancepath Church, Northumberland, and St. Michaels, Coventry, while foreign examples of the same date can be seen in the churches of Minehead, Somerset, and Southwold, Suffolk.

The East side of England is richer in fine early coffers, probably owing to freer intercourse with continental traders, and skilled foreign labour.

In early manuscript we frequently come across the words "trussed Chests" or "Standards," these being the names of large strong boxes which were used for carrying weighty articles.

In the middle ages the blacksmith was a skilled man, for there are some late 13th century Chests covered with beautiful iron scroll work still in existence.

Very few of the original locks and lock plates remain on Coffers previous to the 16th century. The original locks of

artistic design remains on the tilting coffer in York Minster, and on the Chest in East Dereham Church, Norfolk, but they are of foreign make.

On lock plates of the 14th and 15th centuries, we frequently find a V shaped piece of metal raised above the surface of the plate and surrounding the key hole. Mr. Roe suggests that the ridge of metal gave some assistance to the sense of touch when it became necessary to open the Coffers or Chest at night-time.

Of the plain iron sheathed or banded Coffers there are plenty remaining, but the probability is, that the greater number of them belong to a period not earlier than the 16th century. One form of Coffer closely associated with the period of Renaissance is that which is fitted with the dome top or barrel-lid, they are mostly bound with iron straps, and occasionally constructed of some lighter wood than oak, but from their plainness there is little to indicate their proper date, except from their locks and hasps. (Some, as I said before, may be Norman, others are of much later period.)

During the reign of Henry VIII. inlay was employed, and in Elizabeth's time the inlay work was greatly improved.

As a rule, there are no dates on pre-reformation Chests. In the time of Ed. VI. many of the Church Chests lost their use and were sold, and only the cheapest kind would be retained for Parish Registers and documents. In the old days most of the Churches possessed two or three Chests or Coffers, and were often called arks, counters or hutches.

In the 17th century, we find a decline in the general methods of construction, often the back and ends of Chests being made with flat boards to save trouble and expense.

The vast majority of English Church Chests were made of oak, but there are a few made of elm. Cypress was often used for Domestic Chests, because the scent of the wood kept away moths. They were costly, as the wood came from abroad.

The Chest was now giving place to a modern chest of drawers.

By Canon 70 the Registers were to be kept in one sure Coffer with three locks and keys, one with the Vicar, the other keys to be in the possession of the Churchwarden. In 1812 a new Act directs that all Registers shall be kept in a dry, well painted iron Chest to be provided and repaired, as occasion may require, at the expense of the parish, which Chest shall be constantly kept locked in some dry and secure place within the usual place of residence of such minister, or in the Parish Church or Chapel. The great fault of these Chests is, that they are too small.

In the Witham-on-the-Hill Church Estate Book there is an interesting account of a Chest, which may still be seen in that Church.

Oct. 10, 1597. There was set in ye plorr (parlour) of ye old haule in Witham a great chest barred with iron apptayninge to

the common of the town pishe (parish) of Witham locked with three locks and three keys, and there was put into the same a little coffer locked with four locks wherein is contained all such evidence and writings as lately was in the custody of William Panck, whereas one of the keys of the great coffer was delivered to John Gilbert, another to Robert Bryan, and the third to John Hill. And one of the keys of the little coffer was in the custody of Henry Hall, Esq., another to William Pancke, another to Rd. Jefferre, and the fourth to Jeffery Baker, which keys upon the mutual consent of neighbours are to be forthcoming at such time as any occasion shall to use the same.

This was signed by 16 parishioners.

In 1624 a new list of those holding the keys of the Chests was entered.

On April 16th, 1646, the trunk was opened and there were in it :

5 deeds in a little white box,  
15 deeds in a little round white box,  
10 deeds lapped in a white linen cloth,  
32 deeds in a long white linen bagg,  
82 deeds in a great red leather bagg.

Total number—144 deeds.

None of these are now in existence.

And now, turning to the County of Rutland :—

Though many of the Rutland Churches have no Oak Chests, still the following are of interest. There are four dug-outs in the County. The one at North Luffenham is secured by three iron bands and three locks. The next one at Whitwell, 6-ft. long, and has the remains of five iron bands and a place where a lock or hasp has been. The third at South Luffenham with three iron bands and, formerly, locks, and the 4th at Brooke, 7-ft. long, one lock, no bands.

I will now give a list of the other Oak Chests which the Clergy and others have so kindly supplied me. I have not arranged them in any order, as that would be rather difficult.

At Uppingham there is one with three locks and iron bands on the corners.

North Luffenham there are two besides the "Dug-out," one about 300 years old, with one lock and no bands, and an 18th century one.

Glaston, two plain Chests, originally two locks each, no bands.

Whissendine, one, three locks and hasps but broken, no bands.

Market Overton, there are two, one plain, 4-ft. long, probably had three locks, but now has an iron rod to fasten it, the sides and bottom of it are out. It is evidently an old one. The other is plainly panelled.

Hambleton, one with eight iron bands, one lock and two padlocks, 59-in. long by 23-in. wide, and 32½-in. from the floor to lid, standing on feet 11-in. high.

Stoke Dry, one, no bands, one lock.

Edith Weston, one plain, massive, 4-ft. 8-in. long by 1-ft. 6-in. wide, 23-in. high, the wood is 2-in. and 2½-in. thick. It has a central lock, with evidence of two other fastenings, and a money hole.

Teigh, one, which has had three fastenings, and a money hole on the left side and a box inside.

Manton, one old Chest, it was formerly full of papers, which apparently were destroyed some years ago, that the Chest might be used as a coal box.

Tinwell, one Oak Chest bought by Canon Arnold, the late Rector, from a parishioner.

Empingham, a cedar Chest, which, tradition says, came from the Spanish Armada.

This is not a complete list for the County, there are seven or eight Churches which have not been examined. It would be well when you come across an old Chest, before trying to undo the rusty lock, to see if the back or bottom has not disappeared. I have heard of a popular Antiquarian spending a couple of hours over the lock, and after succeeding in undoing it, found the bottom was gone.

Now we turn to the contents of Parish Chests.

Abbot Gasquet, in his "Parish Life in Mediæval England," tells us that up to the Reformation the poorest and most secluded village Church was overflowing with wealth and objects of beauty, which loving hands had gathered to adorn God's house and to make it, as far as their means would allow, the brightest spot in their little world. (And certainly this is true of Lincolnshire Churches that I know).

There is not a Church in England, writes a Venetian traveller in the year 1500, so mean as not to possess crucifixes, candlesticks, cups of silver, &c.

Goods of all kinds given for a special purpose, and held by the churchwardens as trustees, were protected by ecclesiastical legislation.

The synod of Exeter, in 1287, orders the wardens to keep all such presents in careful custody, to produce them when called upon by authority, and not to turn them to any other use than that for which they were originally given.

All the parishioners were anxious to take part in beautifying their churches, as seen from various gifts and inventories of the 15th century.

In those early days the Parish Church was the centre of popular life all the country over, and the Priest and other Parochial Officials were the recognised managers of many interests beyond those of a strictly ecclesiastical nature. But, unfortunately, the Church calendars and other books in which were entered the date of consecration of the Church, and many other interesting facts in pre-reformation times have been lost.

The Register of Ouston Abbey was in the possession of the Rector of North Witham until 1740, but what became of it we do not know.

**THE REGISTERS.**—These are the most important documents, and, as a rule, have been carefully kept in the Parish Chest. They record the names of past generations of villagers and many curious facts about the parish and its people which are not found elsewhere.

Parish Registers were first ordered by Thomas Cromwell in 1538, and at that date our Registers began. 812 Registers in England commence then, 40 of which contain entries of earlier years. In Rutland, only the Registers at Seaton and Tinwell begin with that year, 1538. All Vicars did not obey the injunctions of Cromwell. They were renewed by Ed. VI. in 1547, and by Queen Elizabeth in 1559.

Pilton Registers began 1548. Glaston Registers begin with 1556, Hambledon 1558, Stoke Dry, Langham, Little Casterton, 1559. Oakham 1564, North Luffenham 1565.

As far as I can discover, 23 Registers in Rutland were commenced before the year 1600.

James I. ordered that the Registers should be written over again in a parchment book, the entries previously being recorded on paper. Hence many of the books are really copies of the paper records made previous to 1603. And so we often find the first few pages in the same handwriting and beautifully written.

During the Civil War there was much neglect in the keeping of Registers. The Incumbent was often driven away, and Parish Registrars were chosen by the Parishioners and approved before the Justices, as we see entered in most Registers. Hence the children are registered as having been "born" not "baptized," until the Restoration brought back the Clergymen.

In 1679 an Act was passed requiring that the dead should be buried in woollen, the purpose being to lessen the importation of linen from beyond the seas and the encouragement of the woollen and paper manufacturers of this kingdom. A penalty of £5 was inflicted for a violation of this Act, but frequently people preferred to be buried in linen, and so a record of the fine sometimes appears in the Registers—for instance, "buryed in linen and the forfeiture of the Act paid 50/- to ye informer and 50/- to ye poor of the parishe."

Sometimes after the name in the Register is added the words, "not worth £600." This refers to the Act of William III., in 1694, which required that all persons baptized, married and buried, having an estate of great value, should pay a tax of 20/-, the money being required for carrying on the war with France, and the Act was in force for five years.

Some of the Clergy took great pride in recording short items of news. Bassingthorpe Register, Lincolnshire, contains entries of the death of Ed. VI. And on April 23, 1579, "fell a great snow with frost which continued until St. Mark's Day." Also that on Nov. 6, 1592, "The River Thames dried up near London." That is remarkable! Does any one know whether it did dry up? Another entry in 1558, that a man "gave four kine to continue for ever."

South Witham Registers contain many remarks, such as in the Burial Register after a man's name, "A most remarkable honest Scotchman." Evidently the writer had not a very high opinion of Scotchmen as a rule.

In the North Witham Register, we have the account of two men killed by the Newcastle coach falling upon them. The coach was over-loaded, and the jury declared it to be forfeited as a deodand.

Parish Clerks have not always very musical voices. The Rector of Buxted, Sussex, in 1666, records with a sigh of relief, the death of his old Clerk, whose melody warbled forth as if he had been thumped on the back with a stone. Many other things are often mentioned, as death from plague, storms, earthquakes and floods. I have no doubt Rutland Registers contain many such interesting items.

Some Registers have suffered much from the carelessness of their custodians. We read of the early books of Christchurch, Hants, being converted into kettle holders by the Curates wife. Many were sold as waste paper. A child recently broke his drum and it was found to be covered with a leaf out of some Register.

A Gloucestershire Rector, in 1630, wrote in his book the following good advice, which might with advantage be taken by many.

If you will have this book last, be sure to aire it at the fier or in the sunne, three or foure times a yeare, els it will grow dankish and rott, therefore look to it. It will not be amiss when you find it dankish to wipe over the leaves with a dry woollen cloth. This place is very much subject to dankishness, therefore I say looke to it.

The Historian of Leicestershire wrote of the Register of Scraptoft:—

It has not been a plaything for young pointers, it has not occupied a bacon scratch or a bread and cheese cupboard, it has not been scribbled on within and without, but it has been treasured ever since 1538 to the honour of a succession of worthy clergymen.

By an Act, 6 Will. IV. c. 86, every person having the custody of any register book, who shall carelessly lose or injure the same, or carelessly allow the same to be injured while in his keeping, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding £50 for every such offence, and any person who shall wilfully destroy or injure any register shall be guilty of felony.

**BRIEFS.**—Church Briefs or King's Letter was a kind of open letter issued out of Chancery in the king's name, and sealed with the privy seal, directed to the Archbishops, Bishops, Clergy, Magistrates, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Poor throughout England. It stated that the Crown thereby licensed the petitioners for the brief to collect money for the charitable purpose therein specified, and required the several persons to whom it was directed to assist in such collection.

A Brief was issued towards rebuilding the Cathedral Church of St. Paul's, London, in 1678 (mentioned in Witham-on-the-Hill Church Estate Book.

In the same book eleven briefs are entered between 1678 and 1690.

At Barrowden there are several briefs mentioned, and at Hambleton there is a Register of Briefs from 1707, and Stoke Dry has a memorandum of no less than 96 briefs for the years 1756 to 1765. That is a large number for ten years, but only one collection was sent up. The others contain the following note :—"Nothing, this being a small and poor parish." Lyndon has four, and North Luffenham has many records of such.

These ancient and necessary appeals had been very much neglected in consequence of a very general misunderstanding respecting them.

The following interesting statement was made by the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Stafford in the year 1816. This leaflet was kindly lent me by the Rev. M. A. Thomson, Rector of Thistleton.

The letters patent, which are issued by the Lord Chancellor upon a Certificate from the Quarter Sessions had, ever since the year 1799, been delivered to John Stevenson Salt, Esq., of the firm of Stevenson & Salt, Lombard Street, London, who is now exclusively employed as Undertaker, for the purpose of dispersing copies of the Briefs and receiving the Collections, but that it is fully competent for any person to whom a brief is granted to appoint his own undertaker, Mr. Salt having no permanent appointment. Upon receipt of the Letters Patent, Mr. Salt provides 10,000 printed copies of Church Briefs, and 11,500 Fire Briefs from the King's Printer, which copies are delivered at the Archdeacon's Visitations by the Undertakers Agents, to the Churchwardens of the several parishes, &c., and at the ensuing Visitations they are returned to the persons by whom issued, with the sum collected thereon. A general statement of each is afterwards made up, and information of the sum collected is given to the Trustees appointed in each Brief, to receive and account for the collection.

The fees, &c., payable upon each Brief are generally as follows :—

Church Briefs.—Fiat £10 5 6. Patent £22 11 6. Paper and Printing £22 10 0. Stamping £13 10 0. Canvas, Carriage, Postage, &c. £15 3 0. Total £84.

Undertaker's Salary agreed for at 5d. each Brief returned, but he charge only 4d.

The charge on a Fire Brief amounted to £86 0 0, as more copies were required for this purpose.

The Undertaker is responsible for every Agent and Collector, and the Salary is by no means adequate to the trouble, risk, and responsibility attending the business.

The Chairman added—"The Briefs have not been more productive of late years, because of the general idea that Briefs are farmed by the Undertaker. If more money was collected, he would profit and not the Petitioners. This is

wholly untrue. In no instance had a Brief ever been farmed either by Mr. Salt or to his knowledge.

"The imperfect provisions in the Act of 4th Queen Anne, cap. 14, many clauses of which it has been found impracticable to comply with, and the consequent difficulty of obtaining due attention to them by the Clergy and Churchwardens." For this and other reasons they were abolished by the advice of Lord Palmerston.

There is no doubt these Letters Patent were sometimes issued for small and unnecessary objects.

Mr. Thurston, Rector of Stoke Dry, has very kindly sent me a list of the 95 Briefs mentioned in his Register, as having been received between the years 1756-65. There were no less than 15 issued in 1758 and 12 in one or two other years. We can quite understand that this was a burden too heavy for small parishes to bear. It was not possible to make 15 collections for outside objects in one year. Some of these Briefs read as follows:—

Heathfield Church in Co. of Sussex, charge 1004<sup>l</sup>. Coll. June 13th, 1756. Nothing, being a very small and poor parish.

Clunn Church in Co. Salop, charge 1420<sup>l</sup>, meaning £1420 was required.

Among other interesting things at Hambleton, Mr. Allen mentions a Register of Briefs commencing April 22nd, 1707. It is from such Registers that a complete list of Briefs can be gathered. And they are of great interest, for they were issued for such objects as the re-building of Churches, Redemption of Slaves, for the French Protestants, for losses by fire and flood, &c. In this way they throw light on, and give the date of many interesting events in the 17th and 18th centuries.

**CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNT BOOKS.**—The Churchwardens' Account Books of Pre-reformation were well kept, and where found are full of information, the people seeming quite as happy if not happier then than they are in this rushing hurrying age.

The villagers had from eight to a dozen feast days during the year when they gathered round the Church house, which has now completely disappeared. It was a building in which the Churchwardens stored wool, &c., and the malt with which they brewed the village ale which was sold in booths in the Churchyard, the profits being devoted to the Church and the poor. These Books, Mr. Ditchfield says, in his English villages, disclose the changes which took place in the fabric of our Churches and the removal of Church Furniture during the Reformation, they were usually kept with great exactness and contain an accurate record of the receipts and expenditure for each year. The entries are very curious and relate to sports, mystery plays, Church Ales, the parish cattle, &c. There were many other interesting items,



such as whipping dogs out of Church. "In 1593 there was paid for a gallon of beer given to the Bishop of Hereford 4d," also sums of money given to poor scholars on their journey to Oxford and Cambridge. These books are of great value. The oldest in this neighbourhood is the Church Estate Book at Witham-on-the-Hill, Lincolnshire, which begins with the year 1548. It mentions the keeping of the Clock in order as early as the year 1551, which is an early date for a village clock.

In 1597 the old Churchwardens handed to their successors the following town goods:—"2 platters and three dishes of pewter, an old bottell, a peece of a vestment of course sayes, the kettell was sould and the money given to the poor."

In most Churchwardens' Accounts there is reference to scaring crows, to the parish weights for weighing bread, and payments for keeping dogs out of the Church, and for waking the sleepers in Church.

Sixpence a score was paid for catching moles on arable land and half penny an acre on pasture (W. on Hill). In 1628 the Witham-on-the-Hill Schoolmaster was paid £1 per quarter.

The oldest Churchwardens' Book in Rutland is the one at Uppingham commencing with 1634, the next is Whis-sendine 1689 and Glaston 1699, there may be one or two more as my list is not quite complete. There are seven parishes with accounts from 18th Century. But I regret to say there are several parishes minus the old Account Books, these no doubt have been lost. Probably the Churchwardens' in the old days would keep the books in their houses, and when they died the books would be forgotten, and the family perhaps would leave the neighbourhood. It would be well, where such books are missing, for the Clergy and Churchwardens to make enquiries among their parishioners to see if they have such old books. A short time ago, the Warden's Book of a neighbouring parish was found in a private house, it had been in the possession of that family for many years.

I may be allowed to mention here that the Communion Plate belonging to the Chapel of Ease of Colsterworth was discovered in a Bank in London about four years ago, after remaining at least a hundred years in its strong room.

Mr. Ellwood says, that at Cottesmore, there is a tradition that years ago the Account Books and papers of every description were sold at a sale of a former Churchwarden, and no doubt used for all kinds of purposes as waste paper.

**TERRIERS.**—Very few of the Terriers or Inventories are in our parish Chests, though there are many belonging to each parish in the Diocesan Registrar's office.

Perhaps it was not very difficult to collect the tithes up to the time of the Reformation, for the Church was the only

religious body in England, and the people if they did not pay would lose many religious benefits, which they valued highly. At any rate if there were disputes they were soon settled in the Manor Court. However this may be, the tithes were paid and regularly collected, as we see from the few Terriers that have come down to us. In the 87th Canon (1603) it was ordered that a Terrier of glebe lands and other possessions belonging to Churches should be made, but a few had been made before this date, such as Colsterworth in 1577, and North Witham 1601.

These Terriers contain a great deal of information, the early ones mention properties belonging to the Church, which since have either been exchanged or lost altogether.

The earliest in the County of Rutland belongs to Teigh, dated 1612. This is the list for Rutland :—

Ayston 20, Ashwell 32, Barrowden 20, Burley 13, Braunston 18, Clipsham 12, Cottesmore 19, Casterton Parva 23, Casterton Magna 32, Edith Weston 20, Empingham 1, Essendine 7, Exton 8, Glaston 15, Greetham 19, Hambleton 16, Langham with Egleton 4, North Luffenham 15, South Luffenham 17, Morcott 17, Lyndon 25, Manton 3, Market Overton 23, Normanton 27, Oakham 13, Pilton 51 (many of them are duplicates), Preston 26, Ridlington 27, Ryhall 27, Brooke 5, Seaton 14, Stretton 12, Stoke Dry 19, Tinwell 30, Tickencote 19, Teigh 14, Thistleton 21, Uppingham 17, Whissendine 13, Wardley and Belton 25, Whitwell 15, and Wing 19.

These vary very much. Some are full of information, others hardly worth the parchment on which they are written. These Terriers can be seen in Mr. Magee's Office, at Peterboro'. In order to give an idea of what these Terriers contain, I will briefly state the contents of two belonging to North Witham parish.

The first was made in July, 1601. It mentions one mansion house (the Rectory) with a chimney, a parlour with a chamber over it, &c. Some of these rooms were built by John Sands, the then Rector, each room, barn, stable, &c., is mentioned. At that time, with the exception of two or three small fields close to the village, the parish of North Witham proper was divided, like every other parish, into three fields. The farmers had several strips of land in each of these fields and could turn so many heads of cattle into them. The Rector held a similar right, and all these strips of land are recorded in the Terrier.

This "Terrier" not only gives us particulars of what belonged to the Rector in 1601, but also shows who were the landlord and tenants, and how the parish was farmed. Things had not altered much in 1664, for the same Terrier was considered to be sufficient.

The next Terrier that I shall mention is the one made in 1707, that is a hundred years later, and it shows progress in many things. The Rectory was practically rebuilt by the new Incumbent, Rev. R. Garnon, for he says the hall was

paved with Ketton stone, and the rest of the house restored by him. He gives full particulars, even to the new pump over the well. I will not enter into those details, but pass on to show how the tithe in kind was collected in those days.

The Rector of North Witham marked his tithe corn and hay with red Dorks, and the Rector of Gunby with green elder or any other green things. "There never did any hemp nor flax grow in the parish, nor turnips otherwise than in gardens." Of wool the tenth "floo" or tenth pound of all sheep wintered in the field, went to the Rector, and penny each for any sheep brought in after Lady Day. The tenth lamb went to the Rector, the way this was chosen—the owner chose two out of the ten and the Rector took the next best lamb. Every one over 16 years of age paid 2d. to the Rector if he demanded it, which he seldom did, but he generally took 4d. per house for the offertory. Sevenpence was paid for every christening and 2/6 for marriage.

One penny was paid for every calf reared and for every foal. Milk was titheable in kind, but generally 1/- a cow was given instead. When paid in kind, the Rector received from May 2nd the milk every ninth night and tenth morning until he had the milk ten nights and ten mornings, then titheing time ceased. The same again was paid at Michaelmas, except that it was given until the cow went dry. Tithe eggs were paid on Good Friday, two eggs for every hen and three for every cock, also the same for chickens and geese.

The tenth pig went to the Rector. Tithe was paid of all the pigeons that were sold, also every tenth swarm of bees.

Every garden paid 1d. tithe and every farmer paid 2d. for hearth or smoke money, and cottagers 1d. for the same. Fire places were not so numerous in those days.

There are many other things mentioned in these early Terriers, but I have quoted enough to show how interesting all these documents are.

By the Tithe Commutation Act of 1830 a plan was provided to substitute a rent-charge, payable in money instead of in kind, and so where the Rector receives tithes, there is belonging to that parish the Tithe Award, which is generally to be found in the Chest. The Tithe Award is as important for us to-day as the Terriers were in former times.

Besides the Registers, Churchwardens' Account Books, Terriers, Tithe Awards, and Briefs, there ought also to be in existence the Overseers' Books, the Parish Awards, and various deeds, as at Great Casterton, where there is a copy of the Parchment document purporting to be a certified copy of the original grant of the Church lands, and another deed dated 1688, also a deed relating to the union of Great Casterton and Pickworth, Feb. 25th, 1734.

At Hambleton, there is Lady Harrington's Dole Account from 1627, and Overseers' Book 1730.

The Constable's Book at Stoke Dry commenced in 1795, and a list of 95 Briefs is stitched into the Old Registers. There are some deeds and the Parish Poor Law Account in the Chest at Braunston.

At Brooke there is a document relating to the Law of Burying in Woollen.

There is a Surveyor of Highways Book 1726—1803 at Lyndon.

North Luffenham possesses some interesting papers. There are 32 Mediæval legal documents from 1307 to 1690, chiefly leases or transfers including papers about a tithe suit in 1588 and a XV. Century 'Terrar' (imperfect). These papers refer chiefly to the property of the 'Guild of our Lady' of North Luffenham. Also the Constable's Book begins 1788. And Normanton has a Highway Book and a Register of Apprentices.

In Ashwell Chest there are three books in one binding—Jewel's Apology and two answers by him to two letters by Mr. Harding date 1611—with a chain attached to the cover.

In this paper I have not touched on the Church plate, only on Church documents. The Church Chest contains a great deal that is of value and of interest, and is worthy of careful preservation. Besides documents we sometimes come across other things in the chest. About the year 1819 and 1820, the Archdeacon of Lincoln presented to each parish in the Archdeaconry a small but beautiful metal font, because he found during his visitation that the water in the old fonts was only changed about once a year, so sometimes the water was rather thick and unpleasant. In these days a few little fonts find a resting place in the Chests, except where the ladies consider they are better employed as receptacles for flowers. In the Church Chest at Yardley, Warwickshire, not only Church things, but a baby's sock was found carefully preserved, how old it was I do not know.

And now I desire to express my sincere thanks to the Rutland Clergy and others for so kindly answering the many questions sent them. Without their valuable assistance this paper, would be even less complete. Also I have drawn largely from the following interesting and valuable books, to the writers of which I owe thanks and apologies.

Ancient Coffers and Cupboards, their history and descriptions  
with many illustrations, by Mr. Fred Roe.  
Old Oak Furniture, by the same author.  
English Church Furniture, by J. C. Cox and A. Harvey.  
Parish Life in Mediæval England, by Abbott Gasquet.  
Sims's Manual.  
English Villages, by Mr. Ditchfield.

D. S. DAVIES.

## SOME ANCIENT RUTLAND PEOPLE.

**I**T is fitting that a County Historical Record should condescend to take note of the people. It is a fault with many County Histories, that whereas we get full descriptions of the Churches, the habitations of the nobility, and the pedigrees of the great families, nothing is said of the lesser people, and yet whose names may be traced back to even earlier times, and whose descendants may be more widely spread.

No name still common to-day in Rutland is of earlier date, or has been more widely scattered in the County, than that of Rudkin. At one time I thought it very uncommon, and was told that the few who seemed to bear the name were by no means connected. I know now that that was wrong, and that all who have borne the name were derived from two chief families who settled in Rutland about 400 years ago, and who probably both sprang out of one root traceable back through Warwickshire, and into Worcestershire, for a further 400 years. Although now many of the name in Rutland are to be found in very humble spheres, yet in their ancestry they spring from no mean race as the story which I have to relate will show. One thing often astonished me in my early days, that one could trace a likeness between some who bore the name, and yet were acknowledged, by both sides, to have no manner of connection. The family likeness is, to my mind, strong in some I have met although of quite different social positions, and even where one knows there has been no intercourse for some generations. Also the moral characteristics seem to repeat themselves. There have been periods of idleness, extravagance and luxury, then a time of depression and suffering, yet a certain masterfulness, which has struggled through the waves of adversity, until it has ended in an emergence to brighter and better things. I notice this in several branches of the family. Perhaps some may say it is common to the human race. Doubtless this is so; but methinks it is more marked in some families than in others. The vicissitudes of families is undoubtedly an interesting subject and of great moral value, and it will be found strikingly illustrated in the history before us.

Although my intention is to trace out the history of the Rudkin family, yet, where this touches other people connected with the County of Rutland, I shall not hesitate to divert for a while to give some account of them, at least, so far as I am able. This is why I have entitled my series of articles "Some Ancient Rutland People."

I may, perhaps, here be allowed to acknowledge the great assistance I have received from many of the Clergy of the County and its vicinity for kindly examining their Parish Registers for me; and I will add, that I shall be deeply

grateful to any others who may see that it is in their power to send me information.

I now proceed to speak of the family of the Rudings and Rudkins of the Counties of Worcester, Warwick, Leicester and Rutland, in England; and of the County of Carlow in Ireland; for that they are all of one race, as it will be seen, there can be little doubt.

**OF THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME.**—It has been variously spelt. Perhaps its first form was de la Rude, then de la Ruding, Rudinge, Rudding, Rodding, Ruddyng, Rydinge, Ruddinge, Redyng, Reddinge, Rutkyng, Rettkyn, Rutkyn, Rudkyn, Ritching, Ritskin, Riskin, Ruding; in Ireland, Rickens, Rydkin and Rudkin, perhaps, also, Rickies; in Northamptonshire, Judkin may be another form; in Norfolk, Rudeskin, and, not improbably, also Ruskin. John Ruskin, by the form of his likeness and his origin, suggests descent from the Ruding family. With this, in due course, I shall deal.

De la Ruding might suggest a Norman origin, but it was the fashion in later Norman times for others not of Norman descent to assume the Norman style. Certainly the name is not in the roll of Battle; but that would not be conclusive, for other Normans would follow their countrymen in their migrations, as did the Normans and Danes—and as did the English on the Conquest of Ireland.

In the Domesday Book there is Rada or Rot, and if the name Ruding or Rudkin had had its first home in Rutland, one might have concluded that there was a connection between it and the name of the County. There is a tradition, although on what authority it rests is not discoverable, that a Mercian King gave his favourite Roet or Rut as much land as he could ride round in a day, hence Roteland; but Ruding is found first in Worcestershire and Warwickshire, and so looks as if it had nothing to do, originally, with Rutland. However, this is not conclusive, for if such a person as Roet ever existed in the Kingdom of Mercia, which included these Counties, when he went to Rutland he may have left some of his kin behind him.

"Roetland" occurs in the will of Edward the Confessor, who bequeathed this County to his Queen, Edith, for life, with remainder to his new Abbey of Westminster. In the village of Edith Weston, we have still a memorial of the Queen's name. Rutland alone among the Mercian Shires does not follow the name of the County-town; in fact, it is not called a shire. In Domesday Book it appears as "The King's Soc of Rutland."

Some have said that Rutland means Redland, and that the soil in one part of the County about Glaiston and in Oakham vale is red: this would not be without, perhaps, a parallel instance in the village of Rudfen, in the County of Warwick, which Dugdale gives as signifying Rud-red and

fen the Anglo Saxon for dirt. And there is a Redland outside Bristol. But there is not any example of the County of Rutland being called Redland in ancient documents.

Others have suggested that its rotund shape has given the name or its deep valleys : but these ideas have only to be presented to be immediately dismissed.

That which commends itself as the most likely is, that the district was an old Mercian division formerly a retreat of the *Ratæ*, the Roman name of a Celtic or British tribe, which occupied the vicinity of Leicester. Their name is preserved in two villages in Leicestershire, the first, perhaps their chief town, originally Rat (*Ratby*), pronounced gutturally as in Rutland, and *Ratcliff*. Rat is Latinised on a Roman milestone, found near Belgrave, into *Ratis*. The Celtic *Ratt* or *Rat* signifies a cleared space.

This may be the root of the name *Roteland* and, perhaps, also of *Ruding*.

The Anglo Saxon *ing* is like the Gaelic *Mac*, the Irish *O*, the Norman *Fritz*, and the Welsh *Ap*, and indicates descent or the son of : so that *Ruding* may mean the son of *Rud* or *Rod*.

At one time I believed *Rutkyng* to be of a Danish derivation, and that might even be possible, for it is said that "the Midland vales were assigned to the followers of Guthrum by Alfred the Great." (*Burgess's Warwickshire*, p. 53.)

There is, therefore, great uncertainty as to the origin of the name ; but it seems likely that the *Rudings* were in the land long before the Norman Conquest, and that they have a prior right to live on the soil.

*Ruding* may indicate the name of a place, as by the form *de la Ruding* ; but places also took their names from the original owners.

Kemble in his "Saxons in England" connects the *Rudingas* with *Ruddington*, near Nottingham ; and the *Rodingas* with *Rodington*, *Salop*, and *Roding*<sup>1</sup>, *Essex* ; and the *Ruschingkas* with *Ruskington*, *Lincoln*. These names, it will be observed, are still Mercian and may lend support to the suggestion about the *Ratæ*.

1. In the *Hist. of Essex* by Wright (1831-5) he says :—"There are eight *Rodings* in Essex. The Saxon name *Rodings* (*Rothings*) in *Domesday*. *Rodings* the *ings* or meadows by the *Rodon*. Spell also *Rooding* or *Rudings*." Some suggest nine Stations for Pilgrims from *Rood* the Cross. *Gent. Mag.* xci p. 64.

*Roding* was the name of the home of the *Jocelyns*, which name they took with them to Ireland where Sir Robert *Jocelyn*, of High *Roding*, Co. Tipperary, became Lord High Chancellor and afterwards Viscount Newport, and whose son, the Hon. Robert *Jocelyn*, succeeded to that title and was 1771 created the first Earl of *Roden*, deriving his title from High *Roding*. I do not think that the name *Ruding* has anything to do with *Roding* in Essex.

*Bardale's Sirenames* gives "*Rudkin*, *Rudkins*. 1. Baptismal, son of *Rudolph*, diminutive *Rudkin* or from *Rutterkin*, a mercenary horse soldier. *Rudkin*, probably of Dutch extraction of modern immigration." All of which means that he knew nothing about it. He might as well have said it is derived from *Rutterkin*, the name of a cat belonging to three witches of *Belvoir*, named *Margaret*, *Phillip*, and *Joan Flower*. "*Leicestershire Notes and Queries*" vol. 1, p. 242.

In *Dugdale's Sirenames* he gives *ing* as signifying a meadow.

Out of Ruddington came the Ruddingtons, whose pedigree is given in Thornton's History of Nottinghamshire, beginning with Richardus de Rutinton. This name is spelt also Rodintone. It is doubtful whether Ruskington has anything to do with the Ruskins, for local tradition gives it another derivation, and in Domesday book it is spelt Reschintone and Rischintone.

In the year 1195, Oct. 29, there was a cause tried in the King's Court, Westminster, concerning a field called Ruding—

"Ruding campus qui dicitur,"

but where, it was not stated. At that day when the country was not enclosed, this may have referred to a considerable tract. I am not able to find any place bearing this name, except that in "The Records of Rowington, Warwickshire," by J. W. Rylands, there is a reference to the will of Thos. Reeve, of Rowington, date 1540, which gives to his son John "the ground called Ruddynge." Also belonging to the same place is a deed dated 1778, which bears the name "William Redding, yeoman."

#### EARLY INSTANCES OF THE NAME RUDING.

##### RUDINGS OF THE 12th CENTURY.

I have already remarked that Ruding is probably derived from Rud, indicating descent from Rud, and Rud is often found along with it in early documents.

In the Pipe rolls published by the Record Society, in vol. 13 there are two entries under the heading:—

"Feet of Fines." "Henry II." (1154—1189) "Wills de Rudes, in Burgum, Gloster."

"22nd Henry II." (1176), "Roger de la Rude."

Also in Feet of Fines in 7th and 8th of Richard I., vol. 20 (1196-7).

"In curia Dni Reg apud Westm"

"Int Rad de Rudiges ^ Amfrian ux sua petentes (et) Will de Buk . . . [tenem] te de dinii carucat tre cupinetiis in Rudiges vn placitu fuit int eus in p Fata curia scit q p dictus Rad and Amfrian euxor sua [remi] iseruit quieto clam redicto Willo ^ p dicta Fra de se ^ heredib. Suis teren et p hoc fine ^ concordia ^ q'eto clamio p' dictus Will s dedit eis duas marc argent."

Rotelan for Rutland occurs p. 165, N. Luffenham, and again at p. 180, vol. 24.

(1199) "Ratt de Merecot" with other notices of N. Luffenham.

(1198) "Ro ingis" bis Berks and Ro iges Herts., vol. 13.

These last entries I insert; but I am uncertain as to their bearing.<sup>1</sup>

1. From Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in the Record Office, 1890, is the following:—  
"Grant by Hugh de Rudinge to Adam de Strettona, Clerk, of land in Herterahered, and of 1d. yearly rent from the tenement which Roger le Marchant held of the Grantor. Witnesses: Thomas Esprini, Henry de Tottenhall, and others (named)." A.D. 997.

There are several deeds of Wm. de la Rude, of Woking (Woking), and some of Redinges, of Ashburnham, Sussex, and of Redinga, of London, which probably are of the district of Reading.

There are also several concerning Margaret Redynges, Prioress of St. Michael, Stamford, 16 Richard II. (1394), and who, I believe, had some connection with Market Overton, and a bond belonging to another lady not so wise, who fell into the hands of a Jew " (A.D. 1266). A bond by Christiana de Lewes, of John de Redinges to Mosses, son of Master Elias the Jew for £10 to be paid at Michaelmas, July, 50th Henry III. D. 39."



The next is on clearer lines of unusual interest as having been discovered by me, while on a visit to the man who, in his youth, at Oakham Grammar School, was such a daring character as to take unlawfully the Gilded Shoe, Clinker, from Oakham Castle, although he has now for many years been a respectable member of Society. I found in his library two octavo volumes, entitled "Landboc, Winchcombe Monastery, Gloucestershire," edited with marginal notes in a most scholarly manner by the Rev. David Royce, M.A., Rector of Upper Slaughter, Gloucestershire. This Mr. Royce was a native of Oakham, and a scholar of Oakham Grammar School, and his name is worthy of record here, in this mention of former people of Rutland.

In the Landboc is given, of which the following is an extract:—

*"Ominibus hominibus presentibus et futuris."*

*Radulfus de Sudleia<sup>1</sup> salutem. Noverit universitas vestia me concessissa et confirmasse Gilberto de Rudingis et heredibus suis totam terram illam, interre cum omnibus pertinentiis in cunctis locis, scilicet terram quam ipse Gilbertus tenet et domo Helie de Dumbletona habendum et tenendam sibi et heredibus suis," etc.*

From an examination of other documents in the book bearing the name of Ralph de Sudeley, it appears that there were two of this name, probably father and son, and although the document above quoted has no date, from comparison with others, I take it to belong to the time of Henry II., that is to somewhere between 1154 to 1189. And this grant of land to Gilbert de Ruding at Dumbleton sets us on a plain road to follow the history of the Ruding family, for Dumbleton is situated at the end of the Cotswold range, some five and half miles from Winchcombe and six miles from Evesham. From any one of the points skirting the vale of Evesham, in a hollow of which range a little farther east is Chipping Campden, may be obtained most extensive views reaching from the Malvern Hills beyond Tewkesbury and Worcestershire right to the Lickey Hills, and beyond them to the Clent Hills, and probably parts of Staffordshire, while on the East and North East across Warwickshire may be seen a vast stretch of country, no doubt reaching up to, if not into, the Counties of Northampton and Leicester, comprising what was originally a large portion of the Saxon Kingdom of Mercia. This middle part of England in olden times no doubt had more direct communication, from one side to the other, by road, than it has now by rail. Certainly my maternal ancestors, when stewards for the Lords Gainsborough in the 18th century, accomplished with apparent ease the journey from Exton to Chipping Campden, stopping one night on the way at Daventry. It is across this Midland District that I shall trace the Rudings, until we find them settled in Rutland.

1. It is interesting to note that the present owner of Sudley, and occupant of Sudley Castle, is the brother of Col. John Fielder Brocklehurst, C.B., the present Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rutland.

## RUDINGS OF THE 13th CENTURY.

1229. John Ruding, the Abbot of Oseney, is so quoted from Willis's *Mitred Abbeys* (vol. ii. p. 180) and Stevens *Monasticon* (vol. ii. p. 123 and 4); but in Bridges *Northamptonshire*, as quoted in the *Hist. and Antiquities of Oxon.* is the following statement:—"In 1235, John de Reading, Abbot of Oseney, resigning the government of that house, put on the habit of St. Francis and became a brother of the Grey Friars, of Northampton." Dugdale's *Monasticon* gives "John Rading received the Royal Assent to his Election 13th July in 13th year of Henry III. (1229), he was previously a sub-prior, afterwards a friar minor."

Oseney Abbey was built in 1129 on an islet made by the river just outside Oxford. In 1542 the Abbey became the Cathedral Church of Oxford, and the last Abbot, Robert Kyng, in 1539, became the first Bishop of Oxford; but the Abbey has disappeared, not a vestige I believe remains.

This John Ruding I am inclined to claim as one of the race, because I have found that whereas Ruding is often written Rading, Reading and Redding, Reading of the Abbey of Reading, while transformed into Radinges and Rading is never written Ruding, otherwise one might conclude this John to be of the Abbey of Reading. Between the years 1258—1304 there was a Walter de Reding, Vicar of Raunds, Northampton. Bridges *Northamptonshire*, vol. ii. p. 187. (See below).

But now I come back to Worcestershire. About 18 miles North of Dumbleton is the Parish of Feckenham, adjoining Hanbury, a few miles from Droitwich. On the border line of these two Parishes was one of the homes of the Rudings for a period of at least three-and-half centuries.

## The Forest of Feckenham.

A.D. 1723. By an "Inquisition made at Faham (Feckenham) before the Sheriff of Worcester on Tuesday before the Feast of St. Martin, 1st Edward I., by Robert de Eastwode, Hugh de Bradernigge (Bradley), Robert de Hoccheye (Okey), Richard Haleward, Hugh de Haddishover (Hadzor), John de Penedocke, Robert le Coupere, Henry Bulky, *Robert de Rudingge*, and Richard de Odebur (Oldberrow), who say that the houses and other building of the forests and parks, vivaries, weirs, and other fisheries are in good state, except the moiety of a pond, which requires repair."

Worcestershire Inquisitions of Edward I.  
by Mr. Willis Bund.

Then from a Lay Subsidy Roll, the property of Sir E. Lechmere, but published by the Worcestershire Historical Society, we find the Rudinge family distributed into many surrounding places.

## 3 Lay Susidy Roll.

## Taxacio dimidii comitatus

De Wych (Droitwich) . . . de la Rudinge 11/s  
Fekeham, (Feckenham), De Ricardo atte Ruddinge 11/s vii/d  
Holtre, (Holt), De Thoma de Ruding 111/s  
Villata de Jerdeleye, (Yardley), De Walters de Ruden 1/s  
Villa de Beleye, (Beoley), De Joanna de Ruden 1/s

And there are, besides, a number of Ruds.

Manor of Bromsgrove and Norton, De Johanna Red x1d  
 Blanesford, (Bransford), De Robert Rud x11d  
 Villata de Leya, (The Lye), De Roberta Rud 1/  
 Alvechurch, De Wilhelmus Ruddus  
 Severnstok, De Matilda Ruddoc 11/s v1d  
 De Wilhelmus „ v11/d

Then to conclude this century are the following entries from the Episcopal Register of the diocese of Worcester :—

A.D. 1278. "Walter de Radynge Clerk inducted to the Church of Strensham on presentation of Roger de la Bere."

Nash's Worcestershire also gives this "Walterus de Redynge, Rector of Strensham, Co. Wigorn, 1278," and it is possible that he was the same as the Vicar of Raunds mentioned above.

This brings me to the end of the 13th century, which makes a good stop to conclude this article. The subsequent centuries will reveal even more interesting information.

MESSING RUDKIN.

*(To be continued.)*

## "ING" IN PLACE NAMES.



TO the Saxons "ing" was equivalent to mae and O among the Celtic races, meaning son of and came ultimately to represent clans or tribes—that thus Brentinby was the By of Brentings. Loddington, the town of the Flods, Thrussington of the Thurings, &c. Unfortunately for that theory it cannot be borne out by facts, as the following instances testify :—

ROCKINGHAM originally stood for Tin or Ting field, above the present town, and close to rocks, hence its name.

UPPINGHAM from standing high among hills.

LIDDINGTON from its low position.

SEATON formerly Segentune—on a high hill—the town of extensive views.

The fact is that *ing* was originally en, and changed for the sake of euphony.

It still remains in Lubbenham and the Luffenhams, to change which would have made the pronunciation difficult. It is remarkable the different ways names are frequently given at railway stations.

A few years back a porter at Rockingham used to call out Rothenham, another Rockinghame and another Rottengum, whilst the next station—Seaton—was changed to Satan.

LEICESTERSHIRE GLEANER.

*To the Editor of the Rutland Magazine.*

DEAR SIR,

Will you allow me to make a few corrections to your article on Oakham 300 years ago.

The correct translation of the stone over the door of the Old School is, I believe :—

- 1.—“ Unless the Lord build the house their labour is but lost that build it.”—Ps. cxxvii, 1.
- 2.—“ Train up a child in the way he should go : and when he is old he will not depart from it.”—Prov. xxii, 6.
- 3.—“ Bring up your children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.”—Ephes. ii.
- 4.—“ With comely furniture both of mind and body ; with memory quick to receive, save to keep and ready to deliver ; with love of learning ; with lust to labour ; with desire to learn of others ; with boldness to question ; with mind wholly bent to win praise by well doing.”
- 5.—“ Learning confers upon the young, soberness ; upon the old, comfort ; upon the poor, riches ; upon the rich, distinction.”

The fourth quotation is from Plato, and was taken by Roger Ascham as the text for much of “ The Schoolmaster,” which was published in 1570. Archdeacon Johnson was at Cambridge after Ascham had resigned his office of Public Orator, but he must have known of him by reputation, even if he had never met him. The interest of the stone seems to me to lie in the indication which it gives of the Founder's aspiration in building the School. In following Ascham, he was following a man who was many generations ahead of his time as an educator.

Yours truly, W. L. SARGANT.

## THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

**T**HE February Meeting of the Society having been already dealt with in the last issue of the Magazine, there remains but the final Winter Meeting to chronicle in the present number. This Meeting was held at Ketton, and the unpleasant weather had the effect of reducing the attendance below the average number. The first paper was read by MR. V. B. CROWTHER-BRYNOR, and dealt with some interesting finds which occurred in the Cottesmore iron-workings in 1906. The objects in question, which were exhibited at the meeting, fell into two groups, one being a “ Founder's hoard ” of bronze implements of Pre-historic date, the other consisting of two vases and a shield-boss of the Anglo-Saxon period. The former group has a special value, as being the first well-authenticated find of the Bronze age which has occurred in Rutland, while the latter provides the county with a fresh Anglo-Saxon site, of which Rutland can now claim three.

The second paper was read by the REV. E. A. IRONS on “ North Luffenham during the incumbency of Robert Johnson.” The well-known founder of Rutland's two Schools must always be an interesting figure to those who are interested in the history of our county, and no one can claim better authority to draw a picture of Archdeacon Johnson and his times than his present-day successor in the Rectory of North Luffenham. MR. IRONS' facts were largely drawn from records at Peterborough, and gave an insight into the conditions of Church and Parish life of the period which, if it did not tend to raise Robert Johnson's reputation as a Parish Priest, at least proved him to have been no worse than his contemporaries, while his benefactions to the county of Rutland will always cause his memory to be gratefully cherished. The Members attending the meeting were afterwards hospitably entertained to tea by MRS. TWEDDELL, at the Priory.





*Photo. by*

**MONUMENT: BAPTIST NOEL, VISCOUNT CAMPDEN.**

*[G. Phillips.]*

[GRINDLING GIBBONS, SCULPTOR.]



THE  
RUTLAND MAGAZINE  
AND  
COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

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EXTON—(*continued*).

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**THE CHURCH**, which is dedicated to SS. Peter and Paul, has many features of the local Rutland type, and like others in the neighbourhood, is built of excellent stone, the masonry of which is singularly good.

On April 25th, 1843, the northern portion of the County was visited by a terrific hailstorm, accompanied with thunder and lightning, and this fine old church was struck, and its spire was destroyed for several yards downwards. A contemporary account of the disaster is as follows:—"Large volumes of smoke were seen issuing from various parts of the fabric immediately afterwards. Broken fragments of stone were forced through the roof and demolished the leads. Large stones were carried from the church for a considerable distance. The roof is completely open to the sky. The windows are most of them shattered to pieces. The organ loft, and pews underneath, have suffered severely from the melted lead running down. Large portions of the roofing, with lead, broken beams, rafters, &c., are very dangerous. Grave stones are broken and smashed, and the churchyard, as well as the church itself, presents a very mutilated appearance."

The plan comprises a nave with north and south aisles, transeptal chapels, chancel, south porch and western tower with lofty spire. The nave is very wide, the arcades each of four bays. The southern arcade is Early English, has tall pointed arches with good moulding, on piers formed of eight clustered shafts having bands and capitals, the responds being half circular columns, the east having rude foliage, the

west nail-head moulding in the capitals. There is also a symptom of Early English work in a longitudinal chevroned band along the angle of the south west respond.

The north arcade is also Early English, but the arch mouldings somewhat differ from those opposite; the columns are circular with moulded capitals, except one which has foliage, as also have the responds.

The Clerestory windows are Decorated square headed of two trefoil headed lights, contained within segmental arches in the interior. The tower arch is lofty and has good mouldings upon clustered shafts with capitals of foliage to the inner member, the outer dying at once into the wall. There is a string course over the arch, and bold buttresses present themselves to the interior. The tower is open to a considerable height and has a fine stone groined ceiling.

The effect of the interior is very good, as the observer cannot fail to admire the extreme loftiness and airiness of the whole fabric. The windows of the aisles at the east of the south transept and at the end of the north transept are Decorated of three lights. At the west of the south aisle is one of two lights, with a chevroned hood within. That at the west of the north aisle is closed. The transeptal chapels open to the aisles by pointed arches, on capitals which have nail heads in their mouldings. The chancel arch is Early English, like those of the south arcade, with good mouldings on circular shafts with capitals of foliage. There are longitudinal chevron bands by the chancel arch and by the north east respond marking an early character of the Early English work. In the north transept is an angle piscina. A large portion of this transept is occupied by the enormous marble monument of Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden.

The chancel is mostly Decorated and has a chapel on the north, opening by a pointed arch, on octagonal moulded caps, now used as the organ chamber. Its roof is superior to that of the nave. The east window is of five lights with shafts which have been restored. On the south of the Sacarium is an Early English sedilia surrounded by zigzag moulding marking an Early English origin.

The Font is a very elegant example of Decorated work of a form not uncommon, namely, an octagon without a shaft. The angles are ornamented with slender round shafts, having moulded capitals and bases, from which spring trefoiled ogee arches without crockets, but terminating in rich finials. Between these are heads, alternately male and female, supporting the angles of the octagon. The sides within the arches are relieved with lancet-shaped trefoiled panels. The whole rises from an octagonal plinth and stands on a single step.

The exterior of the church is in an excellent state of preservation. The parapets are moulded save in the chancel, which has a steeply pitched slate roof. The south porch has



an inner doorway with continuous arch mouldings, the outer doorway is on octagonal shafts. The steeple is a beautiful composition of no ordinary type all of Decorated character. The tower is lofty, and of excellent stone masonry, and has buttresses like those at Empingham, of very flat projection, and canopied. On the west is a two light window and bold base mouldings all round. There is a stair turret at the south west lighted by quatrefoil openings; in the second stage on the north and south is a lozenge containing pierced tracery. The tower is embattled and has at each angle an embattled octagonal turret with foliated cornice. Upon the tower rises an octagonal structure, which breaks very considerably into the run of the spire. It is embattled and shafted at the angles and has on each side a two light transomed window. The spire proper is very beautiful and handsome, and has two tiers of canopied spire lights on the opposite sides. The belfry windows are double and have Decorated tracery of two lights with transome and very fine jamb mouldings.

The church was thoroughly restored about the year 1850 by Messrs. Halliday and Hibbert, of Stamford. A few extracts from the contract and specifications will enable the reader to understand what were the features of the church before the restoration, and also what was done.

"Take down galleries. Take off parapet and take down clerestory on each side of nave, the whole of the arches on each side of nave also to be taken down, and the two eastern pillars on the south side. Take down east gallery of nave to the point of the chancel arch. Take down south porch and remove foundations. Take down east end of chancel to underside of windowsill. The angular buttresses to remain up. Take down gallery in transepts and part of the wall in north transept. Take off all the roofs of nave aisle and strip tiles off chancel roof. Window on each side of north transept to be taken out and the space walled up, that part extending beyond the vestry building to be done with walling corresponding to the old. Base mouldings to be restored all round the Church, old stone to be recessed where sound. All base mouldings and strings round the aisles and transepts to be made like the old, which may be seen in several places."

"East end of chancel to be rebuilt. Niche in point of gable to be restored. The new east window to have the outside jamb similar to the present ones, all the old stones that are perfect and sound to be reused. New mullions and new tracery according to drawings. The niches to be restored as they are. The wall below the east window to be recased with Ketton stone, wall up present chancel door, removing the step. Take out window in north side of the chancel and construct an arch as shown in the plans. Repair and make good the windows on south side of chancel inserting new pieces in joints and tracery where decayed or damaged, also on the arch and label. The doorway from the new organ place into the vestry to be as specified. The upper part of side walls of chancel to be rebuilt."

"New buttresses on south side of chancel. South end of south transept to have the remains of a window removed and the walls made perfect, the gable rebuilt and the side wall reduced in

height. East window of south transept to be repaired and made good throughout. New south porch to be built as per drawings. West window of south aisle to be thoroughly repaired. North east corner buttress of north transept to be rebuilt of same stones in same form. West end buttress of north aisle to be repaired and made good."

"Take about 3-ft. off side walls to aisles and rebuild same to reduced height shown in sections. The two eastern pillars of south side of nave to be restored in new foundations with copied base mouldings, caps, &c. The other pillars not upright to be set straight, the bases, caps and shafts to be perfectly restored, arches to be rebuilt. Bases of chancel arch pillars to be renewed and raised six inches. Pillars and arch to be freed from white-wash and mortar, and the mouldings adopted. Bases to tower piers and shafts repaired and have octagonal ribs like the old ones. Doorway cut through the tower buttress to be walled up and the old doorway to the tower stairs to be opened out and repaired."

"Rebuild clerestory walls and parapet according to drawings; moulding of parapet coping to be same as present moulding, but battlements to be omitted, the old stone being as far as possible reused. String under parapet to have the same mouldings as at present, sound parts redressed and reused, jambs, sills, and labels of present clerestory to be repaired and reused. Coping of all gables except the main to be like the old coping on the present terminal gable."

A characteristic of this church which at once catches the eye of the visitor is the old funeral banners of the families connected with the ancient church, together with the helms, surmounted by the crest, and in some cases the surcoats, which were borne at funerals, in addition to the coronets, of persons who occupied the position of peers of England. They are interesting from their antiquity, and as reminiscences of state funerals in days of old. None of these trappings were ever worn in warfare. The helms were simply supplied by the undertakers of funerals, and were borne either on the coffin or by officers of the household of the deceased nobleman.

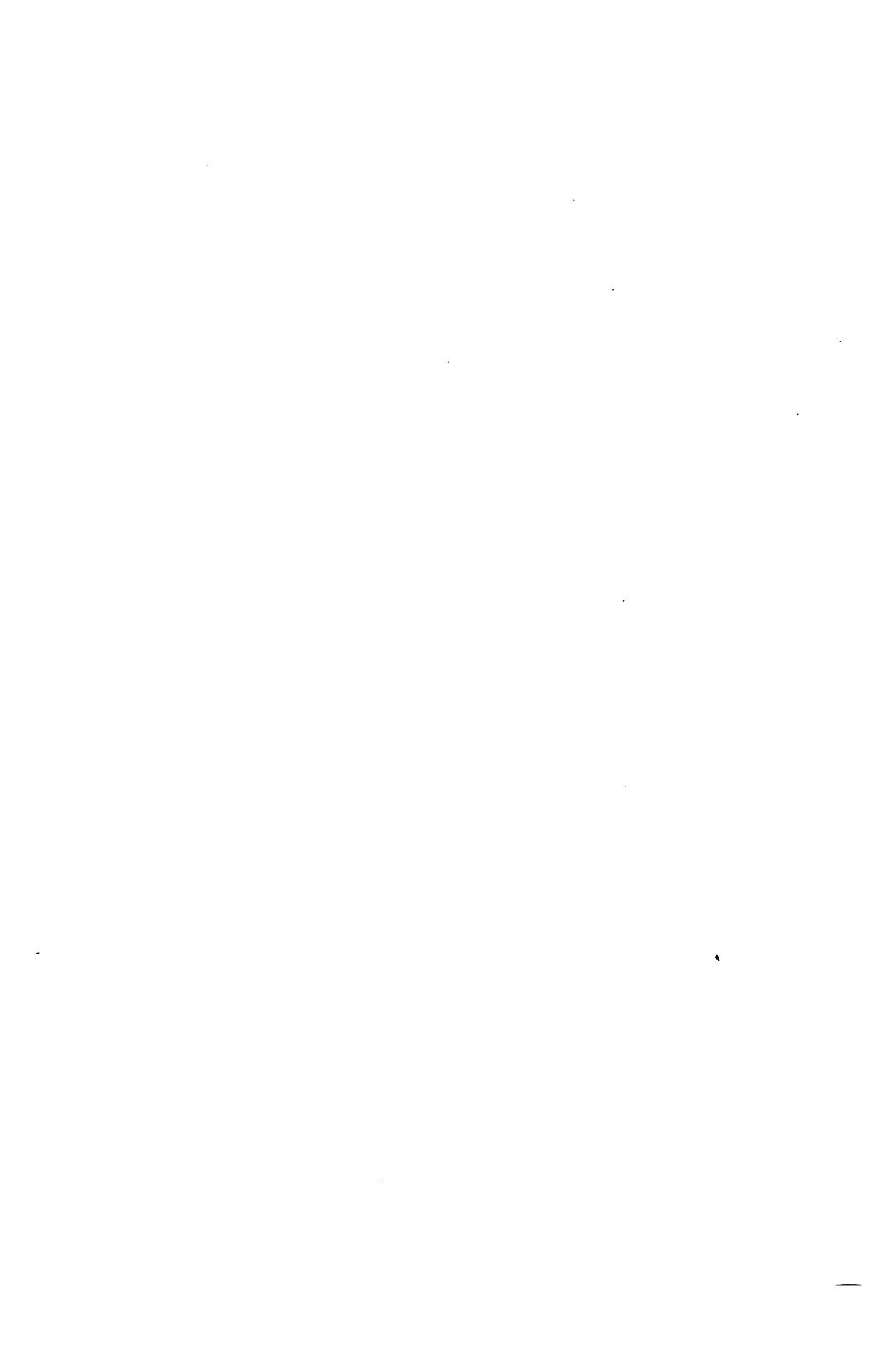
**MONUMENTS.**—There is here an interesting series of very fine monuments connected with the families of the Lords of the Manor.

The earliest memorial in the church is an altar tomb on the north side of the chancel to the memory of Nicholas Grene. The sides are of freestone, the top is marble, ornamented with a very handsome cross. Round the verge is an inscription in French as follows:—

*Vous qe par rey passer ez  
Par l' alme Nichol. Grene priez.  
Son Corps gist de south ceste pere.  
Par la Mort qe taunt est fere.  
En la cyphauantisme an mort luy prist.  
Mercy luy fete Jesu Crist. Amen.*

Which may be translated as follows:—

You who pass by here pray for the soul of Nicholas Grene.  
His body lies beneath this stone, so much as is left by death.  
Death seized him in the 50th year of his age. Jesus Christ  
have mercy on him. Amen.





*Photo. by*

**JOHN HARRINGTON & ALICE, HIS WIFE.**

*(G. Phillips.*

**ANNE, WIFE OF LORD BRUCE OF KINLOSS.**

On an antique marble table monument in the tower (removed from the south side of the body of the Church) are recumbent effigies of John Harrington and Alice, his wife. Each principal side has three compartments charged with the arms of Harrington and Culpeper. Round the border, below the effigies is the following inscription :—

*Orate pro animabus Johannis Harrington  
et Alicae uxoris ejus qui quidem  
Johannes obiit v die mensis Novemb.  
Anno Dom. M.CCCCC.XXIIII et predicta  
Alicia obiit..... die mensis..... M.CCCCC  
..... quorum animabus propitiatur  
Deus. Amen.*

In the tower is also a black and white marble table monument with recumbent effigy of Anne, the wife of Lord Bruce of Kinlosse. On one side is the following inscription :

#### ANNE

*Uxor Tho. Dom. Bruce Bar. de Kinlosse  
Filia Roberti Chichester Esq. Baln.  
Familia illustri in agro Devonien.  
Matrem habuit  
Franciscam filiam et ex femisse baered.  
Johan. Dom. Harrington Bar. de Exton.  
ipsa matris Haeres ex asse.  
Faemina  
Pudicitiae tum recti scientia, tum amore  
in Conjugem intenso, munitissinae.  
Nobilissimis moribus, serenitate perpetua,  
Ingeniiq; admirabili elegantia,  
Placentissima.  
Convixit marito An. iv mens ix peperitq;  
ei filium Rob. Bruce superstitem,  
Eo Partu  
Cum esset absumpta omnis vis Corporis,  
Sanctissimam animam, pia morte,  
Paucos; post dies, deo reddidit,  
Die xx Martii Anno Aetat. suae xxii.  
Humanae Salut. MDCXXVII.  
Dilectissimae conjugi,  
Ob egregias Virtutes et Insignia in se merita,  
Monumentum hoc brevemq; titulum  
faciund cur. Moer. Mar.*

On the other side of the same monument :—

Anne, Wife of Thomas Lord Bruce Baron of Kinlosse, Daughter of Sir Robert Chichester, Knight of the Bath, of an antient family in the County of Devon, and of Frances one of the two daughters and co-heirs of John Lord Harrington Baron Exton, sole heir to his mother; A lady endowed with a natural disposition to Vertue, a true understanding of honour, most noble behaviour, perpetual cheerfulness, most elegant conversation, and a more than ordinary conjugal affection. She was married iv years and ix months, and left only one child named Robert Bruce. Weakened by that birth she died in childbirth, the xx day of March, in the xxii year of her age. Anno Domini M.DC.XXVII. Erected and inscribed to the memory of his most beloved and most deserving wife by Tho. Lord Bruce.

In the north transept is a fine marble monument. The following quaint description is taken from *Wright's History of Rutland*.

"The Honourable John Noel Esq.; third son of the Right Honourable Baptist late Viscount Campden, hath bestowed the sum of one thousand pounds in erecting a most noble and exquisite monument in the north side of Exton Church in this County, to the memory of the said Lord his Father. It is in height 22 Foot, and 14 Foot in breadth, and contains, at a convenient distance from the floor, two admirable statues, of the said Viscount Campden, and Elizabeth his last lady, standing upright, something bigger than the life. Between these two statues is a pedestal supporting an urne. On the outward sides of the statues are placed two great pyramids, each supporting a vase of black marble twisted about with festoons of white. And in several parts of the monument, are represented in bas-relief, the several matches of the said Lord, and all the issue, as well living as dead, by those matches. The whole is the workmanship of that justly admired artist Mr. Grinlin Gibbin, whose carvings at Windsor, Whitehall, and elsewhere, not only in this Nation, but in foreign parts, have caused him to be esteemed the best of English statuary, and perhaps inferior to none beyond the seas."

On two tablets of black marble, below the two pyramids, are the following inscriptions:—

"Here resteth Baptist Noel, Lord Viscount Campden, Baron of Ridlington and Ilmington, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Rutland. His eminent Loyalty to his two sovereigns, King Charles I. and II., his conjugal affection to four wives; his Paternal Indulgence to Nineteen Children; his Hospitality and Liberality to all that desired or deserved it (notwithstanding inestimable losses in his estate, frequent imprisonments of his Person, spoil and havock of several of his houses, besides the burning of that noble pile of Campden) have justly rendered him the admiration of his contemporaries, and the imitation of Posterity. He left this life for the exchange and fruition of a better, the 29th day of October, in the LXXI year of his age. A.D. MDCLXXXIII."

On the other tablet are the following words:—

"He took to his first wife, Ann Fielding, 2nd daughter to William Earl of Denbigh, by whom he had three children, who dyed in their infancy. By his second wife, Ann, Countess of Bath, he had one son still-born. By his third wife, Hester, one of the four daughters and co-heirs of Thomas Lord Wootton, he had two sons and four daughters; 1. Edward, present Earl of Gainsborough, Governor of Portsmouth, Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire and Rutland; 2d. Henry Noel, late of North Luffenham, Esq., who died in the 35th year of his age; 3d. Mary present Countess of Northampton; 4th. Juliana, wife of William Lord Allington; 5th. Hester, who died an infant; 6th. Elizabeth, wife of Charles Lord Duresly; son and heir apparent of George Earl of Barkley. By his 4th wife (who standeth by his side) Elizabeth Bertie, eldest daughter of Montagu Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain of England, he had nine children. 1st. Lindsey Noel, who died in his infancy; 2d. Catharine now wife of John, Earl of Rutland; 3d. Baptist Noel Esq.; now living; 4th. John Noel Esq.; likewise now living; 5th. Bridget Noel, also living; 6th. A son whose early birth prevented his baptism; 7th. James Noel Esq.; who died in the 18th year of his age. 8th. Martha Penelope now living; 9th. A son still-born."

In the middle of the pedestal is a tablet bearing the following inscription :—

"To the pious memory of her said husband, his wives, their and her own children, Elizabeth his last wife in her own lifetime gave monies, and left orders for the building of this monument, which by her third son and executor, the Honourable John Noel, was punctually performed 1686."

"VIRO HONORABILI ET PRÆCLARO JOHANNI NOEL ARMIGERO TABULA MERITO DICTATA."

In the south transept is a lofty and altar like monument of coloured marble, in memory of Robert Kelwey, a famous lawyer, the father of Ann, Lady Harington. He is represented in a recumbent posture, in his official gown. John, Lord Harington, who married his daughter, is kneeling beside him in armour. On the opposite side is his wife, with a little girl behind her; and in the centre is a small altar tomb, with a child stretched out upon it as if dead. Robert Kelwey died in 1580 and this monument was erected soon afterwards.

The following is the inscription :—

"Hic jacet Sepultus Robertus Keylwey, insignis (dum vixit) inter togatos armiger, Ingenio, Doctrina, et virtute clarus, qui semper bene latuit, vixit christianè, et mortuus est in domino 21 Februarii anno salutis nostrae 1580 et aetatis suae 84. Sobolem reliquit superstitem Annam, solam Haeredem et unicam filiam sibi charissimam, nuptam Johanni Harington de Exton, militi, quem pro filio et amico intimè semper dilexit: de qua quidem Anna dictus Johannes genuit in vita prædicti Roberti prolem geminam, Keylweiium filium qui mortuus est, secundo die mensis Decembris An. Dom. 1570 et aetatis suae 21 heb domodorum, et hic una cum avo tumulatur; et Luciëm filiam adhuc superstitem, cui longam vitam concedat Deus. Ut ergo dicti Johannes et Anna tam charo et pio parenti justa persolvant, et ut gratissim. animi sui Exemplum Posteris relinquant, Hoc Monumentum construxerunt, illudq; Keylweyo patri, et Keylweyo filio, (in perpetuam eorum memoriam, si sic Deo placuerit) dedicarunt, quod sibimet etiam sepulchrum (Deo taveute) destinant.

Qui generisq; sui fuerat, gentisq; togatae  
Gloria, Keylweii funera flenda vides.  
Contulerant in eum variè sua munera Divae,  
Justiciae comites, Suada, Minerva, Fides.  
Dum latet in Templi vir non incautus Asyle,  
Invidia caruit, crevit at ille magis.  
Tutius occulto crescit sic arbor in Ævo  
Nititur et tandem, viribus ipsa suis.  
Sed neque sic potuit, venienti obsistere morti,  
(Sed bene) dum in Christo molliter ossa cubent.  
Dotibus heu nimium mors ò inimica beatis;  
Horrida sic omnes, ad tua lustra trahis.

*Translation.*

Here lies Robert Keylwey a distinguished esquire amongst civilians (whilst he lived), renowned for talent, learning and virtue, who loved retirement, lived as a Christian and died in the Lord on the 21st of February in the year of our Salvation, 1580, and the 84th year of his age. He left Anne his sole heiress and

only most dearly loved daughter married to John Harrington of Exton, Knt., whom he had always affectionately loved as a son and friend, by which Anne the said John had during the life of the aforesaid Robert two children, a son, Kelwey, who died Dec. 2nd, 1570, 21 weeks old, and lies buried here with his grandfather, and also a daughter Lucy still surviving, and may God grant her a long life. To pay, therefore, a just tribute to so dear and affectionate a parent and to leave to posterity an evidence of their deep gratitude, the said John and Anne have raised this monument and dedicated it to their father, Keylwey, and their son Keylwey (to their lasting memory if it so please God) and design it, if God will, as a sepulchre for themselves also.

You see the said tomb of the Keylwey who was the glory of his family and of the legal profession. The Goddesses companions of Justice, Persuasion, Wisdom, Honour had severally confined their gifts upon him, while he lived. A man not destitute of caution, in the retreat of the Temple he escaped envy, but he grew (in fame) the more. Thus the tree grows more safely in hidden life and at length supports itself by its own strength. But not even thus was he able to resist the approach of death. But it is well provided that his bones lie softly in Christ. Alas! O death! too hostile to blessed gifts thou draggest all to thy dreadful den.

*(To be continued).*

## CHURCH AFFAIRS IN NORTH LUFFENHAM.

1574 to 1625.



**R**OBERT JOHNSON became Rector of North Luffenham on 16th April, 1574, and continued to hold the living until his decease which may, in all probability, be fixed for 21st July, 1625. The glimpse which is here given of the state of the parish during this long incumbency has been derived mainly from the Diocesan Archives at Peterborough, and specially from the records of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, but there are still a great many MSS. of this period which have not yet been searched for this purpose.

In what condition was the fabric of the Church and chancel during this long incumbency? The accounts which have come down to us are not very reassuring. In 1581, we learn that "ii of the Church windowes are decayed and the south Church porche is ready to fall." In 1586 the Church is in decay, and in 1587 the Church walls also; the next year the Church is reported as "owte of repair;" in 1592 the Church porch (which one is not stated, but probably that on the south side) is oute of repair, as also the Church itself in 1593. Some effort seems to have been made to remedy this carelessness, for two surveys of the building were made, one in 1605 and the other in 1619; these show that the fabric was in a very uncared-for condition. In 1605 the window in

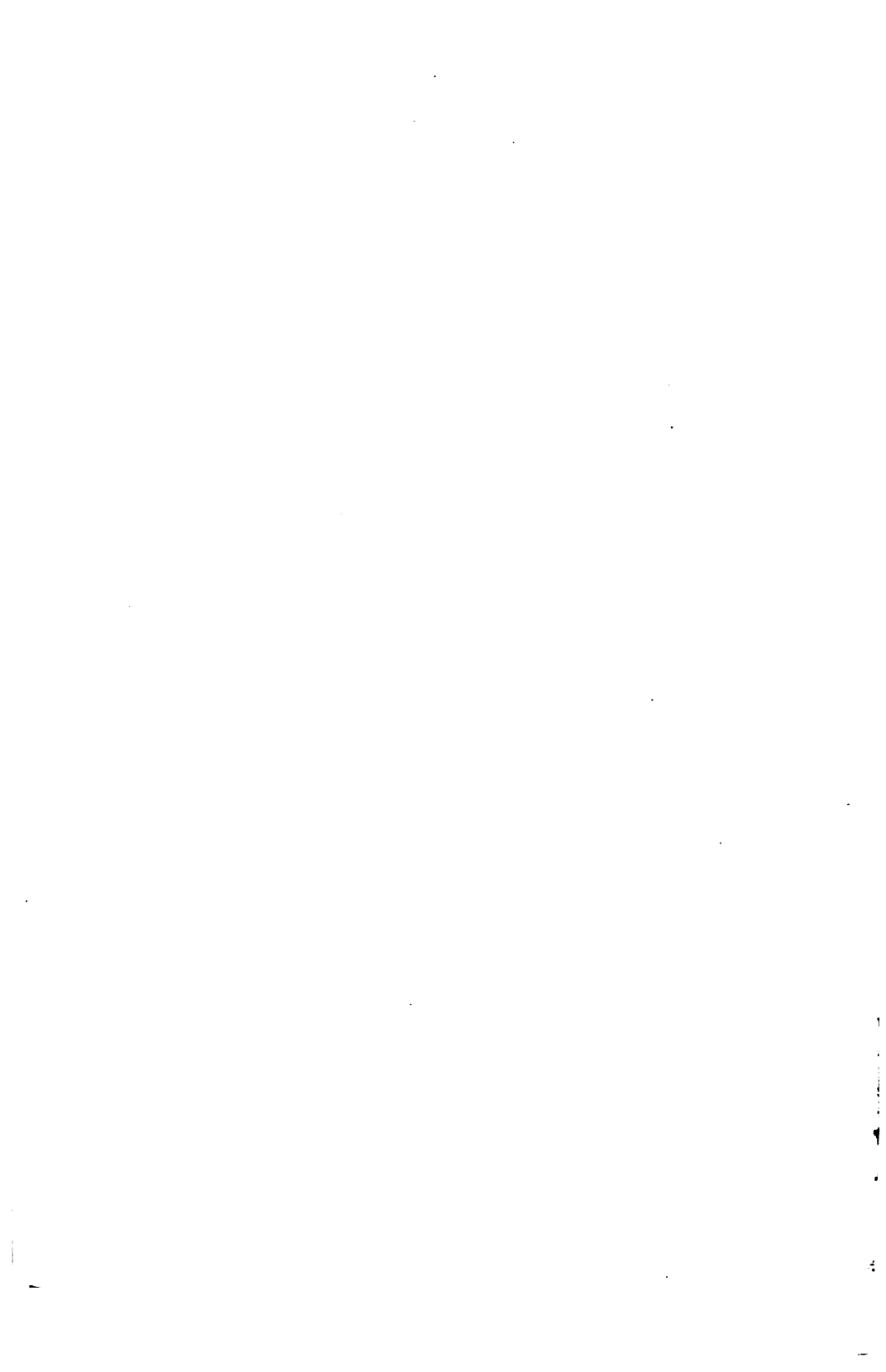




*Photo. by]*

**MONUMENT TO ROBERT KELWEY.**

*[G. Phillips.*



the west end of the Church is almost daubed up with mortar, all the seates in the Church are unpaved in the bottom, the west end of the Church and the bellfrey all unpaved and lyeth very unseemly. But little seems to have been done to improve matters, for it is again recorded in 1624 that the Church is out of repair, and the walls in the Church are not whited.

The chancel, which was more particularly under the Rector's care, does not appear to have been better looked after than the Church. In 1581 its windows are in decay through the default of Mr. Johnson, parson there; the same complaint is repeated two years later, with the addition that the chancel itself is in decay. The parson is presented in 1584 regarding two of the chancel windows on the north side, which, from another presentment in 1586, it appears were not all glazed. From the survey of 1605, it seems that the chancel was unpaved towards the east end (this was no doubt due to the ancient altar having been removed and its site left in desolation), and that one of the windows on its north side was daubed up with mortar and stone, the south chancel door being somewhat in decay. The chancel still remains unpaved in 1619, a window on its north side is daubed up, and the top of the roof needs some pointing. In 1624 the chancel is uneven and not paved in parts, the walls not being pargetted (that is, plastered), the walls and buttresses are broken and mouldered away in the foundation, two of the windows being closed up, the great east end window was chipped and full of holes, and the Rector is declared to blame for not having mended the chancel windows and floor.

The Church furniture was in no better condition. In 1581 defects in the poor box and in the locks for the chest wherein the sermon book and other documents were kept are recorded, also that certain seats in the Church are decayed. In 1605 they want Jewell's Apologie and have not the two tomes of the homilies, the Communion cup is kept with the churchwardens and the carpet of the Communion table is of coarse buckram very unfit, and there is no pewter stoop pot for the Communion. In 1619 their pewter flagon is like an alequart; the book of Common Prayer pieced and patched very much; the Register book not subscribed, and a book for His Majesty (James I.) coming and one for his deliverance from Gowry wanting; the chest wherein the Register book lies had but one lock and the Clerk keeps the key; besides which certain seats at the nether end of the Church, in the north alley, are very undecent. In 1624 a cushion for the pulpit is wanted as well as a carpet for the Communion table, which is stated not to be decent, the partition betwixt the Church and the chancel is out of repair, and the seats in the chancel are unhandsome and in need of repair at the charge of the Rector.

As regards the Churchyard it appears that in 1583 the Churchyard wall is unfenced and in decay in the default of Mr. Johnson, and the Church gates are broken. In 1584 the parson is presented for annoying our Churchyard with stones lying undecently. In 1605 part of the south Churchyard wall is in great decay; and in 1619 there lies a muckhill in the south side of the chancel.

Robert Johnson always had so many projects in hand as well to further the Puritan cause as to increase his own private fortune, besides the duties of several offices whose performance even in a limited degree must have needed his presence in various parts of the country, that it became absolutely necessary for him to have regular clerical assistance at North Luffenham. It will, therefore, be interesting to put on record the names of such of his colleagues as have come down to us. The first one of whom mention exists is:

*William Ireland*, who came from Preston, near Uppingham. He was ordained deacon 27th July, and Priest, 4th October, 1577. In 1580 he was cited before the Archdeacon for officiating without a license, but on producing his letters-of-orders was dismissed.

*Thomas Tookey*, another cleric, was in 1578 accused of serving the Cure without a license and taking upon him to be "official for Church deacon." He admitted that occasionally he helped Mr. Johnson at Divine Service.

*William Laicocke*, A.B., of Clare Hall, Cambridge, the third on this list, was ordained deacon on 10th October, 1585, and Priest, 27th March, 1586, by Richard (Howland) Bishop of Peterborough. The Churchwardens complained in 1587 that William Laicocke preached without a lawful license so far as they knew, and further, that he stated he had no need of any license thereto, for that when he was made Minister by his Ordinary, in giving of the Bible unto him he bidd hym goe and preach. To meet this complaint William Laicocke received a license from the Bishop of Peterborough on 7th February, 1587, to preach the Word of God in the Church of North Luffenham. He was still Curate in 1589.

*Mr. Drurie*, the next Curate, was unlicensed in 1590, and remained so for at least two years. In 1593 complaint is made that he provided no services on work days.

*Mr. Grey*, the fifth Curate, occurs as shewing his Letters of Orders at the Bishop's Visitation in 1597.

*Mr. Turner* acted as Curate from 1598 to 1600.

*William Larret*, a minister from Lincolnshire, acted as Assistant in 1602.

*Mr. Baker* then acted as Reader, and following the example of the Rector, as the Parish Register tell us, never set down his name in the Register according to order.

*Robert Ffarrington*, A.M., ordained deacon 9th September, 1604, by Richard (Vaughan), Bishop of Chester, and Priest 4th April, 1605, by George (Lloyd), the next Bishop of Chester, occurs as Curate from 1608 to 1612, during which period he was also Master of North Luffenham School. He had been admitted to the Rectory of Pilton in 1607, and severed his connection with North Luffenham soon after being instituted to the Rectory of

Lyndon in 1611. In 1610 John Shred is presented for being a common swearer, he has to produce a certificate signed by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Ffarrington to the effect that he is "no common swearer" — a somewhat ambiguous requirement. Robert Ffarrington died in 1617, in possession of both Pilton and Lyndon Rectories. It is also recorded of Mr. Ffarrington that he never set down his name in the North Luffenham Register.

*Jonathan Tooquē* was the tenth and last Curate who served during Robert Johnson's time. He graduated M.A. from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and was ordained deacon 11th June, and priest 24th September, 1609, by Thomas (Dove) bishop of Peterborough. He received a general license to preach from the Bishop, on 16th March, 1612. The Wardens complained in 1613 that Jonathan Tooquē did not wear the surplice every day as he should do, and that he did wear a wrought cap of his head in prayer time, contrary to the Canons. He remained Curate until the death of Robert Johnson, in 1625, and succeeded him as Rector, dying in 1640.

The Churchwardens, Questmen, and Sidesmen had a very uneasy time of it. These officials in ancient times reported occasional derelictions on the part of their neighbours, and in this were supported by the public opinion of the village, but in the later Tudor and earlier Stuart times these reports came to be used for police purposes as a cheap and effective way of keeping the parishioners well in hand, and such action naturally came to be much resented. So a certain want of harmony may be observed between the Diocesan Authorities, the Parson, and the lay parochial officials. The Wardens of North Luffenham were called to order in 1578 for making no presentment, that is, they reported none of the misdoers of the parish to the Bishop through the Archdeacon. A similar occurrence marked the years 1592 and 1606. In 1582 the Wardens lacked a Register Booke which John Hunt it appeared was keeping away. Having presented their Rector in 1583 for a dereliction of duty, they are ordered finally to support the charges made against him. In 1586 the parish tries to evade these disagreeables by neglecting to appoint Churchwardens and sworn men; but on no presentments being made the Archdeacon sends for four leading villagers (John Bassett, Simon Goodman, Thomas Hunt, and John Odam) and orders them to see that these officials are duly elected. The following year the Rector presented these Wardens, saying that the Communion is not ministered so often as it ought to be by reason they would not make provision for it.

And what used to happen when people were gathered together in Church for public worship?—Simon Goodman set a bad example in 1576, he 'useth to go forth of the Church commonly after the pistle is read, and very often 'useth to go away before service is done, and especially at 'the expounding of the catechism, and as it seemeth unto 'the Churchwardens in contempt in the expounding of the 'said catechism.' Next year the same man is presented for 'not having received the Communion this twelvemonth, not-

'withstanding that there hath been three Communion at 'North Luffenham in that space,' but he gives as a reason that there is matter of controversy betwixt him and the Churchwardens. Yet, we still hear of him as a non-communicant in 1582. Other instances of parishioners who seldom or never communicate occur in later years, five in 1582, one in 1593, one in 1595, two in 1614, two in 1615, one in 1617, and one in 1621; this leaves out of consideration Mr. James Digby and his household, who from 1586 onwards ceased to attend the Church services, and gradually drifted into membership with the English Romanists then becoming organised as a separate religious body. His property in North Luffenham, worth about £90 a year, was confiscated by the Elizabethan Government in 1601, and he was allowed to keep £30 a year only for his own needs. This action can only have embittered his feelings towards the authorities, for in 1605, we are told that James Digby had daily resort of Papists and kept "warrenholes," and had winded his horn in the Churchyard during service time. Attention is drawn in 1586 to the carelessness of the Rector in ministering the Communion with both hands together, and to the fact that Mr. Rushbrooke, Schoolmaster at Oakham, with his wife used to leave his own Parish Church oftentimes to communicate with Mr. Johnson at North Luffenham, as he did at other times with Mr. Gibson (another like-minded Rector) at Ridlington. Evidently North Luffenham had become a centre of Puritan influence. Mr. Johnson was also reported in 1583 for absenting himself from the saying of Morning Prayer—it was a favourite device with the Puritan clergy to disparage the Church Service by causing it to be taken in their absence so that greater importance might be given to the Sermon when they came in to preach. In 1586 the Wardens report that their Rector is thought unmeet to preach for that the Bishop would not make him minister: a *canard* which, although it was untrue (for Robert Johnson was ordained Priest by Bishop Edmund Scamler on 24th June, 1568, and had also been licensed to preach) yet, was formally pleaded in the Arches Court in the suit of Johnson *v.* Hunt, which caused so much stir in the parish in 1588. All this commotion shews that Robert Johnson's ministry was not acceptable to every one in the parish.

As regards Evening Prayer, we find Simon Goodman and Thomas Hunt absenting themselves on the Sabbath and Holy Days of 1587. It appears that it was the custom during this period for penance (when it was adjudged) to be performed after the Second Lesson at Evensong Service, for in 1612 Brian Norden was presented for his abuse in the Church on the Sabbath day after the Second Lesson was read in prating and threatening speeches when there was a penance in doing. In 1624 Abel Hainsworth behaved disorderly in the Church in the time of divine service.

By 1586 the services on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays had been stopped. In 1620 Thomas Munton was drunk at Mid-summer time last past and came to Church in evening prayer time, and in the middle of prayer he spewed in the Church, and then Rowland his father, being Churchwarden, did take him out of the Church and lead him home, he not being able to go alone; for this offence Thomas Munton had to perform penance. The same year we find Robert Ffalkner brawling and railing against the Wardens and Sidesmen in the Church. Offenders of a different type were Thomas Wheatly, in 1611, sleeping in the Church in the time of divine service, and John Andrews, in 1624, for unseemly sleeping in the Church. The Rector, in 1586, doth not in time of baptism use the sign of crossing the children. In 1583, for some reason unexplained, he refused to church Margaret Wyng, and in 1593, Elizabeth, wife of Faustin Sculthorpe, refuses to give God thanks after her child birth. We find John Luffe and Wiborowe Odam getting married without the banns being thrice asked, in 1586. At a Court held in the Church on 9th July, 1611, the Rector of Wakerley was accused before the Archdeacon of not being resident there as he ought to have done, but hath been at Glenfield, in the County of Leicester (where it would appear he was also Rector); as a result he is ordered to preach every Sunday in his parish according to the Canon.

There are 38 presentments regarding immorality of various kinds during this incumbency, and these must have been but a small proportion of the whole number of cases, as the records are far from being complete. The next charge to which most importance is attached is that of profaning the Sabbath or the Lord's Day as it is indifferently called. In 1585 five men were presented for amusing themselves at some pastime before Evening Prayer on the Sabbath Day. In 1593 three men mowed grass on this day. In 1614 William Ireland set his servant to thack upon Michaelmas Day, at Lyndon, in Evening Prayer time. John Munton is accused of going hedging in 1616, but explains that "he did but cut a few sticks on the Sabbath Day." Thomas Freeman did not come to Church as he ought in 1617, but frequented Feast towns upon Sabbath Days, and was guilty of drunkenness. In 1624 Abel Hainsworth and George Andrew committed the indiscretion of running a race upon the Lord's Day in the morning, for which they might have quoted apostolic precedent, had they been wary enough. All this savours of the Puritan scrupulosity which caused the Presbyterian barber to hang his cat for mouse-catching on the Sabbath:—

"Poor puss must suffer on the Monday,  
For catching mice upon a Sunday."

The next serious charge recorded is that of slander. In 1581 Thomas Reddall, a North Luffenham man, was guilty of

open railing at Uppingham. In 1583 William Andrew is presented for blaspheming the name of God and for being a scolder or curser. Andrew Tyler and Isabel Griffin are each accused of defaming John Lyon in 1589; but the parson seems to have come in for the greatest share of abuse, three instances of which may be given. (1) In 1576 Elizabeth Lion (possibly the wife of John Lyon, a family connected by marriage with the Bassetts, lords of the town of North Luffenham), uttered slanderous words against Mr. Johnson, the parson there, as in cursing of him, saying "The devil gnaw thy bones" and "The devil take thee," with such like. She had to beg pardon in the form "I ask Mr. Johnson's forgiveness, and I pray God to forgive me for speaking of such rude words against him." (2) In 1592 Mary Bradfield, Dorothy Hunt, and Elizabeth Hunt spread a slanderous libel tending to the defamation of Mr. Johnson; for neglecting to make amends for this they were excommunicated, and found it hard to regain favour. (3) Clement Colson and Kenelm Earle abused the minister, Mr. Johnson, in slanderous speeches in 1611, and it cost them much both in pocket and vexation before they were received back. Besides these three instances, the details of the Tithe Suit which have already been set forth in a separate paper (*Rut. Mag.* 1, 2, 4, 5) shew what friction existed between the Rector and his influential parishioners about the year 1588. In 1612 John Shred, whose name has already been mentioned, was charged with blaspheming of the Name of God and for not coming to the divine service orderly. Another character of the same kind was Christopher Bickerdyke, a great swearer and blasphemer of the Name of God when he is in his ale or full of drink, he, too, was declared excommunicate in the year, 1612, following that when the offence was committed. On 12th March, 1623, Daniel Gibson, brother to Ann Gibson, who had married Jonathan Tooqué, the Curate, was seen drunk in Stamford St. Martin's by three witnesses who, accordingly, reported him. In those days excommunication was not a sentence to be trifled with, the mere fact of a person remaining excommunicate, as exemplified by the case of Anthony King in 1604, was an offence, as was also having dealings with any such person. John Odam, the keeper of the village alehouse, is cited for knowingly entertaining John Shredd, when excommunicate, in his house in 1610; and a third instance is in 1618 when Ffaustin Sculthorpe, an excommunicate, has dealings with several others, one of whom pleads that it was upon necessity, for he only sold his ewes unto Sculthorpe to the intent to be kept of him. Four cases of refusing to pay levies for the repair of the Church; and one charge of breach of trust occurs.

The Gretna Green of Rutland in those days was Stowe, in Lincolnshire, probably the chapelry in the parish of Barholme; there are numerous instances of irregular marriages



taking place there from other parts of the county, but that of William Charter and Sibil Blackburne, in 1588, at which John Bolland was present, is the only one on record from North Luffenham. Couples were not always married at their own Church, for John Parkins, of North Luffenham, and Mary Sharman, of Empingham, daughter of Robert Sharman, of Greetham, were granted a license in 1608 to get married at Pilton. In 1611 William Tomson, of Langham, and Ann, daughter of Clement Colson and Margery his wife, of North Luffenham, had entered into a marriage contract which the parents of Ann Colson for some reason deterred and hindered after the banns had been asked, although they had previously given their consent. A suit was, therefore, brought against them to overcome their obduracy, but apparently this effort was unsuccessful, as Ann Colson was wedded to Thomas Coale in 1616.

A fight in the churchyard between Anthony, whose master was named Ward, and Nicholas Walgrave, in which the said Nicholas seriously damaged the said Anthony's head in 1581 is the last item of this kind of ancient news to be noticed.

If it be objected to this method of dealing with the history of a parish that only the misdeeds are recorded, whereas their good characteristics are left unmentioned, the answer is a simple one:—The age commonly misnamed the Reformation was a destructive one, it was more occupied in pulling down the work of preceding centuries than in restoring an ancient structure. There is, indeed, little to record at this time but the decay of the material as well as of the spiritual elements of Church life; the building and its services were alike neglected with the consequent effect upon the community, that the religious fervour of mediæval times albeit accompanied with a modicum of superstition had its place taken by the fanaticism of Puritanism, whose constructive efforts must be sought elsewhere than in the ecclesiastical sphere. It may be safely said of Robert Johnson, that the good he did lives after him and that the evil was interred with his bones.

E. A. IRONS.

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**SHARPE FAMILY OF WING, CO. RUTLAND.**—Information respecting the pedigree of this family will be thankfully received by  
HENRY CURTIS SHARPE.

Combermere, Buckleigh Road,  
Streatham, S.W.

## SOME ANCIENT RUTLAND PEOPLE.—(continued).

### RUDINGS OF THE 14th CENTURY.

**A** DEED in the possession of Walter Ruding, of Leicester, given in "Gentleman's Magazine," vol. 66, shows that in 1327 "Robert de la Rudyngge, of Alicester (Alcester), conveyed lands in Raggeley and Counteshull." (Probably Hagley and Solihull. See below), and in the Lay Subsidy Roll, Worcestershire Hist. Soc., of 1. Edward III. (1327), clergy names of course are absent, are the following:—

Beleye. De Johanne de Rudon x1/d  
 Feckenham. De Johanne atte Rudyng x11d  
 Fowelde, (Fairfield, Belbroughton) De Hugone atte Rudyngge x1d  
 Holte and Wytleye. De Thoma de Redyngge v1d  
 Wygorn, (Worcester). De Johanne de Redyng vs  
 Inteberwe, (Inkberrow). De Rogers Rudde vis, vii/d  
 De Johanne Rog x d

Bredon. De Johanne Rud x1d

Also from the Subsidy Roll of Warwickshire of same date, 1327, published by E. H. Fry, in Transactions of Mid. Record Society, we find the name spread over Warwickshire.

Eccleshall, (Exhall). John atte Rudyng 15d

Alincester, (Alcester). Robert de Ruding 14d

[This is that Robert evidently whose deed was in the possession of Walter Ruding, of Leicester, at the end of the 18th Century, and which indicates, probably, a connection between the two families, as does also the next entry concerning Chilverscoton.]

Grene (i.e. Griffie) Galf  
 and or de Ruding 5s  
 Chilverscote Ralf

[As I shall show later, John Ruding, of Westcotes Hall, Leicester, by his will, 1548, bequeaths lands and tenements at Chilvers Coton, which renders it probable that the family had been in continuous possession for at least 220 years at this place.]

Wykene. Thomas de Ruydingg	...	...	2s
Wythibrok. Andrew Rudewall	...	...	9s 10d
Nonne Eton. le Rodene Amabil	...	...	3s
Warr (wick). Inle Rodye	...	...	3s 4d
Snytenfeld. Rodd Roger	...	...	6s
(Snittersfield)			
Ilnyndon. Rud Alice	...	...	2s 2d
Bretforde. Rud Insent	...	...	12d
Alleslye. Rud Roger	...	...	16d
Hulle. Rud Wm.	...	...	12d
Stivichale. "	...	...	18d

[These "Ruds" I have quoted as showing how the name prevailed over the Midland District.]

Chirchwarer. De Willo Purfrey ... 4s 6d

[This Purfrey is interesting, because there was an inter marriage with this family at a later date.]

The following pedigree is from Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. i. p. 469, quoted in the Article in Gents. Mag., 1796, vol. 66; but the dates given are perplexing.

Alarius de Wodelow 10 Ed. II. (1317) and 7th of Edward III. (1334) =

John Chestre = Avicia dg. and co-heiress.

Richard Chestre alias dict Rich de Wodelow = 8 Ed. III. (1335).

(1360-70) Thomas Ruding = Alicia [I presume dg. of Richard Chestre.]

William Ruding. [The date of a collateral branch for 3rd generation from 8th Edward III. is 20th Henry VI. (1442.)]

1329. Egiduus (Giles) de Rudinge was Rector of Hadsor, Worcestershire, 17th Julii, 1329 (to June 1349). See article in Gent's Magazine, 1796, and Nash's Worcestershire, vol. 1 p. 484.

1339. Richard Rudding, M.P. for Leicester.

1346. In a dispute between Woolstan, Bishop of Worcester, and Edward III. (19th Ed. III.), concerning the Forest of Feckenham. *John Ruding* was on the jury which tried the cause. And the names *Richard Rudyng*, *John Rudyng* and *Thomas Rudyng* were regarded upon oath concerning this business. Nash vol. 1 p. 439 in note.

1361. By the "Sede vacante Register," edited by Willis Bund, Worcester Hist. Socy. A "Conge de lire was issued by Guy de Bryene, Robt. de Parle Clerke, and Walter de Parle, Attorneys General of Sir Edward le Despencer, lord of Glamorgan and Morgannock, in England, Wales and Ireland, to the Prior and Convent of Tewkesbury to elect an Abbot in place of Thomas de Leigh, who died on Thursday before the feast of St. Dennis last past. Dated at London, 17th Oct., 35th Edward III."

Sir Edward le Despenser is described as nephew of Hugh de Spencer, son of Eleanor, dg. and heiress of Gilbert de Clare, last Earl of Gloucester, and through her patron of Tewkesbury.

"The Abbot elected was Thomas de Chesterton Cellarer and the same was certified by *Nicholas de Redyngg* (spelt also Redyngge and Rodyngg), Nov. 24th, 1361, to Reginald, Bishop of Worcester."

[This Reginald Brian was translated from St. David's, 1352, and died of plague at Alvechurch, 1362.]

Another interesting entry I take from Habington's Survey of Worcester, vol. 1, p. 495.

A.D. 1371. 44th Edward III.

"The priory of Worcester dyd by the King's license in regard of mortmain purchase the Manor of Horsley near Wolverslaw of Robert sonne of Ralph Steche of Astwood witnessed by John de Sapy Knt, Clement de Dunclet, Ri de Bickerton, John de Botiler of Kidderminster, etc., 9th Ed. filii Ed. K. And in another the witnesses are besides these John de Middleton, Nicholas de Aston, Nicholas Perie, Thomas de Luttulton (Littleton), Robert de Boys and *John de la Rudinge, ancient gentleman of this County*, and dated at Streches Astwood in the Parish of Duderhill, 10 Ed. filii Ed. R."

A.D. 1379. Habington in his survey of Worcestershire under the heading Feckenham says:—"The Manor was the ancient demeanes of the Crown. The first freehold to attend this Manor is Northgrave imparting the name to the family of North-

grave, as is proved by an office after the death of Elizabeth Northgrave, 2 Richard II., whose heir was *William Rudinge*, and in another office 6 Richard II. where her heir is named William Northgrave agreeing in the minority of his age with *William Rudinge*. And that the next co-heirs with this William were his sisters and co-heirs Katherine and Matilda the daughters of Elizabeth Northgrave. But Northgrave fell to the family of the Jennets gentlemen of continuance and accompt in our shire and passing lately (prior to 1640) for want of issue male to Anne a dg. and co-heir of that name who was married to Mr. Wm. Cooke is to descend at her death to the heirs of Cooke and Jenets. *William Rudinge* being in the record mentioned as an heir of Northgrave assumed the name of Northgrave maketh me after Northgrave to descend to (*i.e.* to speak of) the *Walhouse* a house partly in Feckenham and partly in Hanbury the habitation of the *Rudinges Lordes sometime of Hussingtre in Martin Hussingtre.*"

Again he writes :—

"William Rudings was heir of the lands of Elizabeth Northgrave as shown by an Inquisition in 2 Richard II. in Teddington, Clyange and Baleymote. Elizabeth Northgrave had one messuage four hydes of land (*i.e.* from 400 to 500 acres) a place termed Rugfield, rents of freeholds, etc. *William Rudinge* age 12 was heir to Elizabeth Northgrave when she died, yet this varies from another account which describes Katherine and Matilda sisters of William Northgrave heirs."

Nash, in his History of Worcestershire, vol. 1 p. 439, states the matter differently. He refers to the Inquisition 2 Richard II. after the death of Elizabeth Northgrave or Northgrove and adds "the heirs of whose lands which lay in Teddington, Ballymote, etc., was *William Rudinge*; but the heir of her lands in Northgrave was William Northgrave."

A.D. 1387. The next mention of a Rudinge, according to date, is found in Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. ii. p. 948, in connection with the Parish of Solihull.

"Foshaw a part of Solihull at the beginning of Edward I. time (1273—1307) was given by William de Odingells unto Nicholas his younger son and heir. From whom descended another Nicholas lord thereof in 10 Richard II. (1387) in which year there was levied a fine thereof by one *Richard Atte Ruding and Elisabeth his wife* to the said Nicholas and Joan and the heirs of Nicholas (for which Nicholas and Joan gave CC. mark of silver) with warrantie against same Elizabeth and her heirs: whereby it would seem that she was an inheritrix." (Compare Deed of 1327 above).

It is interesting to note with reference to the above that Emma, one of the five daughters of Guy Beauchamp, second Earl of Warwick, married Roul Odingsell, of Solihull and Itchington (Burgess's Warwickshire, p. 18). This Guy died in 1315. So that the William Odingsell above was probably descendant.

A.D. 1399. William Ruddyng was M.P. for the borough of Warwick in 1st Henry IV., at Westminster. (Dugdale's Warwickshire).

The foregoing entries show the Rudings at that time were people of property, and it is not improbable that the

William who represented Warwick in the Parliament of Henry IV. was the William of Feckenham and Northgrave, whose mother, Elizabeth, levied the fine on the descendant of Guy, second Earl of Warwick, then of Solihull. It is also probable that the Richard Rudding, M.P. for Leicester, 1339, was the husband of this Elizabeth and the father of William the M.P. for Warwick.

#### RUDINGS OF THE 15th CENTURY.

A.D. 1401. By a "Proclamation that on the 24th June, 1401, in the Chapter House, Worcester, there appeared for the election of Bishop among others . . . . . Thomas Dene, Cellarer, *Thomas Rudyng*, Kitchener Monks and brethren ordained in Holy Orders forming the Chapter of the same Church, April, Monday 27th of said month, to celebrate the election of a future Bishop in the Chapter, on which day Master Richard Clifford, bachelor and doctor in the law, elect of Bath and Wells, was desired with one voice to be Bishop."

This Richard Clifford was Archdeacon of Canterbury, Bishop of Worcester, 1401, translated to London, 1407. He was succeeded at Worcester by Thomas Peverell, who was translated from Ossory to Llandaff, thence to Worcester, 1407.

Then the "Sede vacante Register" indicates that "on the death of Lord Thomas Peverell the last Bishop, at the election of his successor, Master Philip Morgan, *Thomas Rudyng Kitchener* was again present 2nd March, 1418-19." Therefore, this Thomas Rudyng held office in the College at Worcester a good many years. Philip Morgan was Chancellor of Normandy, and was translated from Worcester to Ely, where he was Bishop until 1426.

#### The Manor of Shurnake near Inkberrow, Feckenham.

A.D. 1403. "This Manor was given the Priory (of Worcester) by William Molyns. It was discharged of the laws of Feckenham forest, as appears by an Inquisition before John Kinge, Lieutenant of Edmund Duke of York, Earle of Cambridge, Rutlande and Korke, Justice of all the forests of our Lord the King on this syde Trent, taken at Feckenham by the oathes of John Wybbe, Richard Beamont, Roger Chaterleys, verders; William Speechesley, Edward Hanbury, Edward Eggott, *Richard Rudyng*, Henry Mutclowe (in another place Mottelow), John Harvys, Thomas Luyde, Thomas Podwale, *John Rudyng*, and John Colmore, last before Regardors, who say that the Foresters of the Forest of Feckenham have rights to have no repast in the Manor of the Church of St. Mary, Worcester, being Shurnake, An. 5 Henry 4." "And other exemplified by John Chuter and Richard Gabriel, Clerckes, 5 May, 8 Henry 4. (A.D. 1406). (Harbington's Survey of Worcester.)

A.D. 1440. There is "a letter of Attorney from John Rudyng de Denham, concerning lands at Denham, 1410." Where this was does not appear. Brit. Musms 86 D. 29. (Gent. Mag., 1786).

A.D. 1416. [The name Rud is still in evidence for a John Rud was Incumbent of Kington (Kinton) 8th May, 1416 to 1433.] (Nash Worcestershire. Appendix.)

A.D. 1441. William Ruddyng was M.P. for the Borough of Warwick, 20 Henry VI. at Westminster. (Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. II.)

A.D. 1459. [Thomas Rukyn was M.P. for Carlisle City].

Both these are found in the Parliamentary reports. I insert the latter, but question whether he was of the race. Something more may be known of him some day.

A.D. 1444. Edmund Ruding, Escheator of Warwickshire. "The Lords Beauchamp and Earles of Warwick were for great continuance of time hereditary sheriffs of the County. Wherefore . . . the Escheators were chosen of the Esquires, that were eminent in the County as they are recorded in the Exchequer." Among whom he gives "Edmund Ruding, 23rd Henry VI.

And Nash, Vol. I. Intro. XIII. writes: "Escheator. The Comitatus et Castrum Commissi of Worcestershire, which equals the office of High Sheriff in other Counties." And he also gives the name:—Edmund Redinge (for Rudinge), 24 Henry VI. M17."

A.D. 1456. "Mag. (Magister) John Rudyng, LL.B., Incumbent of Billing Parva, Northampton." Bridges Northants, Vol. I. 410. [A John Ruding, 1471—1481 was Archdeacon of Lincoln, and he possibly was the same person.]

Wich (Droitwich).

"The Exchequer house hath this inscription on it:—  
To the building of this place,  
Thomas Wythe by Goddys grace,  
Gaff nobles 22 and 10,  
Wherefore Christe keep him for ever.—Amen.

Henry Rudinge, } being bailiffs at this house-making."  
Thomas Walker, } Nash, Vol. I., p. 305.

An article given in the Gentleman's Magazine in 1796 gives the date of the above inscription as about 1581; but from its style and other considerations it belongs manifestly to an earlier date. These names, Henry Rudinge and Thomas Walker, appear as bailiffs of Wich in a roll bearing date "4th Ed. I." (i.e. 1276), on which Bishop Littleton writes (says Habington), that most men in Edward I. reign added 'de' to their names, but in Edward IV. time they did not and so he prefers to read the 4th of Ed. IV. (A.D. 1465).

Before giving the contents of this roll, it will be well to refer to some of Habington's remarks about Droitwich. This place is situated not far from Feckenham and Hanbury on the border line of which Parishes was situated the Walhouse, the original home of the Rudings, and around which, as a reference to a map will show, are many of the places with which members of the Ruding family were in various ways connected.

The ancient name for Wich was Wiccii, which means "fountains of salt." And that the name was extended to the whole shire, in fact to the whole province of the Wiccii including the Counties of Gloucester, Warwick, Hereford and Stafford; but now the name finds expression in, and is restricted to the County of Worcester.

He remarks that the Salt wells of Cheshire were also called Wyches (as still in Nantwich), but that Wich of Worcestershire in time obtained the prefix, Droit, to signify that "it was the right salt of this land."

These Salt wells were evidently the source of much profit, and their owners were amongst the best families of the land.

Kenulf, King of Mercia, A.D. 1816, gave 10 houses of salt to the Church of Worcester. Edwin, King of England, A.D. 950, gave 9 'fornaces' to the same Church.

Leland had happened to write that the burgesses of Wych were poor, but Habington with great zeal shows that he was misled, and says, "The cheyfe Lordes of these Salt pytts are comprised in the names Burgesses of Wich, which they have eyther by very ancient inheritance in these Bullaryes of Salt water or by machinge (matching) with daughters of Burgesses, or by creation, which was first, by far as I know, granted by unanimous consent of the Burgesses to Mr. John Salwarp, a branch of the Earles of Shrewsbury, now living, Thomas Lord Windsore, the Lord Coventre, and John\* now Bishop Worcester, these with other honourable persons being at this present Burgesses of Wich, must need prove the Burgesses of Wich to excel all the Burgesses of this land."

After this, I will give the list of 4 Ed. IV., remembering what I have said about the date, and including those names only which illustrate the connections and status of the Rudings.

"The names of the owners of Phates (vats) in Wich, 4 Ed. I., collected out of a roll called *Rentale firmariorum compositiones tempore Henricus Rudinge* et Thomas Walker, Ballivorum villæ de Wich.

The Barons de Beauchamp then by inheritance Shyreefes of thys Shires had Pha(tes) in Wich.

John Cossy.

John Rudinge had phates of his own and also phates of Elizabeth Gey and William Gardiner.

John Hethe had phates of his own, and of John Rugge and Agnes Egge, etc., etc., etc.

John Cokes had of his own, and John Wich, John Rugge and Richard Rudinge.

John Walker, etc.

Henry Rudinge had of his own, and of the Earl of Warr (wick) and William Gardiner, etc., etc., etc.

Thomas Walker had of his own, and of the Earl of the Earl of Warr, etc.

William Walker Senior.

Charles Nowell.

William Gardner had of his own, and of Thomas Froxmoor, Henry Rudinge, John Rudinge, Henry Couper, and John Nowode.

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\* This must have been either John Thornborough' 1617 Bp. of Worcester, or John Prideaux, 1641 Bp., but deprived of his seat in Parliament 1641, and of his revenues 1643.

William Walshe had of his own, and of Margaret Walshe, William Gardynier, William Bondokes, *Henry Rudinge* and *John Walker*, etc., etc., etc.

*Margery Rudinge*. (Habington, Vol. II., p. 472).

Then the aforesaid list is given in a shorter form, Vol. II. p. 473, but with some further particulars. It is written on a small piece of paper and bound into the original book. It begins "Ex rentale firmariorum compositiones tempore Henrici Rudinge et Thomas Walker Ballivorum villæ de Wich an Regni Regis Edwardi post Conquest 7th." Edward I. was the 9th after the Norman Conquest, so that the 7th is an error, and shows inaccuracy in the matter of dates. Edward III. was the 11th after the Conquest.

The first three entries are :—

Johannem Carry occupat 16 Phates.  
Johannes Rudinge habet 10 Phates.  
Johannes Hethe habet 18 Phates, etc., etc., etc.  
Henricus Rudinge.

These are all the Rudinges in this list and the name Walker is absent as bailiff in the heading. Habington gives another list of owners of these Salt wells of about 80 years later, which shall be inserted in its place. To keep to the chronological order the next to be noticed is :—

About A.D. 1422—1483. The family of Rudding, Rudyng or Ridding began to settle at Shenston, near Lichfield, in reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. *Gent. Mag.* 1796.

A.D. 1419 to 1473. Alicia Rudyng relict of Richard Rudyng (d'nade Husementre), of Hosentre, was patron of Hindlip, Worcestershire. *Nash*, Vol. I., p. 589.

A.D. 1475. Thomas Rudyng was instituted to the Rectory of Hampton Lovett, Droitwich, Wigorn. *Gent's. Mag.*, 1996. Also *Nash*, Vol. I., p. 541.

Thomas Rudyng, Cap. 8. Julii 1475 (to Feb. 1502).

John Rudyng, a bailiff of Wich, witnesses a deed of gift to the Church of St. Andrew, Droitwich. *Nash*, Vol. I., p. 323.

NOTE.—A second bailiff of name Ruding. In a private note I give this the date 1490, but why, I don't remember.

About this period belongs, probably, the following :—

"Tout le retenue. Mons le Count de Warrewyk, des gents des arms and des archivs pour sa dem're a Caley's fur lenforcement de sa ville and les marches illoques.

Chivalers.

Esquiers.

Valets { Matth Rudyng, Johan Rudyng, Will Rudyng and others." *MS. Brit. Museum*, xiii-7, no date. *Gent. Mag.*, 1796.

But as these varlets, followers of the Earl of Warwick, were for the 'enforcemente' of Calais, this fixes the date, because the Earl of Warwick, the King maker, was governor of Calais about 1469, and he perished at the battle of Barnet in 1471. It is interesting to note that he and the Duke of Clarence were in league with the rebels defeated by Edward IV. at the battle of Losecoat Field, near Empingham, Co.



Rutland, March 14th, 1470. Some bodies were found there as late as 1851. It will not pass unobserved that the Rudings prior to this were representatives in Parliament for the town of Warwick, and a William Ruding only some 25 years before.

A Roger Ruding lived at Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, which, of course, is not far from Evesham, and on the very verge of the Co. of Worcestershire, in reign of Henry VII.

A.D. 1496. Also there was made a "Grant by Richard Porter, of Campden, Gloucestershire, gentleman, to William Geoyle, John Welsche, Ancroni Bucham and *Roger Rudyng*, gentlemen, and William Churchyard, yeoman, of a messuage in Wyke Burnell, 11th Feb., 11 of Henry VII." (1496). Catalogue of Ancient Deeds in Record Office, 1890, c. 377.

MESSING RUDKIN.

(To be continued.)

## NOTES ON FINDS OF BRONZE AGE AND ANGLO-SAXON OBJECTS AT COTTESMORE. IN 1906.



**D**URING the Summer of 1906 some interesting discoveries were made in the course of digging iron-stone at Cottesmore. The objects fall into two distinct groups which I propose to deal with in their chronological order. Unfortunately, my information as to the circumstances of the finds is practically nil, as the objects were taken possession of by the Company's foreman who has since left the district, and although I have applied to him for particulars on the subject, no reply has been vouchsafed.

### A. BRONZE AGE FIND.

The Bronze Age find has a special value for those who take an interest in the early archæology of Rutland, since it represents, I believe, the first find referable to this period which can be described with any degree of certainty, and it thus helps to fill a gap in the continuity of our county history.

In the course of searching for materials for the "Early Man" section of the forthcoming Rutland volume of the Victoria County Histories, and also for the Society of Antiquaries' "Archæological Survey" of Rutland, the only Bronze Age record I have been able to find deals with the discovery of a collection of bronze Celts or axe-heads at Essendine about the year 1870, a notice of which appeared in the columns of the *Stamford Mercury*. These celts are said to have been claimed by Mr. Hankey, then owner of the land, which has since been sold to Lord Kesteven. I have made enquiries about these, but so far

have failed to discover their present whereabouts. If any reader of the Magazine is able to furnish any information on this point it will be welcomed.

The Cottesmore find consists of the following bronze objects :—

1. A celt or axe-head in practically perfect condition, 4½-in. long, of the socketed type, and furnished with a loop for attachment by means of a thong or cord to the wooden handle. The opening is almost circular and the neck is strengthened by a kind of collar ½-in. wide. The implement expands to a width of 1½-in at the cutting edge which, as is most commonly the case in English examples, is slightly curved in outline.

2. Another celt of very similar character though not quite in such good condition. It measures 3½-in. in length and has a narrower and less well-developed collar. The cutting edge has been somewhat damaged either by use or treatment subsequently received.

3. A fragment of a third celt, 1½-in. long, being the lower portion or cutting edge of what we may take to have been a celt of similar type to those already described.

4. A smaller fragment, ½-in. long, being also the cutting edge of a similar celt.

5. A socketed spear-head about 5½-in. long, the blade being elliptical or leaf-shaped. The socket is furnished with two rivet-holes for fastening it to the shaft. This socket has originally been longer, though what the exact dimensions would have been we cannot accurately determine. Probably at least an inch has disappeared, leaving the edge of the socket rough and irregular.

6. A socketed chisel of somewhat peculiar shape. Its length is 4½-in. and at a distance of 1½-in. from the socket end, the blade assumes a flat form, first widening slightly and then narrowing towards the cutting edge which is only a trifle over ½-in. wide, this representing the thickness—as opposed to the width—of the solid portion of the tool. It is obvious, therefore, that though small in size, the chisel possesses the maximum amount of strength for its bulk, and the subsequent grinding of the edge, as it wore away with use, would in no way impair its strength and usefulness. One chisel (if not more) of very similar type may be seen at the British Museum. This, I believe, was found in Cambridgeshire.

7, 8, 9, are three examples of the type of implement called gouges. They have apparently received varying degrees of wear and use, with the result that while one is nearly 4-in. long, the other two measure about 2½-in. only. They are all socketed and of similar character except that the longest of the three is ornamented with two incised lines running round the neck ½-in. from the socket end.

10. A small fragment of bronze 2½-in. long by 1½-in. wide and slightly elliptical in section. This is doubtless a piece of a sword-blade.

So much for the description of the individual relics. Turning now to the group as a whole, we may at once describe it as what is usually termed a "hoard."

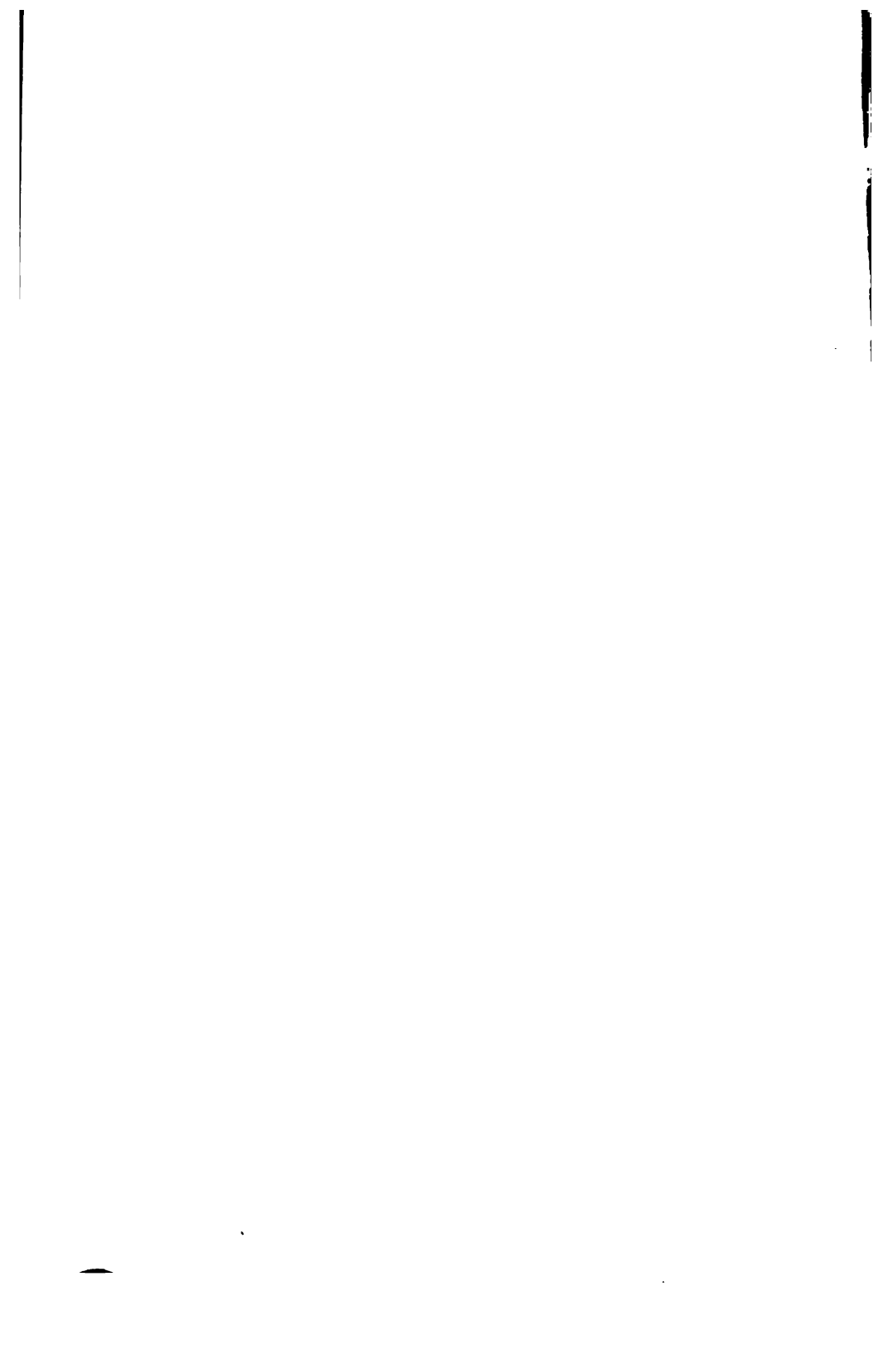


**BRONZE AGE FIND AT COTTESMORE.**



**UMBO OR SHIELD-BOSS STUD.**

ACTUAL SIZE  $\frac{1}{3}$  DIAMETER.



These hoards have been classified into three divisions:—

1. Personal hoards—that is, collections of personal belongings buried for temporary concealment, but never recovered by the owners.
2. Merchants' hoards—being the stock-in-trade of itinerant dealers in bronze articles.
3. Founders' hoards—that is, collections of disused or broken implements collected by travelling tinkers with a view to remelting and re-manufacturing them.

The balance of probability seems to be that the Cottesmore find is one of the last named class, viz., a founder's hoard. Such hoards have been found in considerable numbers in various parts of the country. In some cases additional evidence as to the true character of these hoards has been furnished by the lumps of unmanufactured bronze which have been included, as well as by moulds of stone or metal which were required for casting the implements.

As regards the probable date of the objects we are considering, two points tend to show that we must assign them to the later part of the Bronze Age.

First, the socketed celt (to which class all the Cottesmore examples belong) is the latest development in a chain of types of bronze axe-heads, the earliest of which were counterparts in metal of the stone axe of the preceding Neolithic period. This form was gradually improved by the addition of the flanges or wings and by the "stop-ridge," and thus by degrees the socketed celt was evolved.

The second point of evidence for the late date of this find is provided by the fragment of the sword-blade. This type of sword-blade has never been found associated with the flat form of celt and the knife-dagger, such as are found in the early Bronze Age grave-mounds, and is always considered to belong to the later Bronze Age.

As regards the actual date, as expressed in figures, of such a collection as this, we must always bear in mind that the accepted divisions of the Pre-historic Period are progressive stages of human development and culture rather than actual periods of time. Thus a given year, or sequence of years, may represent the Stone Age of one country or district and the Bronze Age of another. The late Sir John Evans suggested B.C. 1800 for the probable beginning of the Bronze period in this country, and the close of it may be approximately placed at about 400 B.C. Taking this as our basis, we may put the Cottesmore hoard at from 600 to 500 B.C., so that the objects may be taken approximately at 2,500 years old. No claim to precise accuracy, however, can be made in these matters, and all statements should, therefore, be regarded as largely conjectural.

And what of the race of men to which this secretive travelling tinker of 25 centuries ago belonged? They were

a Keltic people, characterized by round, short skulls, and formed the van of the great Aryan army which overran and finally ruled Western Europe. They are now sometimes called *Goidels*, which is the equivalent of the more familiar *Gael* (*Gaelic*). They are also sometimes referred to as "*P. Kelts*," as opposed to the "*Q. Kelts*" or *Brythons* (from which "Britain" is derived), who represented the next incursion of foreigners into our island, and who introduced the Iron Age civilization. This "*P.*" and "*Q.*" distinction is based upon the dialects which can be traced to the two peoples. Thus the *Qu.* found in the Gaelic of Ireland, Scotland and the Isle of Man, is represented by *P* in Wales and Brittany, where the Brythonic element prevails, and so we find, for example, the Welsh word *Mab* or *Map*, meaning a son, appearing in Gaelic as *Mac*, the well-known prefix of many Scotch proper names.\*

#### B. ANGLO-SAXON FIND.

We come now to the second group of relics. Here again the absence of any information as to the circumstances of the find places us at a disadvantage. There is no doubt, however, as to their Anglo-Saxon origin, and as such they provide us with an entirely fresh Saxon site in the county. Hitherto the cemetery at North Luffenham has stood alone, but during the last two years we have been able to add two new sites, namely, Market Overton and that which we are now considering—Cottesmore.

At Market Overton, where the finds also occurred in the course of ironstone digging, no human remains, so far as I can ascertain, have come to light, but there is practically no doubt that the site was a Saxon cemetery, the nature of the soil being unfavourable to the preservation of the bones and skeletons. Probably the same may be said of the Cottesmore group, as I believe no bones were discovered in association with the relics.

The objects are three in number, viz., two very rough clay vessels and an iron Shield-boss. The two pots are of coarse, brown clay, round bottomed and made by hand without the aid of a lathe or wheel, a contrivance which was never employed by the Saxon potters. The vessels are 4-in. and 3-in., respectively, in height, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4-in. across the mouth. They are quite undecorated and have no elegance or beauty of design to recommend them. They are probably examples of the kind of vessel ordinarily used for domestic purposes and they were doubtless buried with the corpse to contain offerings of food for his journey to the spirit world.

The third relic is an iron *Umbo* or Shield-boss, a very characteristic feature of Saxon graves. In its present

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\* See *Brit. Mus. Guide (Bronze Age)* p. 22.

condition it has a diameter of  $4\frac{1}{4}$ -in., but the flat flange by which it was rivetted to the hide-covered wooden or wicker frame—has mostly disappeared. This would have projected all round to the extent of an inch or so. The boss terminates in a flat stud about 1-in. in diameter and this gives the specimen an interest and value which it would otherwise hardly deserve. The stud is of bronze-gilt and is ornamented with a very peculiar design. Such ornamented studs on Shield-bosses have not occurred very frequently, but there is one, found at Barrington, Cambs., figured in Baron de Baye's "*Industrial Arts of the Anglo-Saxons*" (fig. 6, p. 35), which resembles the Cottesmore example in general character, though the devices are widely different.

In both cases, however, the patterns are of the class known as *Zoomorphic*—that is, they are based on animal forms, though, in the Cottesmore example especially, the artist has, as usual, allowed his fancy such a free rein that the original nature of the beast depicted is impossible to determine. A close investigation of the development of this Zoomorphic class of ornament has of late years been made by the Scandinavian Archæologists, and several works in their own and the German languages have been published. At present, however, no English translation has appeared. In the earlier examples the designers depicted animal and bird forms in a fairly realistic manner, but by degrees they permitted themselves more and more licence, increasing the number of heads and limbs and so on, as best satisfied their notions of pleasing artistic effect, and generally taking every kind of liberty in dealing with their subject. Thus the devices become at length a mere jumble of heads, arms, legs, eyes and so forth, mingled and embellished with knots, spirals and other purely conventional designs. This is well exemplified in the Cottesmore specimen, the component parts of which are by no means easy to distinguish. I have attempted to dissect it into its component parts, but even when this has been done we realize that although this example of Zoomorphic ornament has travelled a long way on the road from the purely realistic to the purely conventional, beyond some fairly well defined legs of a type frequently found in Zoomorphic Art, there is little of which we can pretend to give any definite description.

As an example of a characteristic style of Anglo-Saxon ornament it has an interest—if not a beauty—of its own and forms a distinct addition to the antiquarian treasures of Rutland. A figure of this stud will be included in one of the coloured plates in the forthcoming Rutland volume of the Victoria County Histories.

V. B. CROWTHER-BEYNON, M.A., F.S.A.

## OAKHAM CANAL.



**T**HE following description of the Canal from Melton Mowbray, in Co. Leicester, to Oakham, in Co. Rutland, is taken from the *General History of Inland Navigation*, by J. Phillips, London, 1792.

"This Canal commences at and joins the Melton Navigation, on the south side of the town of Melton, and proceeding on the north side of the River Eye, passes Brentingby, Wyverby, Stapleford, Saxby, Wymondham, Edmondthorpe, Teigh, Market Overton, Barrow, Cottesmore, Burley, and joins the town of Oakham, on the north side, being a course of fifteen miles, with 126-ft. regular rise, in the first  $8\frac{1}{4}$  miles, that is to Edmondthorpe; from thence to Oakham is level; the reservoir is on the west side of the Canal, near Langham.

The Proprietors of this Canal are incorporated under the name of "The Company of Proprietors of the Oakham Canal," and have the customary powers necessary to making the Canal, &c., the water of Scafford Dyke is preserved to the mill, called the two eye mill at Melton; the flood water only of Langham Brook is to be taken for the reservoir; no water to be taken from the springs, &c., in the grounds of Lord Harborough, in Saxby and Wymondham, without returning a similar quantity from the Canal; nor any water to be taken from Thorpe Brook.

The land allowed for the Canal, towing path, &c., is twenty yards broad. The towing path may be used as a bridle way by occupiers of land. The rubbish dug up is to be properly levelled on the adjoining grounds. The Company are authorised to raise the sum of £56,000 to be divided into shares of £100 each, for each of which a ticket shall be given on demand, paying to the Clerk, 2/6; if the above sum is not sufficient £20,000 more may be raised.

The rates of tonnage are:—

For all coals, 3½d. per ton per mile, so that the gross amount of the same does not exceed in the whole 3/-.

For all iron, timber, coals, and other goods, &c., 4½d. per ton per mile, so that the gross amount does not exceed 4/-.

For all lime, lime stone, and stones, to be used for building, and materials for paving the roads, half the rates authorised to be taken for coals.

**EXEMPTION.**—Owners of land through which the Canal passes, may carry dung, soil, marle, ashes of coal and turf, and all other manures (except lime) to be used on said lands; also all materials for making, repairing, or paving any public or private roads, these are to be free of all tolls; provided the same do not pass any lock, unless the water shall flow over the waste weir, and to give 24 hours notice.

The rates of wharfage are to be settled by the Commissioners.



The Company are to pay Lord Winchelsea the sum of £15 per annum, in lieu of his Lordship's dues on all coals sold in the Manor of Oakham.

This Canal is an extension of a beneficial scheme through a populous and well cultivated county, every accommodation of which must tend to spread benefits to the community at large, and the produce of all the Northern Canal may now have free access to Oakham."

This Canal has been disused for a number of years, but the lower portion is now preserved by the Oakham Bathing and Angling Society.

## BYGONE PETITIONS.



A COPIE OF THE PETITION TO THE KING'S MAJESTY BY THE HIGH SHERIFFE, ACCOMPANIED BY MANY HUNDREDS OF GENTLEMEN AND FREE-HOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND, AS HIS MAJESTY PASSED THROUGH THEIR COUNTY TOWARDS YORKE: TO WHOM HIS MAJESTY WAS PLEASED GRACIOUSLY TO PROMISE AN ANSWER.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF YOUR MAJESTIES LOYALL SUBJECTS IN THE COUNTIE OF RUTLAND.

*Sheweth,*

**T**HAT as with all humble thankfulness they doe acknowledge the many former and late effluences of your Royal grace and goodnesse, whereby they were lifted up with an expectation of happy dayes, wherein your sacred Majesty should have a perpetuall Throne of safety and honour, erected in the hearts of your loyall people, higher than any of your Royal Predecessors: So we cannot now but expresse the greatnesse of our griefes, fearing all those hopes to be dashed, and the joy of the whole land darkened by your Majesties withdrawing your sacred person in these times of imminent danger from your great Councill of Parliament, to the raising of unexpressible fears in the hearts of all your loyall subjects.

Wherefore, in all humilitie, your petitioners doe implore your sacred Majesty, that out of the depth of your Princely wisdom and goodnesse, the beames of your grace and favour may againe breake forth upon your Kingdome, in returning and vouchsafing your Majesties presence to the Parliament; whereby the feares of your people may be dispelled, and a foundation layd of everlasting comfort to this land, in the safety of your sacred person, and abundant increase of honours and greatnesse upon your Royall Government.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE HOUSE OF PEERS  
NOW ASSEMBLED IN PARLIAMENT.

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE HIGH SHERIFFE, KNIGHTS,  
ESQUIRES, GENTLEMEN, MINISTERS, AND OTHERS  
OF GOOD RANKE WITHIN THE COUNTY OF  
RUTLAND.

*Sheweth,*

**T**HAT your Lordships' concurrence with the House of Commons in passing the Bill to take away the Votes of the Prelates; settling the *Militia* and Forts in such hands as the Honourable House of Parliament may confide in; approving and passing those noble propositions for the suppression of those barbarous Rebels in Ireland, and in many other Acts of great concernment is acknowledged by your Petitioners, with all possible joy and humble thankfulness; yet we cannot but (but with great griefe accompanied by feares) be sensible, That authority is not yet given for putting the Kingdome into a posture of defence, That the votes of Popish Lords and their proxies are still continued, humbly conceiving it to be against reason, that Papists should Vote in points of that Religion whereunto they are profest adversaries, or in matters of State, to which they can be no fast friends, especially now, that so great a part of Papists are in open Rebellion: That the Masse is still frequented: That Papists are so superficially disarmed, to the great animating of them in their pernicious practices: That superstitious innovating Ministers are not punished, who, to escape just censure, foment factions against the Parliament: That so speedy relief of the poore distressed Protestants in Ireland (as their necessities require) is not yet effectually acted, to the imboldening of the Papists and malignant parties of this Kingdome to the like attempts: Wherefore your petitioners doe humbly pray for a speedy removall of our grievances, with their causes: And that your Lordships will be pleased still to join with the House of Commons in all their pious and just prodeedings.

*And your Petitioners shall be bound in duty to pray for your Honours, and will be ready according to their late solempne and generall Protestation to assist your Lordships in all just and honourable waies to the utmost of our power.*

TO THE HONORABLE THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND  
BURGESSES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS  
NOW ASSEMBLED IN PARLIAMENT.

THE HUMBLE PETITION AND DESIRES OF THE HIGH  
SHERIFFE, KNIGHTS, ESQUIRES, GENTLEMEN,  
MINISTERS, AND OTHERS OF GOOD RANK WITHIN  
THE COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

*Sheweth,*

**T**HAT as we can never sufficiently blesse Almighty God for His mercies and protections towards you, nor expresse our thankfulness unto you for the great workes that have been done for the good both of Church and Common-wealth, which will for ever rest upon Record through all posterities, to your exceeding glory. So our humble desires are, that you will still be pleased in the feare of God with courage to goe on to the full accomplishment of all your godly and honourable intentions: The fervent and constant endeavouring to remove all Popish Lords out of the House of Peers, or at the least to suspend their votes: The securing the greatest and most active Papists: The effectual executing of all Laws against Popish Priests and Jesuits: The speedy and powerfull reliefe of our persecuted brethren in Ireland: The utter quelling the pride, insolency and tyranny of the Prelates: The abolishing of all unfitting and unnecessary dignities out of the Church, by whose superfluous estates and revenues, the deficient means of many Churches in this Kingdome may become reasonably supplied: The regulating the Universities concerning their looseness in government, whereby youth being there first corrupted in conversation and Doctrine, become afterwards infectious, and of evill example to the country: The injunction of stricter sanctification of the Lord's Day, and restraint of all prophanation thereof by Wakes, travelling farre or nigh, and other actions not warranted by God's Word: And that the hearing and censuring may be speeded (in such time as to your wisdomes shall appear convenient) of all those who have beene in eminent degree delinquents, especially in the Ministry, against whom there are Complaints or Articles in this Honourable House depending; By the delay of whose trialls, the malignant party is (as we humbly conceive) much encouraged, the Orders of this Honourable House disobeyed, and publickly slighted, thereby contemning the undubitable and ancient Authority of Parliament.

*And your Petitioners shall daily pray for you, and are ready according to their late solemne and generall Protestation, in all just and honourable waies to assist you in your lawful endeavour, to the utmost hazard of our estate and lives.*

*The two later Petitions were presented to both Houses on Tuesday, the 29th March, 1642 by Sir James Harrington, Knight, accompanied with divers Gentlemen of good worth; who, after they were read, the Houses commanded the Lord Keeper, in the name of the House of Peers, and Mr. Speaker,*

*in the name of the House of Commons, to render thanks unto the Presenters, and to intimate their kind acceptance of the said Petitions, desiring them to returne great thanks from both Houses to their County, for their care of the preservation of the Kingdome. And further, the House of Commons commanded Mr. Speaker then to declare, that they had likewise taken notice of their Counties cordial affections to the King's Majesty, and the service of the Kingdome, by their opportune delivery of a Petition to His Majesty in his journey towards Yorke, for his speedy returne to his Parliament, for which they likewise commanded thanks to be given to the High Sheriffe and the County.*

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Printed for RICHARD HARPER, at the Bible and Harpe in Smithfield, 1642.

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## THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.



THE Annual Meeting was held in Oakham, on May 7th, when the Committee's Report and Treasurer's Accounts were submitted. The former was a highly creditable record of work done by the Society during 1907, the membership roll being the largest hitherto reached, while the financial condition of the Society was shown to be equally satisfactory. After the business was disposed of an enjoyable visit was paid to Braunston where the Vicar, the REV. B. BARRETT, kindly gave the members an account of the Church, and subsequently entertained the party at tea. The first regular Excursion of the Season took place on June 6th, when inspections of three interesting Churches were made—viz., Glaston, Seaton and Harringworth. On this occasion MR. E. W. LOVEGROVE acted as guide, and a hospitable tea was enjoyed at Seaton Rectory. The next fixture was on June 17th when, for the second time since the establishment of the Society, the Church at Empingham engaged the attention of the members. MR. LOVEGROVE again was the *Cicerone*, and gave an interesting and instructive account of the history and principal architectural features of this beautiful Church. Subsequently the party adjourned to tea at Prebendore House, by the kind invitation of the MISSES TROLLOPE, where they also had an opportunity of examining the valuable collection of Pre-historic, Roman and mediæval antiquities belonging to their hostesses. The collection had been carefully set out and labelled, and was inspected with much pleasure. On July 2nd, under the capable guidance of MR. H. F. TRAYLEN, a party of members journeyed to Stamford and were conducted over the site of the Norman Castle and round the line of the town walls. In addition a visit was paid to the beautiful hall and chapel of the Almshouse known as Brown's Hospital, and various other points of interest, such as the old gateway of Brazenose, were duly noted in passing. Probably few old towns can offer more attractions for a leisurely antiquarian ramble such as this, than the ancient borough of Stamford, and this afternoon's excursion, in spite of somewhat excessive heat, was much enjoyed by all who were present.





*Photo by]*

**SIR JAMES HARRINGTON : MONUMENT, EXTON.**

*[G. Phillips.*



THE  
RUTLAND MAGAZINE  
AND  
COUNTY HISTORICAL RECORD.

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EXTON—(concluded).

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**M**ONUMENTS.—We continue our description of the series of monuments which form a unique collection and makes the Church at Exton the most interesting, in this respect, in the County.

On the north side of the chancel is a handsome Elizabethan marble monument erected to perpetuate the memory of Sir James Harington, Knt., and his wife. The deceased are represented kneeling on cushions before a faldstool on which are open books. Each effigy is in a separate compartment, the faldstool being between them. Over the head of the Knight, who is in armour, are the arms of the Haringtons, and over the head of Lady Harington the arms of the Sydneys. The monument is surmounted by an obelisk on either side, supported by black marble pillars having Corinthian capitals and a shield of eighteen charges within scroll work. On the base is the inscription in Latin as follows:—

Hic situs est JACOBUS HARINGTON de EXTON miles, cum uxore LUCIA, GULIELMI SIDNEI militis filia, ex qua liberos suscepit 18 quorum matrimonium contraxerunt tres filii, filie octo, maximus natu filius JOHANNES miles heredem duxit ROBERTI KELWAY, curiae Wardorum, et Liberationum supervisoris secundus HENRICUS miles uxorem duxit unam ex heredibus FRANCISCI AGAR a confiliis hibernicis. Tertius JACOBUS armiger uxorem habuit unam ex heridibus ROBERTI SAPCOTS armigeri. Filia natu mixima ELIZABETHA nupsit EDUARDO MONTIGUE militi. Secunda FRANCISCA, GULIELMO LEE militi. Tertia MARGARETA, Don BENITO de SISNEROS HISPANO de familia Ducum de FANTASGO. Quarta CATHERINA EDUARDO DIM-MOCK militi. Quinta MARIA EDUARDO WINGFELDE militi;

Sexta MABILIA ANDRAE NOELI militi. Septima SARA maritum habuit Dominum HASTINGS. Comitissae HUNTINGDONIAE HAEREDIS, Octava THEODOSIA Dominum DUDLEY de CASTRO DUDLEY. Idem JACOBUS & LUCIA, quinquaginta annos in matrimonio vixerunt. Illa prior diem obiit annum agens sequentissimum secundum. Ille jam octogenarius fato functus est, anno assertionis humanae 1591. Reginae ELIZ. 34. Uterque filium JACOBUM solum Executorem constituerunt, qui ut parentibus suis justa perageret, pietatisque suae testimonium posteris relinqueret, hoc monumentum in perpetuam illorum memoriam, posuit consecravique.

Si Genus antiquum, veteresque per atria cerae,  
 Si propriae virtutis adorea Clavus equestris,  
 Si soboles numerosa, et quinquaginta per annos  
 Inter utramque facem cuncta caruisse Querelâ,  
 Canities si sera, et Mors matura, beatus,  
 Denique si census, censuq; beatior omni  
 Larga manus, sincera fides, reverentia Caeli,  
 Faelicem aut vitam, aut mortem fecere beatam.  
 Nobis & Vitam & Mortem fecere beatam.  
 Nunc cum fata jubent vixisse, animasq; repossunt  
 Sidera, composuit cineres, justiq; sub isto  
 Haeredis pietas requiescere MAUSOLEO.

*Translation.*

Here is placed James Harington, of Exton, Knight, with his wife, Lucy, daughter of William Sidney, Knight, by whom he had eighteen children, of whom three sons and eight daughters entered into marriage. The eldest son, John, Knight, married the heiress of Robert Kelwey, surveyor of the Courts of Wards and Liveries. The second, Henry, Knight, married one of the heiresses of Francis Agar, the third, James, Esquire, one of the heiresses of Roberts Sapcots, Esquire. The eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was married to Edward Montague, Knight, the second, Frances, to William Lee, Knight, the third, Margaret, to Don Benito de Sisneros, a Spaniard, of the family of the Dukes of Fantasgo, the fourth, Catharine, to Edward Dimmock, Knight. The sixth, Mabel, to Andrew Noel, Knight, the seventh, Sarah, had for her husband Lord Hastings, heir of the Earl of Huntingdon. The eighth, Theodosia, Lord Dudley, of Castle Dudley. The said James and Lucy lived fifty years in Wedlock. She died first in her 72nd year. He departed this life when eighty years old, in the year of man's redemption 1591, the 34th of Queen Elizabeth. Both appointed as their sole executor their son James, who, to perform his duty to his parents, and to leave testimony of his filial affection to posterity erected and dedicated this monument to their lasting memory.

If an old family and the ancient busts on the walls; if the badge of Knighthood, the reward of peculiar virtue; if a numerous offspring and the absence of all complaint throughout fifty years of married life; if late decay and a rapid death; lastly, if a happy estate, and more happy than any estate, a liberal hand, untainted honour, reverence for heaven, have made either a happy life or a blessed death, they have made both life and death blessed for us. Now when the fates have bid us to have done with life and the stars demand our spirits, the affection of our heir has gathered our ashes and bidden them rest under this mausoleum.

On the south side of the chancel is a monument by Nollekins. A draped figure, representing Lady Gainsborough, reclines upon a sarcophagus, the arm resting on a cornucopia,





*Photo by:*

*[G. Phillips.]*

**BAPTIST, VISCOUNT CAMPDEN :  
MONUMENT, EXTON.**







*Photo by]*

*[G. Phillips.*

**BAPTIST, 4TH EARL OF GAINSBOROUGH:  
MONUMENT, EXTON.**

the raised left hand is pointing to three medallion busts of herself and her two husbands which a flying angel is supporting by entwined ribbon. Below the medallions is a weeping angel with an inverted torch. These enrichments are of white marble upon blue marble of pyramidal form. The following inscription is on a pedestal of white marble.

Sacred to the Memory of Baptist, 4th Earl of Gainsborough: Elizabeth, his wife and Thomas Noel, Esq., of Walcot Hall, in the County of Northampton: who by his last will requested that a monument might be placed in this Church, to the memory of himself, and Elizabeth, Countess of Gainsborough, who sometime after the decease of Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, became the wife of Thomas Noel, Esq.

Soon after his death this monument was erected by his Executor, Henry, Earl of Gainsborough, who from a deep and lively sense of respect and affection for his father, Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough, has devoted this monument to the grateful remembrance of his parents, as well as to the memory of his truly respected Friend and Father-in-Law, Thomas Noel, Esq. An. Dom. 1790.

To names like these it is unnecessary to add any praise, as they will long be remembered here with Love, with Veneration, and with Gratitude, but to Posterity and to the Stranger, it may suffice to add that, the figure placed here, expressive of Liberality and Beneficence, could not anywhere appear with more distinguished propriety than upon this tomb. Baptist, the 4th Earl of Gainsborough, died March 21st, 1751, aged 43. Elizabeth, Countess of Gainsborough, died Dec. 15th, 1771, aged 64 years. Thomas Noel, Esq., died June 18th, 1788, aged 83.

On the west wall of the north transept is a full length effigy of a young man, the elbow of his right arm resting on a pedestal on which are two naked infants seated on a cushion. The whole is white marble and has this inscription:—

JACOBUS NOEL, Baptistae Vicecomitis de Campden, è quarta Uxore Elizabethâ, Montacuti Comititis de Linsey magni Camerarii Anglie, filia, Filius quintus; ingentis spei juvenis, formâ præcellens æque ac Staturâ eminens: insigni supra annos tam animi quam Corporis cultu, & vigore præditus, obiit Junii 24. 1681 Ætatis suæ 18.

Quem Puerum forsâ facies dixissit & ætas,  
Fecerat hunc virtus, atque Statura Virum.  
Maturus vixit, licet immaturus obivet;  
Ingenii vis hoc, mors dedit illud, Opus.

Great as his birth did all his actions shew,  
His very recreations spoke him so.  
Spritely his mien, yet grave, discreet, and wise,  
Free from the ages grand debaucheries,  
Virtue with stature still his years outran,  
He dyed in's nonage, and yet lived a man.

Eodem fato conjunctus Linseius ejusdem Baptistæ & Elizabethæ Filius primulus, qui obiit anniculus Martii 12 An. Domini 1656.

Item eorundem parentum Filius quartus, cui ob præproprium nimis fatum defuit Praenomen 1662.

At the west end of the north aisle is a monument executed by Nollekins in 1787. It exhibits the full length figure of a

female having a reversed or extinguished torch in her right hand, the elbow of her left arm rests on an urn upon which is a medallion bust of the deceased. Fluted pillars flank the arch in the tympanum, on which are cherubs, and above, a shield of arms. The pediment is enriched with the egg and tongue ornament. Below is the following inscription :—

To the memory of Lieutenant General Bennett Noel, Colonel of the 43rd Regiment of Foot. He died on the 17th of Sept., 1766, in the 51st year of his age. He was third son of the Honourable John Noel, who was the 4th son of Viscount Lord Campden. This monument is erected in conformity to the bequest of his affectionate wife, Elizabeth Noel, second daughter of Robert Adams, Esq., formerly Governor of Tellicherry, in the East Indies. She died on the 7th of April, 1784, aged 69, and her remains are interred with her husband's in this Church.

Mrs. Margaretta Anna Adams, elder and only sister of Mrs. Noel, caused this monument to be erected.

On the west wall in the tower is a small tablet containing this inscription :—

Mrs. Christina Willes dyed the 12th of October, 1765, in the 100th year of her age. She was a sincere christian, a most valuable and disinterested friend, a pleasing and instructive companion, and an affectionate and generous supporter of her distressed relatives, and to her poor friends tender and kind.

The cares of life, the pangs of death are o'er,  
And sickness, pain and sorrow are no more.

This mark of grateful affection is placed here by her niece, Mary Cantrell, 1774.

**STAINED GLASS.**—The east window contains five lights with geometrical tracery in the head, and is filled with stained glass. The inscription informs the reader that the window was erected to the memory of Charles Noel Noel, Earl of Gainsborough, by his grateful tenantry upon the Rutlandshire estates, that his lordship was born Oct. 2, 1781, and died most deservedly esteemed by all who knew him, on June 10, 1866.

In the south of the chancel is a window of three trefoiled headed lights by Clayton & Bell. The principal subjects are the Resurrection of Our Lord (in the centre), Raising of the Widow's Son, and the Raising of Lazarus. Under the trefoil heads are the Angels of Justice, Reward, the General Resurrection and of Life and Death.

A brass tablet inserted in the lower splay contains the following inscription in black letter ;—

The above window is placed by filial affection to the memory of Louisa Elizabeth, wife of William Hoare, Esq., daughter of Sir Gerard Noel, Noel, Bart., and Diana, Baroness Barham, leaving on earth an example rarely equalled of every Christian grace. She resigned her spirit to the Lord who gave it, trusting entirely for acceptance in the blood of the Lamb. She was born xx of January, 1786, and entered into rest the vth of April, 1816.

Even those which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him. 1 Thess. iv, xiv.

I am the Resurrection and the Life.



*Photo by]*

*[G. Phillips.*

**LIEUT. GENERAL BENNETT NOEL:  
MONUMENT, EXTON.**





The window of the west wall of the tower has been filled with stained glass to the memory of Leland Noel, so many years the excellent Vicar of the Parish. The legend is as follows :—

In memory of the Honble. and Rev. Leland Noel, who died Nov. 10, 1870, 38 years Vicar of this Parish.

Remember those who speak unto you the word of God whose path follow.

Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.

**CHURCH PLATE.**—The following extract from an old register gives an account of the Communion plate belonging to the Parish Church of Exton, Dec. 9th, 1690.

Item. One large silver Flaggon weighing 35½ ounces.

Item. Another silver Flaggon weighing 30½ ounces.

Item. A large silver Charger weighing 57 ounces.

Item. A large silver Chalice weighing 17 ounces.

Item. A large silver Plate for bread weighing 22½ ounces.

Not yt all these five pieces of plate maintained are doubly gilt and on each of them is engraved the arms of Noel and Hicks : all which were of late dedicated to the honor and service of God and given for the use of the Parish aforesaid by the Honourable John Noel Esq. whom God bless.

Item. Of the old Communion plate as followeth, viz. :—A little silver chalice together with its cover on the top of which is engraved 1582 weighing both together 9 ounces.

Item. A plain silver plate for bread weighing 8 ounces. To these do also belong a large pewter flagon.

Samuel Musgrave, Vicar.

The present plate consists of three cups and patens, a flagon, and alms dish.

The first cup bears four Hall marks. (1) D, the London date letter for 1581 ; (2) lion ; (3) leap. cr ; (4) a double-seeded rose in a pentagon. It is a bell shaped bowl, with a band thrice interlaced. The cup is 5 inches in height.

The second cup is 8 inches high and weighs 19-oz. 10-dwt. There are five Hall marks. (1) Head ; (2) P, the London date letter for 1850 ; (3) leap. ; (4) lion ; (5) <sup>JB.</sup> <sub>FB.</sub> Underneath is "708."

The third cup is 8 inches in height and bears four Hall marks (1) a leap. ; (2) lion ; (3) N. the London date letter for 1630 ; (4) R.S. a heart below. The arms of Lord Gainsborough, with coronet, helmet, and mantle, impaling Hicks, a fess wavy between three fleurs-de-lys. The second and third cups have straight sided bowls, somewhat bell shaped, on a stem with a moulded band.

The first paten is 3½ inches in diameter and weighs 2-oz. 10-dwts. It is used as a cover to the first cup and bears the same Hall marks. On the stem is the date "1582."

The second paten is 6 inches in diameter and weighs 9-oz. 10-dwts. It has a short stem, with a rim one inch wide. There are four Hall marks. (1) V, the London date letter for 1637 ; (2) lion ; (3) leap. (4) indistinct.

The third paten is 12-in. in diameter, weighs 25-oz. 10-dwts., has the same Hall marks and the same arms, etc., as are on the third cup.

The flagon is 10-in. in height and weighs 40-oz. It is a modern tankard, quite plain, with lid and curved handle, no spout. The lid and base are moulded. The arms, as on the third cup, are on the body of the flagon.

The Alms-dish is silver gilt, 20-in. in length 13-in. in breadth and the weight is 69-oz. 5-dwt. There are four Hall marks as on the third cup. It is a handsome oval dish, with the arms, etc., as on the flagon.

Between the years 1805 and 1821, the old plate previously mentioned given by the Hon. J. Noel, with the small silver plate was wholly re-fashioned into its present state. The present weight of silver is rather in excess of what formerly existed.

**THE BELLS.**—There are six bells having the following inscriptions.

1. DONVM DE DOMINA CAMBEN, 1657.
2. GOD SAVE THE KING, 1675.
3. 4. 5. GOD SAVE THE KING. TOBIEAS NORRIS CAST ME 1675.
6. JOSEPH BAYR ST NEOTS FECIT 1763 THOMAS HURST VICAR W SPRINGTHORP CHARLES BROWN CHURCHWARDENS.

The Gleaning bell (the 5th) is rung at 9 a.m. and at 5 p.m. during harvest.

At the Death-knell—which is ring for about five minutes—thrice three tolls are given for a male, thrice two for a female, before the knell.

At Funerals a few tolls are given on the tenor bell as a warning for the bearers to assemble; the same bell is tolled (half a minute between each stroke) for half-an-hour before the funeral office is said. The bells are chimed on Sunday by means of the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe's chiming apparatus.

**REGISTERS.**—The Registers date from the year 1538 and contain many referenccs to the Christenings, marriage and burial of the members of the family of the Lords of the Manor. Among other interesting material may be found records of a number of Briefs, e.g.

1660. Given to a briefe for Pomfret Church building 9s. 4d.
1691. 2nd brief for the Irish Protestants 11s. 2d.
1692. For the rhdemption of captives in Algeirs. £1. 15. 0.
1693. A briefe for the poor Foor French Protestants £5. 2. 0.
1695. A briefe for loss by fire at Warwick £5. 16. 9.
1699. For the persecuted Vandois £5. 3. 6.
1700. For the captives under the Emperor of Fez and Morocco. 15s. 6d.
1703. For Enniskillen 15s. 7d.
1730. For Copenhagen Fire 18/6d.

Among the interesting things to be seen in the Church are a sword with leather (?) scabbard, two steel gloves and two spurs, always said to have come down from the Crusades.

**THE CHAPEL** attached to Exton House is cruciform in plan with an eastern apse and an aisle and sacristy on the north side, and a north porch to the nave. It is built over a crypt which contains a stone altar and is well lighted by windows in the plinth of the superstructure. The descent of steps leading to the crypt is covered by a porch. The style of the architecture is that which prevailed in England during the latter part of the 13th century, and it combines and contrasts well with the mansion which is Elizabethan. The outside of the chapel is faced with Clipsham stone and the dressings are of the same material, the inside of the walls being ashlered with Exton Park stone.

The apsidal chancel has cusped windows of two lights with cinquefoils in the heads, the aisle between the sanctuary and sacristy opens into the north transept, the six foiled circular window at the east end of the aisle is filled with richly painted glass by Hardman & Co., the subjects having reference to the Holy Spirit in the seven sacraments.

The apse at the end of the north transept, constructed over the stone roof of the porch to the crypt, forms the Baptistry. The circular font is enclosed by an iron railing. The central lancet window contains a fragment of ancient glass with the emblamatical dove. In the gable over the open arch of the Baptistry is a quatrefoil window and the bell cote rises on the apex of the same.

The Lady Chapel forms the south transept and has an arched and cusped recess in the east wall for the statue over the altar. The window in the gable is of three compartments with geometrical tracery, a finely carved confessional of oak is placed against the wall of this transept.

The chapel was built from designs made by Charles Alban Buckler, Esq., of London, and reflects credit upon the architect.

**THE HALL**, which is about one hundred and fifty yards from the site of the old family residence, the south-east wing of which was destroyed by fire in 1810, is a large Elizabethan mansion, built at various periods since the year 1811. It was commenced first of all by Sir Gerard Noel, Bart., as a sort of temporary residence until the ravages of the fire in 1810 could be made good again; but as time went on, building after building was added to the new edifice, and finally, in 1851-2, the then Earl considerably enlarged it at a cost of several thousand pounds. The mansion is of freestone, and contains a main building in three compartments, the lower part of which consists of a fine drawing-room, ante drawing-room, dining-room, flanked at each end by an octagonal turret surmounted with a pinnacle, and there is a west wing placed a little backward with a turret similar to those in front. In this part of the building is a billiard room, and the access to this part of the house is by a vestibule, ornamented

on both sides with good family pictures. The hall and grand staircase are extremely handsome. There is a well stocked library, which occupies two rooms. The upper part of the house contains about forty bedrooms, and the domestic offices form a square in the rear of the building.

The view from the south front of the house is charming, the ruins of the picturesque old hall, with its grand gables, beautiful chimneys, and ivy-clad walls, and the magnificent village church, are the principal objects at first sight, and the scene is much heightened by the water and the noble trees adorning its banks, the prettily laid out gardens and terraces, all adding to the charm of a scene which cannot fail to delight the eye of all lovers of the picturesque.

Our thanks are due to the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Gainsborough for the loan of MSS. without which it would have been impossible to write this history of Exton.

THE EDITOR.

## SOME ANCIENT RUTLAND PEOPLE.—(continued).



### RUDINGS OF THE 15th CENTURY.—(continued).

**A.** D. 1471—81. There was a John Ruding, Archdeacon of Lincoln and Prebendary of Buckingham.—Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. 1 469, and Willis's Buckingham. His other preferments are said to be given in Willis's Cathedrals and Le Neve's Fasti. I have already suggested that he was probably formerly the John Rudyng Incumbent of Billing Parva, and I have a strong impression that he was one of the Worcestershire family. His arms are variously given by Willis in his History of Buckingham as :

1. A crescent between six mullets, p. 62.
2. Gules a crescent between six escalloons argent 3, 2 and 1, p. 69.
3. A crescent within a border of five mullets—taken from his Cathedrals, vol. II., p. 102.

This requires some explanation, but none agree with the arms of the Rudings of Worcestershire.

Lyson's in his Buckinghamshire, p. 57, says that—

"The chancel of the Parish Church of Biggleswade was rebuilt 1467 by John Ruding, Archdeacon of Bedford, whose arms are to be seen under the seats of some ancient stalls in the north aisle. He died in 1481 and lies buried in the chancel. A plate of his tomb (from which his effigies in brass has been removed) is to be seen in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments."

Again at p. 528 he says :—

"The old Church of Buckingham, taken down soon after 1776, the chancel of which was built by John Ruding, Preb. of Buckingham, about the time of Ed. I\* reign."

\* This is evidently a mis-print for Edward IV, which is correctly given later on.

"The great tithes together with the Manor of Gawcot, a hamlet in Buckingham parish, were appropriated to the Prebend in Lincoln of Sutton cum Buckingham, which was surrendered to the Crown in 1547."

"There was a Gild in Buckingham dedicated to the Holy Trinity and it had a Chantry Chapel, founded by Matthew Straton, Archdeacon of Buckingham (who died 1268), dedicated to John the Baptist and Thomas a Becket. This Chapel was reopened in Edward IV. reign (1461—1483) by John Ruding, Archdeacon of Lincoln and Prebendary of Buckingham."

Thus he seems to have benefitted both the Church of Biggleswade and that of Buckingham.

The reference to Gawcot, a village a mile from Buckingham, is of interest to the writer of this article for he was once a pupil in a school kept by a former Vicar, the Rev. Thomas Clarke Whitehead.

### *The Will of John Rudyng, Archdeacon of Lincoln.*

From abstracts of wills and administrations recorded in the Episcopal Registers of the old diocese of Lincoln, by Alfred Gibbons.

*John Rudyng*, Archdeacon of Lincoln and Preb. of Sutton Regis cum Buckyngham. 1 Oct., 1481.

To be buried in the Church of my Prebendal Church of Buckingham under a marble stone heretofore placed there by me. Fabric of Lincoln Cathedral CS.

Various charitable bequests.

My brother *John Rudyng* xii/s iii/d.

For the relief of the prisoners at Newgate xxs.

My Chapels of Hornton and Homley.

To the Anchorite of Gloucester to pray for me VS.

To Magr. *Henri Rudyng* meum portefor m. which Thomas Keys gave me.

To Magr. Wm. Whiteway a cup given me by Magr. John Cressy, late Canon of St. Stephens, Westminster.

John Chaydock mea maxima murra<sup>1</sup>.

Bequests to John Jones, John Prat and Thomas Fox, Executors *Magr. Henricus Rudyng, consanguineus mens. officialis archi natus Lincoln*; Magr. Will'us Whiteway de Buck.

*Rogerus Rudyng consanguineus meus*; my Chaplain Willm Alyen, and John Chattock of Gaucote (Gawcot).

Witnesses: Ric. Moore, Edmund Symonds.

Proved in the Bishop's Chapel at the Old Temple, London,

4 Jany., 1481—2.

It is evident from the above that John Ruding was a man of wide philanthropy. From his bequest to the Anchorite of Gloucester, of whom nothing is known at Gloucester now, it would seem that he had an acquaintance with the West of England, and the names Henry, John and Roger Ruding were common in the Ruding family of Worcester, as already noted, and some of them were contemporaneous and may be those referred to in the will, and others appear, as we shall see in the opening of the next Century. The direction that he should be buried in the Church of Buckingham is not in

1. Probably a goblet, drinking vessel or vase.

agreement with Lyson's statement, that he was buried at Biggleswade. The mistake may have arisen through some copyist filling in a faded document in which, perhaps, only a letter B was visible—writing Biggleswade for Buckingham.

#### RUDINGS OF THE 16th CENTURY.

And here, we must return again to Habington, who, in his vol. I, p. 306, gives :—

An authentic Roll of *the Lords of the Saltwater at Droitwich*. 32 Hen. VIII. (i.e., in 1541).

Mr. Thomas Solley and Mr. John Newport being bailifes of Wich.

The King was Lord of 29 phates.

Sir Gilbert Talbott, Knt., was Lord of 7 phates by inheritance from his father, Sir Gilbert Talbott, Knt. of the Garter, and ancestor of the Earls of Shrewsbury.

Sir John Russell, Knt., 7 phates, ancestor of Sir William Russell, now living.

Sir Thomas Throckmorton had phates.

Sir Edward Croft had a phate of his ancient inheritance.

Sir Humfrey Sherrard, Knt., had phates by ancient inheritance.

John Litelton, ancestor of Sir Thomas Litelton, Bart., now living, had phates.

Humfrey Coningsby, Esq., had phates of his own, and also by purchase from Humfrey Rudings, Esq., and others.

John Butler, the ealder, a name anntient in Wich, but unfortunate in this world, had phates of his own, also by purchase from *Humfrey Rudinge*, Roger Morriion and Edmund Walshe, all gentlemen by descent.

Gilbert Wintor, Roger Wintor.

Baldwin Sheldon, Rauff Sheldon.

John Marten had phates by his own two wives, viz., Elizabeth dg. of William Bachtote (probably the original form of the name Badcock), and the other, *Margaret dg. of Humfrey Rudinge*.

"In Elizabeth's reign there were 403 phates and a quarter.

The above list fully justifies Habington in what he has said about the quality of the burgesses of Wich, who were the owners of the Salt vats. It may be well to give here what he says further about Droitwich. But first, something should be said about himself.

Habington died on Oct. 8th, 1647, aged 87 years, so that his birth took place in the year 1560. Philip Sidney in his Gunpowder Plot, R.T. Socy, 1904, says : "Hendlip (Hindlip) Hall, erected 1570, the property of *Thomas Abington*, was full of priests' holes contrived by the Jesuit laybrother, Nicholas Owen, who acted as servant to Father Garnet, who was taken there by Sir Henry Bromley after Gunpowder Plot. Thomas Abington's wife was sister to Lady Mount-eagle, through whom the plot was revealed."

Huddington near by was the home of the Winters. Two of the family are owners of the Saltwater. There are other names of interest in the lists of the Lords of the Saltwater.

Charles Nowell,<sup>1</sup> in the former list, is a name familiar to Rutlanders of later times, as is that of Sir Humfrey Sherrard, whose descendants came into possession of Stapleford and Whissendine.

The Talbots, Throckmortons and Lyttletons are also names well known, and the latter figures large even in recent times.

Then, Danet is a name afterwards known in Leicester where Danet's Hall was situated near to Westcotes Hall, which became the residence of the Rudings of Leicester from the beginning of the 16th century, and of whom more hereafter.

Of Droitwich, Habington or Abbingdon says:—

"Of Churches, there was 1, St. Andrew. 2, St. Nicholas. 3, St. Augustine, called Doderhill on a hill, the Churchyard of which was the bury-place of the whole town. There was a monument there to the Danet family and to Gerard Danet, Esq. There was also a monument to Sir John Cassy, Knt., 1414. [A John Cassy is on the roll of owners of the Salt Wells of Edward IV's time.] 4, There was also St. Peter's Church. 5, St. Mary's, Witton-in-Wick, and 6, there was the Chappell on the bridge, through which passeth (a thing rarely seen) the King's highway. In it are the armes of the Beauchamps, Lord Warwicks and Le Despencers. In the lower south window are the armes of that ancient gentellman, Mr. Lench, and in the 3rd pane the Rudinges."

Elsewhere he says: concerning the Chappell on the Bridge. "In the lower south window in this Chappell, in the 3rd pane, is a lion rampant sable of Rudinger's coate, the rest not able to endure the battery is broaken out." At first, I imagined that this battery referred to some civil tumult prior to his time, but no doubt the meaning is, it could not endure the wear and tear of the King's highway which passed through the Chappell and was an indication of its great age. There were Rudings at Droitwich 200 years before Habingdon's day and the window may have been in commemoration of one of them. See the Roll of 1465 given above.

The Rudings transferred their Saltwater rights to the Sheldons, as will be seen from the following. And this transfer began prior to the date of the list of "The Lordes of the Saltwater given by Habingdon of date 1541. In the Birmingham Town Library are a number of deeds belonging to the Rudings, of which the following are named in the Catalogue of Worcestershire MSS.

"Grant of bullary of Saltwater in Wyche, Droitwich, by Isabell Crabbe to Thomas Ruding, 9th March, 17 Henry VII." (1501-2.) No. 167743.

[The word bullary is derived from the Latin bullo, to be in a state of ebullition, to bubble.]

"Conveyance of half one bullary of Saltwater in Droitwyche by Thomas Ruddyng to Ralph Sheldon, 4th Jan., 21 Henry VIII." (1529-30.) No. 167743.

1. A branch of the Noel family has for long been located at Belbroughton, in Worcestershire, and it has been publicly announced that the present representative and bearer of that name has appointed as his successor and heir General Lyttleton, the brother of Vis. Cobham.

"Grant by Thomas Ruddyng to Ralph Sheldon and others the half of the one bullary of Saltwater in Droitwyche, 6 Jan., 21 Henry VIII." (1529—30.) No. 167726.

"Quit claim of Thomas Ruddyng to Ralph Sheldon of the one half bullary, etc., 6 Jan., 21 Henry VIII." (1529—30.) No. 167714.

Copy of will of William Sheldon of Aburton, 26 Sep., 1507.

"Conveyance of 21 bullaries of Saltwater in Droitwicke, etc., by Ralph Sheldon to Edward Corbet and Elinor his wife for her life, etc., 29 March, 1574."

It is curious that a Mr. J. Corbet is at present the owner of the Salt Works at Stoke Prior, and has a fine mansion on the hill immediately over Droitwich; but whether he can trace his descent from this Edward Corbet, I do not know.

Again:—

"Copy of will of Ralph Sheldon, of Aburton, Esq., 28th March, 1545. Proved P.C.C. 11 Feb., 1546. 26 fols. paper." No. 167763.

"Conveyance of a mill in Broadway and certain tittles, etc., by William Sheldon, of Broadway, to William Sheldon, of Beoley, for certain uses, 6 March, 1561—2."

Also among the Warwickshire MSS. in the Town Library, Birmingham, is a

"Bond of Thomas Ruddyng to Ralph Sheldon, 4th Jan., 21 Henry VIII., 1529—30."

Thus, as Nicholl says in his History of Leicestershire, the Sheldons succeeded to the Ruding property.

Henry Ruding (1461—1531), Rector of Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, and which, prior to the Reformation, was in the diocese of Worcester. His will is in the Probate Court, Worcester. He was, no doubt, of the Worcestershire family.

"On the 10th Sep., 1509, Henry Rudinge, Chaplain, was admitted, on the death of William Neele, last Rector of Bourghton, super aquaa" to the Rectory.

Henry Rudinge, a secular acolyte, 20th December, 1488, by his will 6th June, 1531 (stating that he was late Rector of Bourton and then seventy years old) leaves his body to be buried in the Church, a consecrated place (sacro loco), under the direction of the Rev. Doctor and Prior, John Newbold.

To Richard Padford, an old servant (olim in famulo) £3, part of a sum owed him by Henry Taylor, of Burton, as appears by a bond in the hands of the aforesaid Honoured Doctor. The residue of the debt to the Honoured Father and Lord (Dominus), Clement Lichfield, Abbot of Evesham (in nobi operis adminiculum), in aid of his new work.

To the Church of All Saints, ii/s iii/d.

To the Church of Bourton, ii/s iii/d.

To the Chapel of the Charnel house or crypt (sacello carnarie), xxd.

To the Martyrology, ii/s iii/d.

To Richard Padford, junior, his second gown (togam meam secundam), his tunicle (tuniculam) and ten shillings in money.



The utensils of the Rectory and furniture all at the discretion and disposal of Sir (Dominus) Newbold, his sole executor.

The attesting parties were Master (Domino) Bond, Bachelor in degrees, Richard Awnton and Alexander Hurleybott—Given at Evesham in the year aforesaid. So that the Testator probably died at Evesham.

This will is in the Probate Court, Worcester.

NOTE.—The Martyrology was a book containing the lives of the Saints and victories of martyrs read on the birthdays or anniversaries as lections in churches—or a book or roll in which were registered the names of those to whom the religious granted these letters of paternity. Fosbrookes Monachism, p. 133.

Edmund Rudinge was keeper of the Bishop of Worcester's palace and gaol, temp. Ed. VI. (1547—1553).

The above is extracted from a paper entitled "History of Bourton-on-the-Water, by the Rev. David Royce, M.A., written in 1874" by the Rev. W. E. White, M.A., the present Rector of that Parish. The Rev. David Royce has already been spoken of as Editor of the Landboc, of Winchcombe, and was a native of Oakham. The Patrons of the Rectory of Bourton were the Abbot and Convent of Evesham, and the old Manor House of Bourton was the favourite resort of the Abbots of Evesham.

#### THE RUDINGS OF MARTIN HOSYNTRE.

Martin Hossingtre is situated midway between Worcester and Droitwich, only a few miles from each. "In the north window of the Church," Habington says, "are paynted in glasse Edmund Rudinge and his wife with this inscription, 'Orate pro bono statu Edmundi Rudinge et Aliciæ Uxoris ejus.'" And under Feckingham he writes: "The Rudinges, Lordes sometime of Hussentre in Martin Hussingtre, of whom I find successively Edmund Ruding with his son, John Rudinge, father of the last Edmund Rudinge, whose daughter and co-heir, Alice Rudinge, married to Thomas Grannt, of Northbrookes, brought the Walhouse (standing on border of Feckenham and Hanbury the home of the Rudings) to the name of Graunt, from which by purchase it passed to Mr. Chatell, of Worcester, who now enjoyeth it." It remained in this family till the latter part of the 19th Century. A miniature sketch, in a book of maps, as it was about 1720 is still in existence. It was partly half timbered with a walled garden which is said to have given its name. It was rebuilt about 100 years ago; but the present house has no interesting features. Quite recently, I am informed, the house and most of the land belonging to it has been sold. The boundary line of the parishes of Hanbury and Feckenham passes between the house and the farm buildings. It was apparently one of the homes of the Rudings for nearly 400 years.

Again Habington writes: "After Hosyntres, the Rudinges succeeded in Hussingtre, of whom Edmund Rudinge and Alice, are set forth of owld in Merton's Church. But the family ended here in a later or the last Edmund Rudinge, who sold Husingtre to Sir Edmund Wheler, uncle of Sir John Wheler last mentioned, of Merton, whose son, Mr. Edmund Wheler, yet holdeth it," i.e., about 1640.

*Some wills of the Rudings of Martin Hussentre.*

The following are in the Probate Registry of Worcester, and have been imperfectly read by me. April 19th, 1906.

1. The will of Edmund Ruddyng, A.D. 1510, of Merton (i.e. Martin Hussingtre). It is in Latin, much contracted, and the writing difficult, but it contains about ten lines only.

A son John Rudding is mentioned.

And apparently the words "lego Johannis—posi (nephew or grandson) . . . . . Chaddesley Dy———".

2. The will of Richard Ruding de Martin Hosingtre, 1548.

I Richard Ruddyng of Martin Hosentre.

My cosen George Rudyng.

My brother-in-law John Butler.

Roger Lyde.

John Sammell of Salwarpe.

My brother William Rudyng.

Margaret my wife.

William my second son.

Edmund Rudyng and Antony Hanbury my brethren.

Edmund my youngest son.

John my eldest son.

Will of John Ruddinge of Martin Hussingtre, 1576.

Eldest son Edmund.

Edward, John and Richard are sons.

He bequeaths lands in Martin Hussingtre.

Edmond Rudding my uncle.

Thomas Wallgrove brother-in-law.

Edward Jarnell my brother-in-law (perhaps Darnell. Yarnell or Yarnold, which last is a Worcester name).

Olive or Clive Addie my kinswoman.

He had daughters, Anne and Mary.

Graunt a cousin . . . . . overseer.

Margery my wife.

Besides the above the following are also included in the List of Worcester Wills, by Edward Fry. Index Lib<sup>r</sup>.

John Ruddinge—St. John Bedwardine 1577.

John Ruddinge—St. Michael Bedwardine 1577.

Jane Rudinge —Knitwicke 1591.

Edward Ruding—Wever, City of Gloucester, 1591.

Ruding and Elizabeth Hanbury M Bond, 1592.

There are, besides, about 20 wills of Reddinge, Redyng, etc., of Martin Hussentre and surrounding places, dated from 1544 to 1559. These, no doubt, represent offshoots of the same family.

The next few notices supply connecting links.

"8th Feb., 1547—8, Rudding Rogers and Agnes Sampford, of the Diocese of Gloucester." (From London Marriage

Licenses taken from excerpts made by the late Col. Chester. Ed. by Joseph Foster, 1887. Birmingham Town Library.)

This was probably a descendant of Rogers Rudding, of Chipping Campden, mentioned previously.

"Thomas Ludford, of Witherley, sold his Manor of Manceter, Co. Warwick, to John Rudding, 1551." Bartlets Mandu effectum Romanum. Mix Antiquities, No. 1, p. 35.

I copy this from Gent.'s Mag., 1706. This probably connects the Worcestershire family with the Rudings of Leicester, which see hereafter.

"Richard Acton, of Acton, Worcester, marries Isabel dg. to Matthew Rudings, 1569." Visitation of Worcester, 1569.

Also "William Squier of Hanbury under Squier of Acton. Richard Squier = Anne dg. to George Rudinge."

Oct. 29, 1569.

Again in Visitation of Warwick, 1619, Harleian Society.

Butler.

Sir Thomas|Butler de Bewsey=filia—Crofton de Crofton  
in Coun. Lanc. Miles | Hall in Coun. Lanc.

William Butler de Preston=Elizabeth filia—Ruding de  
Super le Monte in Coun. | Cotton (Congleton)<sup>1</sup> in  
Northants. 3rd son | Co. Warwick.

3 generations more to 1619.

This again in Bridge's Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 82, and quoted in Gent.'s Mag., 1706:—

"William Butler, son of Thomas Butler, of Bewsey, Lancashire, married Elizabeth dg. — Rudinge of Cotton, Co. Warwick, in 5th 72 of Elizabeth (i.e. 1563) had lands at Preston, Capes.

#### PAST GLORIES AND BATTERED FORTUNES OF THE RUDINGS OF MARKET HUSSINGTRE.

The following I take from the Heraldry of Worcestershire, by Sydney Glazebrooke, Esq. :—

"The pedigree of the Rudings of Martin Hussingtre was recorded on the Visitation of 1569 by John Ruding (who then had issue Edmund, Edward, Anne and Mary), but the family did not appear in 1634 having then apparently fallen into poverty, as would appear from the following curious remarks of Habington. 'Now to look a little back on the Rudings formerly Lordes of the Manor of Martin Hussingtre. This hath byn an ancient family, whose armes somewhat battered appeared at Wich, in the Chapel on the Bridge, and hath been flourished on the coaches and monuments of honourable and riche men who I would to God would cast down their eies on these poor gentlemen the Rudinges, so below their coat of armes, as they have scarce coats to clothe them.'"

And we have evidence of byegone wealth and distinction, where in another place Habington himself says :—

"The lands of Hussingtre (the name of the original owner) unto whom succeeded Rudinge a gentleman in time past of great accompt, whose arms are flourished on the coaches and caroches of the Countess of Derby, Huntingdon and Bridgwater and other ladies, although the heir male languisheth I fear in great poverty."

1. More likely Chilvers-Coton.

The *Ruding Arms* were, according to Glazebrooke, "Argent on a bend between two lions rampant. Sable, a winged serpent or dragon volant of the field.

The Crest. A dragon's head. Sable, collared or chained, chained or, in the mouth of a lion's gamb" "(D 12 Coll. Arms fol. 32. Harl MSS. 1352 and 1566)."

But on a monument in Beoley Church the *Ruding Arms* are given differently and in some of the Visitations. Argent on a bend between two lions rampant sable, a winged dragon or wivern of the field.

MESSING RUDKIN.

(To be continued).

## "THE NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HONEY BEE."

(A Paper read before the Rutland Archæological and  
Natural History Society at Oakham, on  
5th October, 1907.)

IF we classify objects in nature we find in one of the principal sections of the Animal Kingdom, the sub-kingdom ANNULOSA, so called from the animals included in it having bodies arranged in rings, or ARTICULATA, because they are composed of a number of joints or segments joined or articulated to each other. This sub-kingdom is separated again into two divisions; ANARTHROPODA, those not having jointed feet and ANTHROPODA, those with jointed feet. Included in this latter division we find insects, and crustacea (such as lobsters and crayfish). The ANTHROPODA are, therefore, split up into classes, and now we find our bee in the class INSECTA.

Insects are provided with one pair of antennae, and six legs only when in the perfect state. Their body is separated into three distinct divisions, viz. : the head, thorax, abdomen; and they pass through four stages of existence, called respectively egg, larva, pupa, and imago. By a further sub-division into orders we find our insect belongs to the order of HYMENOPTERA (Gr. : Hymén, a membrane; Pteron, a wing). They are characterized by possessing four membranous wings, of which the anterior, or front pair, are the larger of the two.

Of all the orders into which insects are separated, that of the HYMENOPTERA contains the largest number remarkable for development of instinctive powers and social qualities. Amongst these we find, in company with our bees, ants, wasps, ichneumons and others.

These are, therefore, again sub-divided into families, and here, amongst the APIDAE, which feed their young entirely on pollen, or honey and pollen, we find the Honey Bee, the Humble Bee, Carpenter, Mason, and other bees. We must further sub-divide again into GENERA, of which there are nineteen, and here we find our Bee belonging to the GENUS APIS, in which there are several species, one only, MELLIFICA, being indigenous to Great Britain.

Of varieties there are several, among which may be mentioned the English, Cyprian, Italian, Carniolan, and it is more especially with the English or Common Black Bee that I propose to deal.

We must now imagine ourselves near to the Bees' entrance into their hive, and we will further imagine our hive to be one of the modern and now almost universal Bar Frame Hives, which for the purposes of investigation, are far superior to the old-fashioned Straw Hive or Skep, as they are called.

As Victor Rendu writes :—" The exterior of a hive gives " the best idea of this people, essentially laborious. From " sunrise to sunset, all is movement, diligence, bustle ; it is " an incessant series of goings and comings, of various operations which begin, continue and end, to be recommenced. " Hundreds of bees arrive from the fields, laden with " materials and provisions ; others cross them and go in their " turn into the country. Here, cautious sentinels scrutinize " every fresh arrival ; there, purveyors in a hurry to be back " at work again, stop at the entrance of the hive, where other " bees unload them of their burdens ; elsewhere it is a working bee that engages in a hand-to-hand encounter with a " rash stranger ; further on the surveyors of the hive clear it " of everything which might interfere with the traffic or " be prejudicial to health ; at another point workers are " occupied in drawing out the dead body of one of their " companions ; all the outlets are besieged by a crowd of " bees coming in and going out—the doors hardly suffice for " this hurrying, busy multitude. All appears disorder and " confusion at the approaches to the hive, but this tumult is " so only in appearance ; admirable order presides over this " emulation in their work, which is the distinctive feature in " bees."

Now we will remove the lid of the hive and take out one of the frames in which we have a comb hanging. If we examine this comb, we shall, if we happen to select the right one, find three kinds of bees :—(1) The QUEEN, or as the Germans more correctly style her The Mother Bee ; (2) The WORKER BEES ; and (3) The DRONES.

The QUEEN is the only fully developed female and is easily distinguishable from the others by her size, shape and colour ; she is longer, more slender in build and darker in colour than the other bees, and has in comparison shorter

wings than either the Worker Bees or the Drones. Without a Queen a hive cannot exist, for she it is who lays the eggs from which are reared the future inhabitants of the hive, and wonderful as it may appear, she is capable of laying from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs in a day, when she is in the prime of life. Cheshire, one of our greatest authorities on Bees, has estimated that a prolific Queen will lay, during her life, 1,500,000 eggs—a number so vast that the eggs, lying in contact end to end, would stretch about one and three quarter miles. She is in her prime during her first and second years, after which her laying powers gradually decrease. She will live for three or four years and during this period she does not leave the hive, under ordinary circumstances, except with a swarm and for fertilization with the Drone or Male Bee, which event takes place while on the wing in from three to five days from her birth and costs the Drone his life. Fertilization, once accomplished, lasts for life. The laying powers of the Queen are truly wonderful; she can, at will, lay eggs of either sex. As she goes from cell to cell she will deposit in one an egg from which will hatch a female or worker bee, and in another cell will deposit an egg from which will proceed a Male Bee or Drone—the former egg being impregnated, the latter not.

The DRONE or MALE BEE, the oft maligned "The lazy yawning drone" of Shakespeare, is only required for one object, viz:—to impregnate the Queen, and this being so he is usually found in or about the hive during the summer months only. Once the object for his presence is attained, he or the few hundreds of his sex which may be found in the hive are driven out by the worker bees to perish. A Drone may often be seen near the entrance to the hive considerably maimed, with perhaps a worker bee at each side of him tugging and pulling at him like a porter at a railway station with a large portmanteau. With the exception of the one object for which his presence in the hive is called for, he is of no use beyond adding to the numbers in the hive and so helping to keep up the temperature; he leads an absolutely idle life; he does nothing to help to support the hive which he inhabits, and lives by the labour of the Worker Bees; but in spite of all this bad character he is a very important person. He, unlike the Queen and Worker Bees, is unprovided with a sting.

The WORKER BEES, those generally known and seen, are undeveloped females; they are the most numerous members of the hive and are easily distinguished from the Queen or Drone by their size, being smaller than either of the latter. It is upon the Worker Bee, as the name implies, that the work of the hive devolves; it is they who build the combs; gather stores and protect the combs; guard and feed the Queen and the brood in the cells; feed the Drones; in fact they are the mainstay of the hive except in those offices in connection with the reproduction of the species.

The life of the Worker is short. It is often said of a Bee-Keeper that he is never or seldom stung because his bees know him; they certainly do know him in that they realise that he understands how to handle them, but I do not think that their life is long enough to permit of their knowing him personally, because during the summer months, when the honey is being gathered fast, they rarely live more than a few weeks, probably from four to eight. The result of their labours and of being so constantly on the wing is that their wings become jagged and torn, and one day on their way home with their honey sac laden they drop to the ground utterly worn out, never to rise again. There are Worker Bees, however, whose lives are considerably longer than four or eight weeks, namely, those hatched in the autumn; these will, as a rule, live through the winter and so form a nucleus to commence work in the hive when spring comes. The Worker Bee is, as most of us probably know, provided with a sting; of this I shall say something hereafter.

Now let us return to our comb. On this comb will be noticed four kinds of cells placed back to back. The smaller and more numerous cells are called Worker cells, the larger are Drone cells, both of these being hexagonal, and those of a conical shape are Queen cells, which hang with their openings at the bottom, instead of being placed in a horizontal position like the rest. The other cells, the fourth kind, are comparatively few in number. They are called Transitional Cells. They are irregular in shape and are constructed during the process of comb building when the Bees are passing from Worker to Drone cells or Vice Versa.

The comb is made of wax and it was once generally believed that the wax used in making it was gathered by the bees, but this is not so. It is a secretion produced in the body of the Bee itself which exudes in the form of scales from what are known as the wax pockets underneath the abdomen of the Worker Bee. Thence the scales are removed by pincers on the hind legs and by them transferred to the front legs and thence to the mouth where, with the aid of saliva, in order to make it more plastic, it is masticated by the jaws. Many experiments have been made as to the production of wax and it has been finally decided that the essential foods required by the Bee for its production are honey and saccharine matter; and it has been shewn that in order to produce 1lb. of wax anything from 13lbs. to 20lbs. of honey are required.

In order to consider further the building of the comb, we must suppose a swarm of bees has been placed in a hive, an old straw skep we will take in this instance. When the skep has been placed in position the Bees will suspend themselves from the top and form festoons—the first Bee will cling to the top of the hive by means of the claws on her fore legs, the second will hook herself on to the hind legs of the

first and so on, until with many festoons we finally get a large cluster of Bees. In this position they remain for some time apparently doing nothing beyond making what is without doubt a buzzing sound of contentment at being safely housed in a new home. Really they are very busy. They are making wax which can only be produced with the aid of a high temperature, hence the close clustering. In time one of the Worker Bees finding the wax to be in the required condition separates herself from the cluster, and, as I have before mentioned, prepares the wax with the aid of her legs, jaws and saliva, and finally sticks it on to the top of the hive; she repeats this operation until she has come to the end of her wax. Other Bees follow her example, until small blocks of wax are found hanging from the top of the hive. Then comes the delicate part of the building: the Bees with their mandibles scoop out these blocks of wax and form it into cells and continue adding wax to the edges as it is required; and very rapidly the work proceeds. The comb, when completed, consists of a foundation wall with, for the most part, hexagonal cells on each side of it, all of which cells are built with their sides sloping in an upward direction, and the cells are further so arranged that the base of each is formed by the union of the bases of three cells on the opposite side of the foundation wall; this latter arrangement will, as we may readily imagine, give greater strength and capacity with the least expenditure of material and labour.

Before leaving this part of the subject we may reasonably ask the question, "Why are the cells hexagonal? Why should they not be square or round?" To answer these questions, I cannot do better than give the gist of Dr. K. Mullenhoff's observations, which shew that mutual interference causes the hexagonal shape, as all circles coming in contact with each other naturally assume this form. He alludes to the experiment of Buffon with bottled peas becoming six-sided by mutual pressure. He also shews that the cells behave mutually like soap bubbles, which, when isolated, are round; but if they touch each other, the united films form a perfectly flat wall. If there are many, those in the centre will be hexagonal, while those on the outside will have their free sides curved. It has been shewn that the complexity and apparent accuracy of the building is in no way owing to a mathematical instinct of the Bees, or to an artistic dexterity, but simply to physical laws dependent on their method of work, or as Mullenhoff puts it, to "statical pressure according to the laws of equilibrium."

When a swarm is safely housed a certain number of the Bees are excused the task of wax making, but are busily employed in collecting propolis, a substance like resin to be found on the buds and limbs of certain trees, especially the horse-chestnut and some kinds of pine. This the Bees carry on their hind legs like pollen and utilize for the purpose of sealing up every crevice in the hive.



A portion of the comb having been built, it now becomes the duty of the Queen to fulfil her mission in life. If we were to watch her we should see her being waited upon by a number of workers who form themselves in a circle round her, frequently approaching her with their antennæ and offering her food. Presently she walks up to a certain cell into which she puts her head with the evident intention of ascertaining whether it is a fit place in which to deposit an egg. If she finds it to her satisfaction she will cling to the edges of the cell and insert therein her abdomen and deposit an egg at the base. This cell is generally near the centre of the comb. She will then repeat this operation in the surrounding cells.

The egg when first deposited is like a tiny piece of blue white silk thread standing on the base of the cell at right angles with the base. On the second day it will be found inclined at an angle of 45 degrees, and on the third day it is lying flat on the base of the cell. During these three days the germ feeds upon the substance of the egg, and on the fourth day hatches it into a tiny white grub which is then supplied with food specially prepared for the purpose in the chyle stomach of the older Bees. After about three more days (i.e., on the 6th day) honey and digested pollen are added to the food. On about the ninth day the cell, well supplied with food, is sealed up with a porous convex capping of pollen and wax. Now the larva spins a cocoon which occupies about two days; then follows a period of rest for three days; the next day is occupied by the transformation of the larva into a chrysalis or nymph; in this state it remains for seven days. Then the insect removes its outer covering, which, with its feet, it pushes down to the bottom of the cell. The perfect Bee is now ready, on the twenty-second day, to emerge from her cell. She then proceeds to bite through the sealing or capping placed over the mouth of the cell until she is able to force her way out. A period of four and twenty hours only is required to enable her to commence her duties, which at first consist of acting as a nurse to the Bees younger than herself. A period of not less than ten days is required before she is able to take flight and help to gather food to keep up the stock in the hive.

As soon as the bee has emerged from the cell the latter is most carefully cleaned out by the other Bees and thoroughly examined to see that all is in order for a repetition of the same process.

In the case of a Queen Bee the whole period of hatching is only fifteen days, viz. :—

Incubation of egg	...	...	...	...	3 days
Feeding larva	...	...	...	...	5 "
Spinning cocoon	...	...	...	...	1 "
Period of rest	...	...	...	...	2 "
Larva transformed into nymph	...	...	...	...	1 "
Time in nymph state	...	...	...	...	3 "

Making a total of ... .. 15 days.

The Cell in which a Queen Bee is hatched is much larger than the cell of a Worker Bee and of a very different shape; the sides, instead of being made of wax only, consist of a mixture of wax and pollen and are consequently porous. A curious fact is this, that the same kind of egg which will produce a Worker Bee will also produce a Queen. But the method of nursing is varied. In the case of a Queen the larva is supplied with more food of a richer quality, called "Royal Jelly," to distinguish it from that supplied to other larvæ—this has the effect of thoroughly developing the Ovaries of the Queen.

We now and then find that a Worker Bee is capable of laying eggs, but she would very rarely be tolerated in a hive where there is a prolific Queen. But in a hive which is Queenless and in which there are no eggs or larvæ from which to raise Queens by the means already described, either one or even quite a large number of laying Workers may be found. As, however, the Worker Bee is incapable of mating with the Drone, it follows that her eggs are unimpregnated and will, therefore, produce Drones only. What are laying Workers? Several theories have been expounded to explain these phenomena, and the one which I think is the most reasonable is this—that they are the result of treatment received by the larvæ in its early stages, when probably the Bees were anxious to raise a Queen, and after a certain period the larvæ were deprived of some part of the special treatment required for that purpose. However, the extra attention which they received has had the effect of partially developing the Ovaries.

The DRONE or MALE BEE is produced from an unimpregnated egg and does not emerge from the cell until the expiration of 24 days from the laying of the egg. In this case the grub is fed for six days with honey and undigested pollen and is finally sealed up with a capping of a more convex nature than in the case of a Worker Bee.

The laying of the eggs and subsequent brood rearing begins in the first three months of the year—in some cases in January—more often in February—and in March operations should be in full swing. As I have pointed out that a young Queen can lay from 2,000 to 3,000 eggs in a day, it naturally follows that the population of the hive is very rapidly increased and a state of overcrowding soon falls to the lot of the Bees. Seeing this to be imminent they prepare for the emergency, and at once begin to erect Queen Cells in which other Queens may be raised. The population of the hive has increased by thousands a day; inside there is little air to breathe and hardly room to move about in; fanners are found at the entrance endeavouring to create a draught of air. A crisis is at hand. A willingness to leave all, to lose all, and to bear all that may be, for love of the race and reverence for its destiny, asserts itself. Their home is well

furnished and filled with stores, but all this they will leave to seek fortune in pastures new. A restlessness seizes the old Queen. She is evidently disturbed at the idea of usurpers of her throne. She hurries from place to place in her kingdom trying to assert her authority. But wild excitement has taken fast hold of her subjects. The heat is unbearable, 50,000 Bees, more or less, must make it so; they must give up all for the future of the race. So, gorged with honey, out of the entrance to the hive comes one riotous throng of 20,000 to 25,000 Bees.

In a few minutes the excitement subsides and these thousands of Bees are found settled in a cluster on some neighbouring bush. This is a swarm.

I have already described what takes place when a swarm is safely housed in its new home and need not repeat it here.

A few days after the swarm has left the parent hive we may more often than not hear a shrill piping noise coming from somewhere in the interior of the hive. This is a sort of war cry of one of the young unhatched Queens, who is anxious to take upon herself the onerous duties of her future kingdom and to be safely enthroned before her rivals, yet unhatched, appear on the scene. The Worker Bees help her to make her appearance by thinning and smoothing the apex of the cell, so that she may the more easily cut through the capping and force her way out. She does not cut completely round the capping, but only so far, that after her exit, it is left like a hinged lid.

The young Queen's first hours are cruel ones; they are devoted to murder or attempted murder. Her first aim and object is to destroy her rivals yet unhatched and with this end in view she will endeavour to tear the other Queen cells open at the sides and then slay her rivals. If she is not allowed to do this, she will wait her opportunity to wage a battle royal with the first Queen to make her appearance on the Comb, or she will join another swarm, and thus abdicate the proud position of sovereign which she has held for so short a time; this latter event usually taking place on the ninth or the tenth day after the issue of the first swarm.

If the other Queen Cells and their Royal inmates have escaped destruction the latter will hatch out at intervals of a day or two, and hence it is that we sometimes have a third or even a fourth swarm each headed by a young Queen from the original or parent hive. There are cases, however, where the inclination to swarm is satisfied after the first or second swarm, and if this is so the Worker Bees will proceed to destroy the remaining Queen Cells by tearing them open at the sides.

In the case of a first swarm the Bees are very particular as to times and seasons. Their time is between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. provided the day is fine, so that unless favoured by weather swarming may be delayed for some days, but in the

case of a second or third swarm times and seasons are disregarded. I have known a second swarm issue before eight o'clock in the morning.

When once a swarm settles we may reasonably think that it does so without any plans for the future ; but the Bee is more careful of destiny, and when a swarm issues scouts are sent out to reconnoitre the surrounding country, and if permitted to remain where it has settled it will in the course of an hour or two, on the return of the scouts, take flight, and the Bees will establish themselves in an old wall, an old chimney, or a hollow tree, or whatever the place may be selected by the scouts. Sometimes a swarm will remain where it has settled for several hours, and yet it happens that at other times, almost before the swarm has settled, the Bees are off to some picked spot evidently chosen by them well in advance.

If we watch for a few moments the entrance to the hive we shall see Bees going in and out. Those going in have, perhaps, their hind legs covered with pollen and no doubt they have also in their honey sacs a complement of honey. If we could watch a Bee after she has entered the hive we should see her remove this pollen from her hind legs and put it into one of the cells set apart as pollen stores. Having done this she will put her head into the cell and press it well down. Then she goes to another cell into which she discharges the honey which she has in her honey sac ; but this honey is not just as she has gathered it from the flowers. It is properly called Nectar before it has passed into the honey sac where it is converted into honey by a secretion derived from the salivary glands. When the honey in the cell becomes properly ripened the cell is sealed up with an air-tight covering of wax only. Water is used largely by Bees, but chiefly during the brood rearing season probably for the purpose of mixing the food for stimulating the growth of the larvæ. It is not, however, stored.

The staple food of the mature Bee is, of course, honey, but pollen, the fertilising dust of flowers, is used to some extent. It is quite a familiar sight to see a Worker Bee with a load of pollen on her hind legs. The Worker Bee will roll herself in the pollen of the flower visited (and while on pollen gathering expeditions she will, if possible, only visit one kind of flower), and she is often seen with her thorax covered with the pollen also. This she is able to remove from the thorax by the aid of a stiff comb provided on one of the lower joints of the hind leg and so transfer it to a fringed joint higher up the leg which acts as the Corbicula or Pollen Basket : the combs on the left leg supplying the right Corbicula and those on the right leg supplying the left Corbicula. The intermediate leg is provided with a kind of spur, with which it is supposed the pollen is removed from the Corbicula ; this, however, is still a subject of controversy.

Pollen not required for immediate use is packed in cells and sealed up with wax.

I have as yet said nothing about the weapon of defence carried by the Worker Bee, a weapon which many people think she is only too ready to make use of. But she does not want to sting, and will not do so unless there is, to her mind, some provocation. I think I am right in saying that the Bee is a highly sensitive and nervous creature. Sometimes if she is frightened she will make use of her sting; the moment she is hurt she will certainly do so; but she is in reality very gentle and will allow one to handle her with impunity. She will crawl over one's hand in a most confiding way, but if one shews alarm at her presence and frightens her by some jerky movement she immediately fears attack and so attacks in self defence. But when she does sting she ultimately pays the penalty by her own death. Her sting consists of a sheath in which are enclosed two lancets, with ten retrorse barbs which can be protruded beyond the sheath and so inflict a deeper wound. The poison, which consists of Formic Acid, is contained in the poison sac, and as the two lancets are tubular and lie side by side a circular channel is formed through which the poison passes. These lancets have barbs which hold them so firmly in the flesh, that once inserted the Bee is, more often than not, unable to extricate the sting herself, and in her frantic struggles to do so the sting, poison sac, glands, and a portion of the abdomen are dragged from the body of the Bee and death ultimately ensues. If time were allowed her she could probably withdraw the sting, but the person attacked is not as a rule prepared to allow the Bee the time she requires for this purpose.

I might, perhaps, at this point venture to offer one word of advice to those who in the future may suffer from an attack by a Bee. When a person is stung he will, more often than not, begin to rub the place attacked, but this should not be done as it only helps to diffuse the poison; the sting should, as quickly as possible, be removed with the point of a penknife or some sharp instrument.

The pain caused by being stung is entirely due to the poison transmitted, for it is hardly possible that such, for the moment, acute pain could be caused by a small weapon that measures  $\frac{1}{5000}$ th part of an inch in diameter, and inserts itself into the object attacked to a depth of  $\frac{1}{50}$ th of an inch.

The Queen Bee, as I have already said, is also provided with a sting in many respects similar to that of the Worker Bee, but it is curved and of greater length and has from three to five very small barbs. Earlier in this paper, I said that she only uses her sting against a rival Queen, but instances are known of her having used it against a human being, and it is interesting to notice that by working round and giving the sting a spiral motion she is able to extract it.

Our Bee is subject to several diseases, the most common being, Dysentery, Paralysis, Chilled Brood, Black Brood, Pickled Brood and Foul Brood.

Dysentery usually attacks the Bees towards the end of winter or in early spring, and is brought on by their having been confined to the hive for a long period and prevented from taking a cleansing flight, or possibly by their having eaten more than is good for them, or again when they have partaken of unsealed, fermented honey, or possibly syrup made of sugar of an unsuitable quality.

Paralysis of the Bee is not common in this country. No cause can be assigned for it. It disappears sometimes as quickly as it comes, leaving no trace behind it beyond a depleted stock of Bees.

Chilled Brood is more common and is caused by a sudden decrease of temperature, the young brood ultimately decaying in the cells.

Black Brood and Pickled Brood are either unknown or certainly not prevalent in this country, so we need not stop to consider them.

Foul Brood we must consider for a moment, and I think that I cannot do better than quote you what the Rev. J. G. Digges says of it in his "Irish Bee Guide;" he says:—"Foul Brood (*Bacillus alvei*) is a specific infectious disease caused by bacteria, and, in every way, the most serious disease to which Bees in this country are subject. It attacks adult bees as well as larvæ, and is so exceedingly virulent that, if not speedily brought under control, it destroys colonies, devastates whole apiaries, and reaching out to unaffected places, spreads death and destruction far and near. When once it has taken possession of a district, the difficulty of thoroughly eradicating it is so great, and its contagion is so active, that entire parishes and counties may become affected to such an extent as to render beekeeping therein an impossibility.

"The first signs of the presence of Foul Brood are manifested in the larvæ from the age of one to five days. At that age, healthy larvæ occupy the combs in regular patches of brood, the larvæ being pearly white, and lying on their sides, curled up in the shape of a crescent, at the bottom of the cells. When disease sets in, the larva assumes a horizontal position in the cell; loses its plumpness and whiteness; and assumes an unhealthy, pale yellow tint which, as the disease develops into death, changes into brown. Then follows decomposition; the mass settles in the bottom of the cell as a rotten, tenacious, coffee-coloured matter which frequently gives off an intolerable stench. This stench is not invariably present; but it is seldom entirely absent, and, in cases of full development, it may often be detected some yards from the affected hives; it resembles the smell given off by old melted

glue ; and once experienced is never forgotten. The Bees do not appear to make any attempt to carry out the foul matter when once it has reached the point of decomposition. Finally, the putrid mass shrivels up, and adheres to the sides of the cells in the form of a dry, brown scale. Larvæ, attacked at a later period of their growth, and sealed up in their cells, die, decompose, and turn to dry scale in the same manner. These cells will remain closed when adjacent cells, having given birth to healthy brood, are open. The cappings of such cells will be seen to be darker than those covering healthy brood, and to be, in some cases, indented, as if pressed with a pencil point, and sometimes, even perforated with jagged holes. If one of those cells be opened, before the contents have reached the scale stage, and if a pointed stick be inserted and withdrawn, it will have adhering to it, the sticky, elastic, brown mass which is an unmistakable indication of the existence of foul brood. Adult bees, suffering from the disease, leave the hive to die ; and the remainder lose heart, become listless, and loiter about their unhappy and unhealthy home ; or fanning at the entrance, try, in vain, to remove the fetid air which they begin to recognise is, for them, the precursor of doom.

"The bacillus alevi is of medium size, rod like in shape, and four times longer than it is broad ; and it would take one hundred and twenty-eight billions of them to equal a Worker Bee in size. . . . They grow and multiply with wonderful rapidity. They divide by budding, or transversely across their length every hour, and if one bacterium could keep up this division for three days, it would convert over seven thousand tons of organic matter into bacteria. They form under certain conditions spores, or seed-like bodies which can withstand boiling water for one or two hours. (A. W. Smith, M.D., in the Irish Bee Journal.)

"In the early stages, bacilli only are present ; but later, spores are produced in enormous numbers—billions of them in one dead larva, and more exceedingly minute than the dust particles visible in a sunbeam through a chink in a closed shutter. These minute spores may be carried in the air, on the bodies of robber bees (or by other agency) from hive to hive, to infect other stocks. and to set up disease in hitherto healthy localities. They get into the honey, and are fed with it to the larvae ; then follows a brief period of incubation, after which the bacilli are produced, which feed upon and destroy the larvae, and pass into the spore state, to reappear in the resulting bacilli. The spores are more dangerous than the bacteria, because of their wonderful powers of resistance to treatment which would speedily overcome the bacilli. Cheshire declares that he found the bacilli in Queens, and, not only in their organs, but also in the partially developed eggs in their ovaries. They are

capable of growing in any favourable medium; but bee-larvæ, being a richer soil, offer special attractions. Weak colonies, and such as are living upon unhealthy food, or in insanitary conditions, are generally the first to be attacked so that, often, at the outbreak, it is not, as is sometimes supposed, the disease that has weakened the stock, but the weakness of the stock that has invited the disease."

Books referred to :—

"The Honey Bee," by T. W. Cowan.

"The British Beekeeper's Guide Book," by T. W. Cowan.

"The Irish Bee Guide," by J. G. Digges.

J. P. W. LIGHTFOOT.

## A BUNDLE OF OLD LOCAL LETTERS.



SOMETIMES a few letters, three or four, or half-a-dozen, seem to band themselves together. They entrench themselves in some drawer or box, and contrive to evade the fire place and the waste paper basket. If they manage to stand seige for a century or so, they are fairly safe, and can show their noses again.

Here is a small bundle of such. I wish I had the answers to them, but I will make the best I can of them, and see what story they tell.

The first is dated, not all letters, old or not, are dated, the 2nd November, 1759.

There was great excitement that day at Exton Hall. The fine old Elizabethan hall was burnt on the 24th May, 1810, of which little enough now remains to attest its ancient glories. The family consisted of "Mamma," widow of Baptist, 4th Earl of Gainsborough. He had been dead eight years, and she had married Tom Noel, a distant cousin of her first husband. She was the oracle of the family. Then came Henry, the then Earl, a lad of seventeen, the "dear old Hal" of his sisters and their letters. There were five girls of the original nine, the Ladies Elizabeth, Juliana, Lucy, Mary, and Sophia, for Lady Jane, the second daughter, "Jennie" to her sisters, had married Mr. Edwards, and lived at Ketton, and three had died young. These letters, written by the sisters to one another, passed to her for perusal and lay for a century and a half, tied up in a faded ribbon in an old cabinet.



These five girls were simple and merry girls. They laughed at themselves and each other, and generally alluded to their home as "the nunnery."

This letter is written by Lady Anne Noel, Nanny or Nancy in the family, a girl of twenty-two, to the above married sister, Jenny, then in London, who had been entrusted, it seems, with an important commission.

She writes, "We expect a summons from Mamma, every moment, to see the contents of Dulie's box." Dulie was Lady Juliana Noel, then engaged to Lord Carbery, and the expected box was to contain the results of the important commission, materials for Dulie's trousseau, "which has not arrived yet and the reason why it has not, I refer my dear to Dulie's letter to Bessie." Bessie, afterwards always called Lady Betty in the family, was Lady Elizabeth, the eldest daughter. I wonder what the reason was.

Further on in the letter she writes: "The box is come, and we must break off a few minutes, and run to Mamma's room where tis to be opened. I long to see how Dulie's satin will look." Further on, "We have just come down from Mamma's room." However, she does not say how Dulie's satin looked. I should like to know that, for Brother Edward was a generous brother-in-law and rich, and the box contained presents for all the girls, for which Nancy goes on to thank her sister and her brother-in-law, especially for her own share, a yellow and silver egret.

In two months the wedding took place at Exton; no doubt Dulie, who was a beauty, made a pretty bride in her satin, and became Lady Carbery.

Here is another letter from her to the above sister, Jane, and signed J. Carbery. The only one I have seen of hers written after her marriage, before which her letters are full of news and humour. This letter is merely dated, Laxton, Friday morning, but as it mentions her being upset by eating too many filberts and mushrooms after supper, and talks about the beginning of the hunting season, it was evidently written in the following autumn. She tells her sister to pat little Gerard's fat cheeks for her. Little Gerard was afterwards Sir Gerard Noel, still remembered in Rutlandshire history.

She goes on, "I have this moment my window open to hear the hounds, who seem to be in full cry in the woods, and the sweet voice of Mr. Abbey." Mr. Abbey was the huntsman to the pack then kept at Exton, and the family supplied huntmen and whip to that pack, now the Cottesmore, for sixty years or more.

This letter, written in October or November, 1760, was one of her last, for before Christmas came round she had gone to her long home in Laxton Church, leaving another little Juliana behind her.

I will not now quote from family letters which do not relate to this story, but will skim a few written in the summer of 1782 by Lord Carbery to his brother-in-law, Lord Gainsborough, the "dear old Hal" of his sisters in Dulie's days.

Twenty-two years have now passed away, Mamma rests in the Church at Exton, and brother Edward at Welham. Jenny is a widow at Ketton. Dear old Hal is nearing forty, is a confirmed bachelor, a great foxhunter, a little cynical, the hope and despair of all the old maids in the neighbourhood.

Lucy has married Sir Horace Mann and is dead. Sophy has married Mr. Christopher Newell and lives at Wellingore. Betty, Nancy and Mary are living at Exton making annual expeditions to Scarborough or Bath, and keeping house for "dear old Hal," and old Tom Noel, who is now seventy-seven, rather deaf, and complaining that he's getting infirm, but both still hunting hard. Little Gerard of the fat cheeks of Dulie's letters, and the "little poppet" of Nannie's, after being rare pickle at Eton is now a married man with a baby boy who was afterwards Lord Gainsborough.

Lord Carbery has married again, he is a martyr to gout, nearly blind, and has not left his room for six months. Lady Carbery is a chronic invalid, and a bundle of nerves.

Our little Juliana is now twenty-one, and is at Laxton, though she has been brought up with her aunt at Exton. Mr. Edward Hartopp, of Dalby Hall, had proposed to her the previous summer. Lord Carbery knew of this, and had raised no objection to the match, but she had refused him. She had passed the winter at Laxton, and perhaps for a young girl it was dull. Ladies didn't hunt in those days, and hunting was not popular with them. At all events on Monday the 16th April, 1782, she went out about eleven o'clock for her usual morning walk. She met Mr. Hartopp, and about twelve was seen riding behind him in Fineshade Lane. Finshade Abbey is just a mile from Laxton Hall. She, however, was not missed till about two, the time she generally came in. Some time that afternoon a man came up at full gallop, threw down a note in front of one of Lord Carbery's servants, and though called on to stop, rode off again without a word. There is nothing to show from whom this note came. I suppose it was from Juliana. It could not have been from Mr. Hartopp, because for some days Lord Carbery was not certain of the identity of the gentleman with whom his daughter had eloped, nor did she say, when she wrote again, who he was, and some thought it was one of the young Tryons, of Bulwick Hall, a couple of miles away. However, she rode to Duddington, where a post-chaise was waiting. There was a lady in it, and into it she was lifted, in a faint.

There are a number of letters, lasting all through the summer, written by Lord Carbery. There is nothing very romantic about any of them. He says some hard things of Mr. Hartopp, which must be excused on the ground of his ill health. He died the following spring. The letters run on the settlement Mr. Hartopp could be induced to make on the Lady, and Mr. Hartopp comes out of it honourably and well. The old man hugs his troubles and grievances, and, evidently enjoys discanting on his misery and "poor Julianas."

However, in the end, he didn't do so badly over it, as Mr. Hartopp settled a good property on the marriage, and he seems to have settled nothing himself. "Poor Juliana, unhappy girl," got a well to do young husband and settled down happily enough at Dalby.

There was, as far as I know, no blood relationship between Juliana and her husband, though his great great grandmother, when a widow, had married Sir Andrew Noel who was her great great grandfather.

Time has wrought changes, the old hall where poor Dulie's trousseau was unpacked was burnt—Ketton Hall, where these letters were stored, was pulled down, Laxton Hall whence Juliana eloped has passed into other hands, but there are still descendants of hers at Dalby Hall.

The Great House,  
North Nibley,  
Gloucestershire.

W. F. NOEL.

**THE VICTORIAN HISTORY OF THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND. RUTLAND. Vol. I.**—The first of the two volumes relating to Rutland has just been issued, and we are not at all disappointed with the manner in which the work has been carried out. Rutland covers so small an area that, as is stated in the preface, it has been difficult to deal with its history without trespassing over the borders. This has been particularly felt with regard to the articles on the Natural History of the County.

The contents comprise the following :—

Geology. By A. Jukes-Browne, B.A., F.G.S.  
Palæontology. By R. Lydekker, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.  
Botany. By Howard Candler, M.A.  
Molluscs. By B. B. Woodward, F.L.S., &c., and C. E. Wright.  
Insects. By Robert N. Douglas, M.A.  
Crustaceans. By the Rev. T. R. R. Stebbing, M.A., F.R.S.  
Fishes, Reptiles and Batrachians, } By C. R. Hains, M.A., F.S.A.  
Birds, Mammals. }  
Early Man. By V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.A., F.S.A.  
Romano-British Rutland. By H. B. Walters, M.A., and Miss Keate.  
Anglo-Saxon Remains. By Reg. A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A.  
Ancient Earthworks. By J. Charles Wall.  
Rutland Domesday. By F. M. Stenton, M.A.

Ecclesiastical History. By the Sisters Elspeth of the Community of All Saints.

Political History. By J. M. Ramsey and U. A. Forbes.

Social and Economic History. By Miss S. Moffatt.

Industries. By Miss E. M. Hewitt.

Agriculture. By W. H. R. Curtler.

Forestry. By Rev. J. C. Cox, LL.D., F.S.A.

Schools. By F. Fletcher, M.A.

Sport, Fox Hunting. By Cuthbert Bradley.

Racing, Shooting, Angling. By Major Hughes Onslow.

The illustrations and maps have been executed in an excellent manner, the frontispiece being devoted to a coloured representation of Anglo-Saxon Antiquities found in the County.

We note that advantage has been taken of the information contributed by members of the Rutland Archaeological and Natural History Society and duly acknowledged, and that the pages of the *Rutland Magazine* have been helpful to the writers of several articles.

It is our intention to give an extended review of the work in future issues.

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## THE RUTLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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**S**INCE our last issue the Society has brought to an end another season of excursions, and it is gratifying to note that the interest in these summer expeditions continues unabated. An exceptionally interesting programme was arranged for July 17th, when a good muster of members started from Peterborough and visited Longthorpe, Castor, Upton and Sutton. At the first named village the Church (13th century) and a very remarkable fortified dwelling-house of about the same date and now occupied as a farm house, were examined. At Castor there was also much to interest the party, for in addition to being a famous Roman site, the village contains an exceptionally fine Church, the Norman tower of which is justly famous throughout the district, while many other beautiful features are to be found in the building. Upton Church is a mixture of Norman and Renaissance work and contains some good monuments and fine wood-work, while Sutton is a charming specimen of a fine country Church and contains several points of interest.

The two remaining excursions of the season were carried out under the direction of Mr. W. H. WING, who kindly undertook the duties of Secretary during August and September. On August 13th the Uppingham district was visited, and under the guidance of Mr. H. F. TRAYLEN the Churches at Wardley and Belton were examined. The former Church displays an interesting series of windows and a particularly graceful tower and spire. Belton Church contains some 13th century work, but owing to a disastrous fire about this time, of which traces are still visible, most of the present fabric dates from a later period.

On September 3rd, Melton Mowbray was the *venue* and the magnificent Parish Church was examined with great interest under the guidance of Mr. TRAYLEN. Architecture of nearly every successive style may be found in this spacious, cruciform building, to describe which, in the limited space available, would be quite impossible.

In all, seven excursions have been successfully carried out during the past summer and have resulted, it may be hoped, in both pleasure and profit to those members who have availed themselves of the opportunities provided by the Rutland Society.

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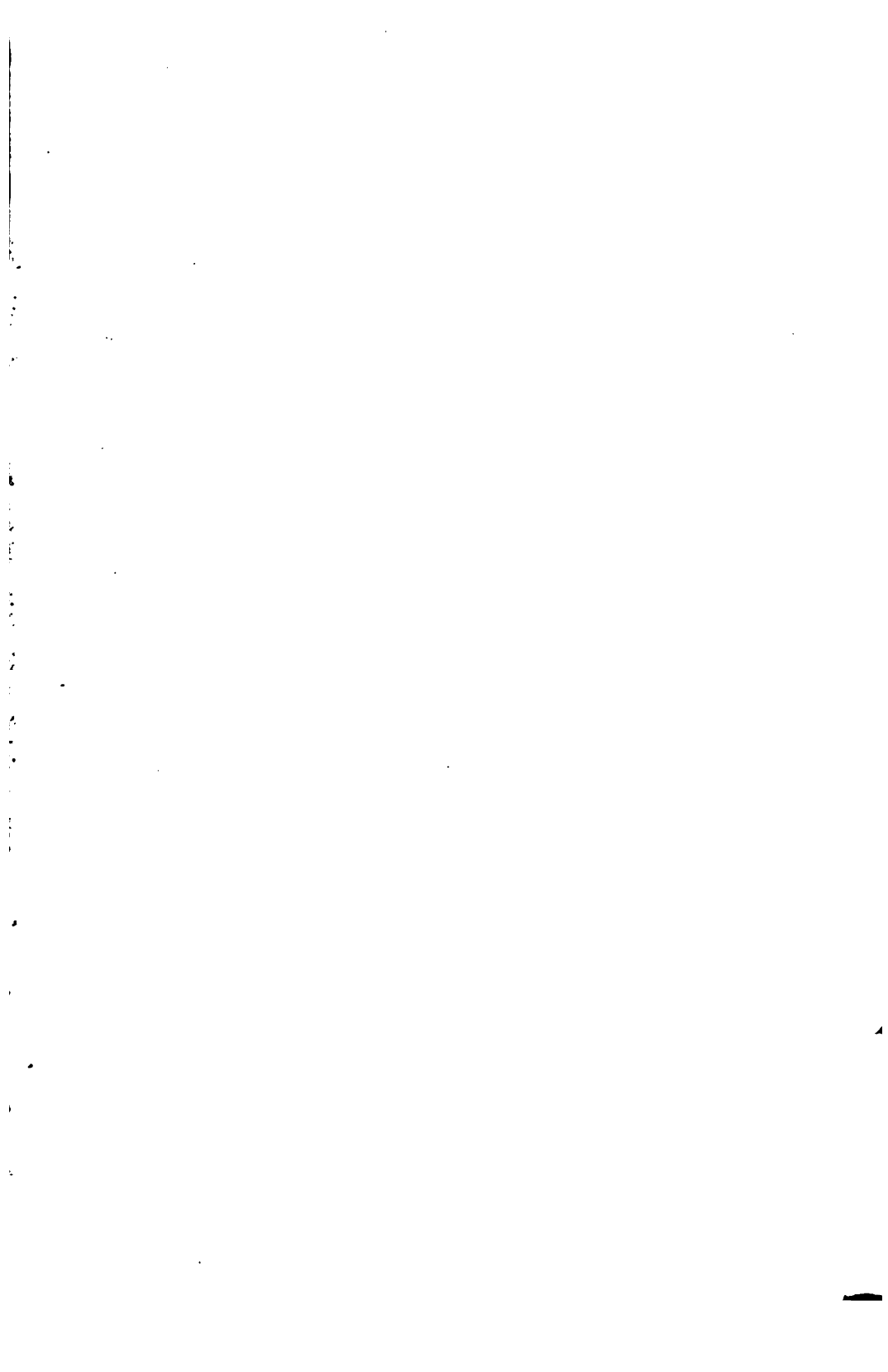
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## ERRATA.

Page 161, "In the year 1820," should read "1620."  
 " 189, "Omnibus," should read "Omnibus."  
 " 190, "A.D. 1723," should read "1223."







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